



CGA Website Report Monday, November 14, 2016

Measure/ Author	Summary	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Position
AB 12 Cooley D	State government: administrative regulations: review. Existing law authorizes various state entities to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations for various specified purposes. The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law and a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to review the proposed changes for, among other things, consistency with existing state regulations. This bill would, until January 1, 2019, require each state agency to, on or before January 1, 2018, review that agency's regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date, to revise those identified regulations, as provided, and report to the Legislature and Governor, as specified.	Amended: 8/19/2015 pdf html	8/12/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)	8/12/2016 S. DEAD	Support
AB 19 Chang R	Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: small business: regulations. Existing law creates the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to exercise various powers, including, among others, making recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic goals. Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate, within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, that is headed by the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate who is also referred to as the Small Business Advocate. This bill would require the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, in consultation with the advocate, to establish a process for the ongoing review of existing regulations. The bill would require the review to be primarily focused on regulations affecting small businesses adopted prior to January 1, 2016, to determine whether the regulations could be less administratively burdensome or costly to affected sectors. The bill would require the office to submit the results of its review, including its conclusions and recommendations, to the agency with jurisdiction over the reviewed regulations and to post the same information on its Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 5/6/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 23 Patterson R	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption. 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-	Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html	1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	

	<p>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 would instead exempt those 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 through December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>				
<p>AB 41 Chau D</p>	<p>Health care coverage: discrimination. 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>	
<p>AB 48 Stone, Mark D</p>	<p>Cigarettes: single-use filters. 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.</p>	<p>Amended: 2/13/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 49 Mullin D</p>	<p>Livestock drugs: antibiotics. 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 requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to make and enforce provisions relating to the manufacture, sale, and use of livestock drugs. This bill would make various legislative findings and declarations relating to the nontherapeutic use of antibiotics in livestock, and would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>	

	would address the overuse of antibiotics in livestock production.				
AB 52 Gray D	Public accommodations: construction-related accessibility claims. Existing law allows a plaintiff to collect statutory damages in a construction-related accessibility claim against a place of public accommodation only if the plaintiff was denied full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Existing law imposes a minimum liability of \$1,000 on these statutory damages for each offense when a defendant demonstrates that the defendant has corrected the construction-related accessibility violation within 60 days of being served with a complaint and the defendant demonstrates that the structure or area of the alleged violation was determined to meet standards or was subjected to an inspection, as specified. Existing law also imposes a minimum liability of \$2,000 for each offense if the defendant has corrected all construction-related violations that are the basis of the claim within 30 days of being served with the complaint and the defendant is a small business, as specified. This bill would instead provide that a defendant's maximum liability for statutory damages in a construction-related accessibility claim against a place of public accommodation is \$1,000 for each offense if the defendant has corrected all construction-related violations that are the basis of the claim within 180 days of being served with the complaint and the defendant demonstrates that the structure or area of the alleged violation was determined to meet standards or was subjected to an inspection, as specified. The bill would reduce that maximum liability to \$1,000 for each offense if the defendant has corrected all construction-related violations that are the basis of the claim within 180 days of being served with the complaint and the defendant is a small business, as revised. The bill would also provide that specified statutory damages in a construction-related accessibility claim against a place of public accommodation that is a small business, as defined, may only be recovered if the place of public accommodation is granted a 180-day stay of court proceedings to meet specified requirements.	Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	Support
AB 54 Olsen R	Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: demand letters. Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. The Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act establishes standards for making new construction and existing facilities accessible to persons with disabilities and provides for construction-related accessibility claims for violations of those standards. Existing law requires that a copy of the demand letter and the complaint be sent to the California Commission on Disability Access. This bill would, in addition, require that information about the demand letter and the complaint be submitted to the commission in a standard format specified by the commission on the commission's Internet Web site. The bill would require the commission to post a new standard format on its Internet Web site at least 30 days before requiring information be in the new standard format.	Chaptered: 9/30/2016 pdf html	9/30/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 872, Statutes of 2016.	9/30/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Support 2 Yr Bill
AB 67 Gonzalez D	Double Pay on the Holiday Act of 2016. Existing law provides that 8 hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Under existing law, any work in excess of 8 hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek, and the first 8 hours worked on the 7th day of work in any one workweek, is required to be compensated at the rate of no less than 1 1/2 times the regular rate of pay for an employee. Existing law also provides that hours worked in excess of 12 hours in one day as well as hours worked in excess of 8 hours on any 7th day of work are to be compensated at the rate of no less than twice	Amended: 8/3/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was CONCURRENCE on 8/30/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	Oppose

	the regular rate of pay of an employee. A violation of these overtime wage provisions constitutes a crime. This bill would enact the Double Pay on the Holiday Act of 2016, which would require an employer to pay at least 2 times the regular rate of pay to employees at retail and grocery store establishments, as defined, except employees in specified categories, for work on a family holiday, as defined. The bill would exempt retail food facilities, as defined, from the act unless the retail food facility is a grocery store establishment, or is located within a retail establishment, or is located within a grocery store establishment and primarily sells food for onsite consumption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 83 Gatto D	Personal data. Existing law requires a person or business that owns, licenses, or maintains personal information, as defined, about a California resident to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information, to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. This bill would expand the definition of "personal information" for purposes of these provisions to include an individual tax identification number, passport number, military identification, number government-issued employment identification number, an individual's geolocation information, or biometric information. The bill would also define "reasonable security procedures and practices" for purposes of these provisions as requiring security of personal information to the degree that any reasonably prudent business would provide, as specified.	Amended: 8/19/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was JUD. on 8/22/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 91 Committee on Budget	Budget Act of 2014. 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 amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 3/27/2015 pdf html	3/27/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 1	3/27/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 92 Committee on Budget	Water. Existing law requires any new diversion of water from any stream having populations of salmon and steelhead that is determined by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to be deleterious to salmon and steelhead to be screened by the owner of the diversion. Existing law requires the department to submit to the owner its proposals as to measures necessary to protect the salmon and steelhead within 30 days of receipt of a notice of a diversion of water from a stream having populations of salmon and steelhead. This bill would instead require the department, within 30 days of providing written notice to the owner that the department has determined that the diversion is deleterious to salmon and steelhead, to submit to the owner its proposals as to measures necessary to protect the salmon and steelhead. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 3/27/2015 pdf html	3/27/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 2	3/27/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 95 Committee on Budget	Transportation. Existing law creates the State Transit Assistance program, under which certain revenues in the Public Transportation Account are allocated by formula for public transportation purposes. Under that program, funds may not be allocated to a transit operator for operating purposes unless the operator meets one of 2 specified efficiency standards, subject to certain exceptions. However, existing law suspends those restrictions with respect to allocations for operating purposes made through the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill would continue the suspension of those restrictions through the 2015-16 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 6/24/2015 pdf html	6/24/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 12, Statutes of 2015	6/24/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 145 Gomez D	Public benefits reports. Existing law requires, until January 1, 2020, the Director of Employment Development to permit the use of specified information in his or her possession by the Department of Finance to prepare and submit to the	Chaptered: 9/30/2015	9/30/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358,	9/30/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Watch

	Legislature a report that identifies all employers in California that employ 50 or more employees who receive benefits from the Medi-Cal program. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to transmit to the Legislature and post on the department's Web site a report that lists the 500 employers in the state with the most number of employees enrolled in the Medi-Cal program, as specified, and defines an employer for this purpose as an individual or organization that employs 100 or more Medi-Cal beneficiaries who meet certain criteria. This bill would revise the requirement applicable to the Director of Employment Development to permit the use of specified information by the Department of Finance to prepare and submit a report that identifies all employers in California that employ 100 or more employees who receive Medi-Cal benefits. This bill contains other related provisions.	pdf html	Statutes of 2015.		
AB 190 Harper R	Solid waste: single-use carryout bags. Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would otherwise, as of July 1, 2015, 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. That law 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 and would allow those stores 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. This bill would repeal the above provisions and related provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 3/ 11/201 5 pdf html	1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	Oppo se
AB 191 Harper R	Solid waste: single-use carryout bags. Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would, as of July 1, 2015, 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 and 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. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities. This bill would repeal the requirement that a store that distributes recycled paper bags make those bags available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amen ded: 3/ 11/201 5 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	Oppo se
AB 195 Chau D	Unauthorized access to computer systems. Existing law establishes various crimes related to computer services and systems. Existing law makes it a crime to knowingly, and without permission, access, cause to be accessed, or provide or assist in providing a means of accessing, a computer, computer system, computer network, or computer data in violation of prescribed provisions, and defines related terms. This bill would expand these provisions to make it a crime for a person, with the intent that the crime be committed, to solicit another to commit or join in the commission of the access crimes related to computer services and systems. The bill would make it a crime to offer to obtain or procure assistance for another to obtain unauthorized access, or to assist others in locating hacking services, as defined. The bill would make a violation of this provision punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or imprisonment for a term not to exceed one year for subsequent violations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/7/2 015 pdf html	10/7/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 552, Statutes of 2015.	10/7/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 196 Waldron R	Alcoholic beverage control. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic	Introd uced: 1/28/2	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2).	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	Beverage Control. The act authorizes the holder of a license to exercise specified rights and privileges connected with the license for the year for which the license was issued. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	015 pdf html	(Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)		
AB 197 Garcia, Eduardo D	State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gases: regulations. (1) Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board consisting of 14 members and vests the state board with regulatory jurisdiction over air quality issues. This bill would add 2 Members of the Legislature to the state board as ex officio, nonvoting members. The bill would provide that the voting members of the state board are appointed for staggered 6-year terms and upon expiration of the term of office of a voting member, the appointing authority may reappoint that member to a new term of office, subject to specified requirements. The bill would require the state board to establish the initial staggered terms. The bill would create the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies consisting of at least 3 Members of the Senate and at least 3 Members of the Assembly and would require the committee to ascertain facts and make recommendations to the Legislature and to the houses of the Legislature concerning the state's programs, policies, and investments related to climate change, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 9/8/20 16 pdf html	9/8/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 250, Statutes of 2016.	9/8/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 216 Garcia, Cristina D	Product sales to minors: vapor products. Existing law prohibits the sale of electronic cigarettes to people under 18 years of age. Existing law defines "electronic cigarette" as a device that can provide an inhalable dose of nicotine by delivering a vaporized solution. This bill would prohibit the sale of any device intended to deliver a nonnicotine product in a vapor state, to be directly inhaled by the user, to a person under 18 years of age, or to a person under 21 years of age if SB 151 of the 2015-16 Regular Session is enacted and takes effect. The bill would exempt from its prohibition the sale of a drug or medical device that has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration. Because this bill would create a new crime or infraction, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/11/ 2015 pdf html	10/11/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 769, Statutes of 2015.	10/11/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Watch
AB 234 Gordon D	Food: sale. 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 Department of Public Health, as specified. Under existing law, unless a local jurisdiction adopts an ordinance prohibiting the activity, a community food producer or gleaner may sell or provide whole uncut fruits or vegetables, or unrefrigerated shell eggs, directly to the public, to a permitted restaurant, or a cottage food operation if the community food producer meets specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a local city or county health enforcement office to require a community food producer or gleaner to register with the city or county to provide specified information. A violation of the code is a crime. This bill would remove the local ordinance prohibition exception, and would authorize a community food producer to sell or provide whole uncut fruits or vegetables, or unrefrigerated shell eggs, directly to the public, a permitted food facility, or a cottage food operation, and authorize a gleaner to sell or provide the same food produced by a community food producer directly to the public without registration or to donate the same food produced by a community food producer to a food bank or food kitchen without registration, if specified requirements are met. The bill would prohibit a local city or county health enforcement office, unless otherwise authorized by a local ordinance adopted by a local jurisdiction, from requiring a community food producer to register with the city or county or to meet additional	Chapt ered: 10/8/2 015 pdf html	10/8/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	requirements if the community food producer meets any of the specified conditions. The bill would require a community food producer or gleaner that sells or provides the above-mentioned food directly to the public, and a food bank or food kitchen that receives the same food donated by a community food producer or gleaner, pursuant to these provisions to retain records related to the sale, provision, or donation of food for 30 days, as specified. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 248 Hernández, Roger D	Health insurance: minimum value: large group market policies. Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014, and exempts health insurance coverage that provides excepted benefits from those reforms. PPACA requires each state to establish an American Health Benefits Exchange and allows qualified individuals to obtain premium assistance for coverage purchased through the Exchange. PPACA specifies that this premium assistance is not available if the individual is eligible for affordable employer-sponsored coverage that provides minimum value, as specified. This bill would extend that requirement to a nongrandfathered health care service plan that offers, amends, or renews a group health plan contract and an insurer issuing a policy, except a health care service plan or insurer issuing a specialized health care service plan or policy, that provides less than 60% minimum value in the large group market and would require that the persons to be covered are also covered by a contract or plan that provides at least 60% minimum value. The bill would not apply to limited wraparound coverage, as described in a specified federal regulation, or a policy that provides coverage for Medicare services pursuant to federal government contracts. This bill would exempt an insurer that is subject to specified disclosure requirements from these provisions. The bill also would not apply to certain grandfathered health insurance policies that provide basic health care services without annual or lifetime limits, as specified. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, with respect to the regulation of health care service plans, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/8/2 015 pdf html	10/8/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 617, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 259 Dababneh D	Personal information: privacy. Existing law requires an agency that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to provide notification of any breach in the security of that data to any California resident whose personal information may have been compromised by the breach, as specified. Existing law requires the notification to be written in plain language and contain specified information, including, but not limited to, the agency's contact information and a list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been the subject of the breach. This bill would additionally require an agency, if the agency was the source of the breach and the breach compromised a person's social security number, driver's license number, or California identification card number, to offer to provide the person with identity theft prevention and mitigation services at no cost for not less than 12 months, as specified.	Introd uced: 2/9/20 15 pdf html	8/12/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)	8/12/2016 S. DEAD	
AB 263 Patterson R	Hazardous waste: regulations. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish programs for and regulate hazardous waste source reduction. Existing law requires the department to prepare, adopt, and revise, when appropriate, a listing of the wastes that are determined to be hazardous, and a listing of the wastes that are determined to be extremely hazardous, and to develop, and adopt by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of	Amen ded: 1/ 4/201 6 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 1/4/2016)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	

	<p>hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes. Existing law also requires the department to adopt, and revise when appropriate, standards and regulations for the management of hazardous wastes to protect against hazards to the public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment. Regulations adopted by the department pursuant to these provisions provide for a hazardous waste management system, which refers to the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846. This bill would require the department to update, by June 1, 2017, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the above-described regulations relating to the use of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, to reflect all updates to that publication, as specified.</p>				
<p>AB 273 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>Hazardous waste and substances: corrective action: liability. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to issue an order under the hazardous waste control laws requiring that a violation be corrected and imposing a civil penalty to specified persons, including a person who has violated various provisions regulating hazardous waste or provisions concerning removal and remedial actions for hazardous substance releases. A person who is issued that order is required to pay for oversight of the removal or remedial action. This bill would explicitly apply each of these provisions regarding a person's liability for cost recovery to the release of hazardous waste constituents into the environment. The bill would also explicitly make the costs of response or corrective action recoverable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 456, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/2/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p>AB 276 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>Department of Toxic Substances Control: response actions: cleanup ability information. (1) The Hazardous Waste Control Law regulates the use and disposal of hazardous materials. Existing law permits the Department of Toxic Substances Control or any local officer or agency authorized to enforce the Hazardous Waste Control Law to require specified parties to furnish and transmit certain information relating to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, and hazardous materials. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law is a crime. This bill would authorize the department or local officer or agency to require those parties to furnish and transmit any information relating to the parties' abilities to pay for or perform a response action if there is a reasonable basis to believe that there has been or may be a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, and only for the purpose of determining under the Hazardous Waste Control Law how to finance a response action or otherwise for the purpose of enforcing the Hazardous Waste Control Law. The bill would also authorize the department to require any person who has information regarding the activities of one of those parties relating to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or hazardous materials to furnish and transmit that information. The bill would authorize the department to require any person who has information regarding the activities of one of those parties relating to the ability of the party to pay for or perform a response action to furnish and transmit that information if there is a reasonable basis to believe that there has been or may be a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, and only for the purpose of determining under the Hazardous Waste Control Law how to finance a response action or otherwise for the purpose of enforcing the Hazardous Waste Control Law. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to issue an order directing compliance if a person intentionally or negligently fails to furnish and transmit the</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 459, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/2/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>	

	above-described information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 296 Dodd D	Weights and measures: inspection: fees. Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge fees, not to exceed the county's total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by sealers described above, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge fees to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2019, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2019.	Chaptered: 8/7/2015 pdf html	8/7/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 133, Statutes of 2015.	8/7/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 304 Gonzalez D	Sick leave: accrual and limitations. The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 provides, among other things, 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. This bill would require that the employee do that work for the same employer in order to qualify for accrued sick leave under these provisions. This bill would exclude a retired annuitant of a public entity, as specified, from the definition of employee under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 7/13/2015 pdf html	7/13/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 67, Statutes of 2015.	7/13/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 305 Gonzalez D	Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment. Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers' compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of the permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment. This bill would prohibit apportionment of permanent disability, in the case of a physical injury occurring on or after January 1, 2016, from being based on pregnancy or menopause if the condition is contemporaneous with the claimed physical injury. The bill would also prohibit apportionment of permanent disability, in the case of a psychiatric injury occurring on or after January 1, 2016, from being based on psychiatric disability or impairment caused by sexual harassment, pregnancy, or menopause if the condition is contemporaneous with the claimed psychiatric injury. The bill would also provide, notwithstanding any other law, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2016, that the impairment ratings for breast cancer and the aftereffects of the disease, known as sequelae, shall in no event be less than comparable ratings for prostate cancer and its sequelae. This bill contains other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/6/2015 A. VETOED	Oppose
AB 311	Environmental quality: Water Quality, Supply, and	Amen	1/15/2016-Failed	1/15/2016	

Gallagher R	<p>Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. 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 establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA and a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the public agency, in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approvals for specified water storage projects funded, in whole or in part, by Proposition 1, to comply with specified procedures. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the public agency to concurrently prepare the record of proceedings for the project. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting project approval for those projects that require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 370 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those projects unless it makes specified findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>ded: 4/15/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>A. DEAD</p>	
<p>AB 312 Jones R</p>	<p>Advertising. 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. This bill would instead make 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 unless the merchandise has been all or virtually all made in the United States, and provides that "all or virtually all" has the same meaning as a specified policy statement of the Federal Trade Commission. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature in enacting the bill.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/12/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 7/17/2015)</p>	<p>7/1/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 322 Waldron R</p>	<p>Privacy: social security numbers. Existing law prohibits a person or entity, with specified exceptions, from publicly posting or displaying an individual's social security number, print a social security number on any card, require the transmitting of a social security number over the internet, require the use of a social security number, or the sale of a social security number, as specified. This bill would prohibit a person, entity, state agency, or local agency from electronically collecting, retaining, maintaining, licensing, or using a social security number unless the social security number is encrypted. This bill would also prohibit a person, entity, state agency, or local agency from electronically sharing, transmitting, or disclosing a social security number unless it is encrypted.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>1/15/2016 A. DEAD</p>	

<p>AB 357 Chiu D</p>	<p>Employment: work hours: Fair Scheduling Act of 2015. 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 establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including wage claims. Existing federal law provides for the allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states, with California's version of this program known as the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. Under the CalWORKs program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and is prohibited from applying sanctions upon a recipient of CalWORKs for a failure or refusal to comply with program requirements for reasons related to employment, an offer of employment, an activity, or other training for employment for specified reasons, including, but not limited to, that the employment, offer of employment, or work activity does not provide workers' compensation insurance. Existing law establishes a statewide program to enable eligible low-income persons to receive food stamps under the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, and requires counties to implement the program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to work hour scheduling for employees of food and general retail establishments. The bill would require a food and general retail establishment, as defined, to provide its employees with at least 2 weeks' notice of their schedules. The bill would require a food and general retail establishment to pay those employees additional pay, as specified, for each previously scheduled shift that the food and general retail establishment moves to another date or time or cancels and each previously unscheduled shift that the food and general retail establishment requires an employee to work, and would also require a food and general retail establishment to pay those employees a specified amount for each on-call shift for which the employee is required to be available but is not called in to work. The bill would specify that these provisions do not apply in certain circumstances, including, but not limited to, when operations cannot begin or continue due to causes not within the food and general retail establishment's control. The bill would also require a food and general retail establishment to allow an employee to, upon request, be absent from work without pay for up to 8 hours twice a year to attend any required appointments at the county human services agency, provided that the employee gives reasonable advance notice to the employer of his or her intention to take time off, unless advance notice is not feasible. The bill would prohibit an employer from taking any action against an employee when an unscheduled absence occurs due to a required appointment at the county human services agency if that employee provides specified documentation from the county human services agency. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to promulgate all regulations and rules of practice and procedure necessary to carry out these provisions. The bill would also prohibit sanctions from being applied upon a recipient of CalWORKs for failure or refusal to comply with CalWORKs program requirements if the employment or offer of employment fails to comply with these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 6/1/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/5/2015)</p>	<p>1/31/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 359 Gonzalez D</p>	<p>Grocery workers. Existing law regulates various aspects of the workplace and employee safety and health. This bill, upon a change in control of a grocery establishment, would require an</p>	<p>Chaptered: 8/17/2015</p>	<p>8/17/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State -</p>	<p>8/17/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	incumbent grocery employer to prepare a list of specified eligible grocery workers for a successor grocery employer, and would require the successor grocery employer to hire from this list during a 90-day transition period. The bill would require the successor grocery employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a 90-day period, prohibit the successor grocery employer from discharging those workers without cause during that period, and, upon the close of that period, require the successor grocery employer to consider offering continued employment to those workers. The bill would exempt a grocery establishment located in a food desert from the bill's requirements, as provided. The bill would provide that a collective bargaining agreement may supersede these requirements and that these provisions do not preempt any local ordinances that provide equal or greater protection to eligible grocery workers. This bill contains other related provisions.	015 pdf html	Chapter 212, Statutes of 2015.		
AB 374 Nazarian D	Health care coverage: prescription drugs. 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 that act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law imposes various requirements and restrictions on health care service plans and health insurers, including, among other things, requiring a health care service plan or health insurer that provides prescription drug benefits to utilize a specified uniform prior authorization form or electronic authorization process when requiring prior authorization for prescription drug benefits. This bill would authorize a request for an exception to a health care service plan's or health insurer's step therapy process for prescription drugs to be submitted in the same manner as a request for prior authorization for prescription drugs, and would require the plan or insurer to treat, and respond to, the request in the same manner as a request for prior authorization for prescription drugs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/8/2 015 pdf html	10/8/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 621, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 384 Perea D	Food safety. Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, prohibits the manufacture, packing, or holding of processed food unless in a food processing facility duly registered with the State Department of Public Health, upon payment of an annual registration fee. The law requires, until January 1, 2016, and in addition to the annual registration fee, every person engaged in the manufacture, packing, or holding of processed food, with specified exceptions, to pay a \$100 food safety fee to be used by the department, upon appropriation, to assist in developing and implementing education and training programs related to food safety. The violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would delete the January 1, 2016, repeal date for the food safety fee, thus extending its duration indefinitely. By changing the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/4/2 015 pdf html	10/4/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 477, Statutes of 2015.	10/4/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 394 Stone, Mark D	Alcoholic beverage control: wine labels: Monterey County. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides for specified labeling requirements for containers of alcoholic beverages sold within this state, including a requirement that any wine bottled on or after January 1, 2014, labeled with an American Viticultural Area established pursuant to federal law that is located entirely within a county of the 19th class, bear the designation "Sonoma County" on the label in specified type size as determined by the size of the wine container, as prescribed. The act provides that a violation of its provisions is	Chapt ered: 8/11/2 015 pdf html	8/11/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 167, Statutes of 2015.	8/11/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	a misdemeanor if not otherwise specified. This bill would require any wine bottled on or after January 1, 2019, labeled with an American Viticultural Area established pursuant to federal law that is located entirely within the County of Monterey to bear the designation "Monterey County" on the label in specified type size as determined by the size of the wine container, as prescribed. The bill also would provide that a violation of this provision does not subject a person to civil or criminal penalties pursuant to the act, except that the bill would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to suspend or revoke the license of any person who violates these provisions.				
AB 426 Melendez R	Identity theft. Existing law provides that every person who willfully obtains personal identifying information, as defined, of another person, and uses that information for any unlawful purpose, including to obtain, or attempt to obtain, credit, goods, services, real property, or medical information without the consent of that person, is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/19/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 434 Garcia, Eduardo D	Drinking water: point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment. Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to providing a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. The act prohibits the state board from issuing a permit to a public water system or amending a valid existing permit to allow the use of point-of-use treatment unless the state board determines that there is no community opposition to the installation of the treatment device. This bill would require the state board to adopt regulations, similar to those previously authorized for adoption by the State Department of Public Health, governing the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment by a public water system in lieu of centralized treatment where it can be demonstrated that centralized treatment is not immediately economically feasible, with specified limitations. The bill would also require the state board to adopt emergency regulations governing the permitted use of point-of-use and point-of-entry treatment by public water systems in lieu of centralized treatment, as specified, and would require that these emergency regulations remain in effect until the earlier of January 1, 2018, or the effective date of the required nonemergency regulations. This bill would also prohibit the use of point-of-entry treatment absent a state board determination of no community opposition. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 10/9/2015 pdf html	10/9/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 663, Statutes of 2015.	10/9/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 452 Bigelow R	Water Rights Fund: groundwater regulation. Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. Existing law establishes groundwater reporting requirements for a person extracting groundwater in an area within a basin that is not within the management area of a groundwater sustainability agency or that is a probationary basin. Existing law establishes the Water Rights Fund, which consists of various fees and penalties. This bill would prohibit water rights	Amended: 4/21/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 12/9/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	

	fees from being available for expenditure by the board for the purposes of board enforcement of the provisions of the act and the groundwater reporting requirements.				
AB 454 Bigelow R	Sustainable groundwater management. Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would require a high- or medium-priority basin that is not subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plan by January 31, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/23/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 455 Bigelow R	Groundwater sustainability plans: environmental impact reports. 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 establishes a procedure for the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an EIR for projects covered by a groundwater sustainability plan that require the actions or proceedings be resolved within 270 days of certification of the record of proceeding. The bill would also prohibit the court from staying or enjoining the construction or operation of the project unless the court makes a certain finding. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/23/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 465 Hernández, Roger D	Contracts against public policy. Existing law declares that negotiation of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employee. Existing law provides that any person who coerces or compels any other person to enter into an agreement, written or verbal, not to join or become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of securing employment or continuing in employment, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit any person from requiring another person, as a condition of employment, to agree to the waiver of any legal right, penalty, forum, or procedure for any employment law violations. The bill would prohibit a person from threatening, retaliating against, or discriminating against another person based on a refusal to agree to such waiver, and would provide that any such waiver required from an employee or potential employee as a condition of employment or continued employment is unconscionable, against public policy, and unenforceable. The bill would require that any waiver of a person's employment rights, not prohibited by state or federal law, be knowing and voluntary and in writing, and expressly not made as a condition of employment. The bill would provide that a person seeking to enforce a waiver has the burden of proof to show that the waiver was knowing and voluntary. The bill would apply to any waiver agreement entered into on or after January 1, 2016, and would authorize an award of reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing claimant. The bill would except specified self-	Vetoed: 10/11/2015 pdf html	10/11/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2015 A. VETOED	Oppose

	regulatory organizations and specified employees from the application of its provisions. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.				
AB 471 Harper R	Employment. Existing law prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, an employer from requiring an employee to work more than 5 hours per day without providing a meal period. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.	Introduced: 2/23/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 473 Harper R	Electronic benefits transfer system. Existing law, administered by the State Department of Social Services, provides for the establishment of a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits. Existing law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits and, upon election by the county, CalWORKs benefits through the use of an EBT system. Existing law requires, among other things, that a recipient not incur any loss of cash benefits that are taken by an unauthorized withdrawal, removal, or use of benefits that does not occur by the use of a physical EBT card issued to the recipient or authorized 3rd party to directly access the benefits. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	Introduced: 2/23/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 515 Eggman D	Income taxes: credits: food bank donations. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, and before January 1, 2017, a credit for qualified taxpayers, defined as the person responsible for planting a crop, managing the crop, and harvesting the crop from the land, in an amount equal to 10% of the cost that would otherwise be included in, or required to be included in, inventory costs, as specified under federal law, with respect to the donation of fresh fruits or fresh vegetables to food banks located in California. This bill, under both laws, would expand the credit to apply to the donation of qualified donation items, defined as raw agricultural products or processed foods. The bill would expand the definition of qualified taxpayer to also include the person responsible for growing or raising a qualified donation item, or harvesting, packing, or processing a qualified donation item. The bill would modify the credit amount to instead equal 15% of the qualified value, as defined, of the qualified donation items, but not less than an amount that would otherwise be calculated and allowed under existing law. The bill would extend the operation of the credit to taxable years before January 1, 2021, and would require it to be claimed on a timely filed original return. The bill would make various conforming changes and would also make a nonsubstantive change to the personal income tax provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/10/2015 pdf html	10/10/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2015 A. VETOED	
AB 527 Dodd D	Alcoholic beverage control: tied-house restrictions: advertising. Existing law generally restricts certain alcoholic beverage licensees, including manufacturers and win growers, from paying, crediting, or compensating a retailer for advertising in connection with the advertising and sale of alcoholic beverages. Existing law expressly authorizes a beer manufacturer, holder of a win grower's license, win grower's agent, holder of an importer's general license, distilled spirits manufacturer, holder of a distilled spirits rectifier's general license, or a distilled spirits manufacturer's agent to sponsor events promoted by or purchase advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, a live entertainment marketing company that is a wholly owned subsidiary of a live entertainment company that has its principal place of business in the County of Los Angeles, as provided. This bill would expressly authorize, until January 1, 2019, a beer manufacturer, as	Chaptered: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 517, Statutes of 2015.	10/6/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	described, holder of a winegrower's license, winegrower's agent, holder of any importer's license that does not also hold a wholesaler or retail license as an additional license, as specified, distilled spirits manufacturer, holder of any rectifier's license, or a distilled spirits manufacturer's agent to sponsor events promoted by or purchase advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, a live entertainment marketing company that is a wholly owned subsidiary of a live entertainment company that is not publicly traded and has its principal place of business in the County of Napa, under specified conditions. The bill would also make a beer manufacturer, holder of a winegrower's license, winegrower's agent, holder of any importer's license, distilled spirits manufacturer, holder of any rectifier's license, or a distilled spirits manufacturer's agent who, through coercion or other illegal means, induces the holder of a wholesaler's license to fulfill those contractual obligations entered into pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would additionally make an on-sale retail licensee, as described, who solicits or coerces a holder of a wholesaler's license to solicit a beer manufacturer, holder of a winegrower's license, winegrower's agent, holder of any importer's license, distilled spirits manufacturer, holder of any rectifier's license, or a distilled spirits manufacturer's agent to purchase advertising time or space pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 543 Quirk D	Proposition 65: exposure. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 65 at the November 6, 1986, statewide general election, 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. This bill would provide that a person, in the course of doing business, does not knowingly and intentionally expose an individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity if there exists an exposure assessment that meets 3 specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/6/2015 pdf html	1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 569 Linder R	Alcoholic beverages: delivery. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides that alcoholic beverages may not be delivered to on-sale and off-sale licensees on Sunday or on any other day except between the hours of 3 a.m. and 8 p.m., and further provides that a violation of this provision is a misdemeanor. This bill would allow beer wholesalers and certain beer manufacturers to deliver beer, as specified, to daily on-sale general licensees between the hours of 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Sunday.	Amen ded: 4/15/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 572 Gaines, Beth R	Diabetes prevention: treatment. Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health and sets forth its powers and duties pertaining to, among other things, protecting, preserving, and advancing public health, including disseminating information regarding diseases. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to update the California Wellness Plan 2014 to include specified items, including priorities and performance measures that are based upon evidence-based strategies to prevent and control diabetes, and to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2018, that includes the progress of those specified plan items. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amen ded: 7/2/2015 pdf html	8/12/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)	8/12/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
AB 583 Chávez R	Military service: employment protections. Existing law provides protections for members of the National Guard ordered into active state service by the Governor or active federal service by the President of the United States for emergency purposes, and for reservists called to active duty, as	Chapt ered: 8/12/2015 pdf html	8/12/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 183, Statutes of 2015.	8/12/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	specified. This bill would reorganize these provisions, and would extend these protections to members of the National Guard of other states who are called to military service by their respective Governors or by the President of the United States, and who have left a position in private employment in California. Because this bill would expand the duties of district attorneys, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 588 Grove R	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act provides the employer with the right to cure certain violations before the employee may bring a civil action, as specified. For other violations, the act requires the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. This bill would provide an employer with the right to cure a violation of that wage statement law requirement before an employee may bring a civil action under the act. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions of law. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/24/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	Support
AB 621 Hernández, Roger D	Drayage truck operators: Motor Carrier Employer Amnesty Program. Existing law governs the relationship between an employer and an employee with regard to hiring, promotion, discipline, wages and hours, working conditions, and administrative and judicial remedies. Existing law sets forth guidelines for determining whether a person who performs work for another pursuant to a contract is an employee or an independent contractor. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to conduct a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation. This bill would establish the Motor Carrier Employer Amnesty Program pursuant to which, notwithstanding any law, a motor carrier performing drayage services may be relieved of liability for statutory or civil penalties associated with misclassification of commercial drivers as independent contractors if the motor carrier enters into a settlement agreement with the Labor Commissioner, with the cooperation and consent of the Employment Development Department, prior to January 1, 2017, whereby the motor carrier agrees to convert all of its commercial drivers to employees, and the settlement agreement contains prescribed components, including, but not limited to, an agreement by the motor carrier to pay all wages, benefits, and taxes owed, if any. The bill would permit a settlement agreement to contain a provision authorizing the Labor Commissioner and the Employment Development Department to recover from the motor carrier the reasonable, actual costs of the Labor Commissioner and the Employment Development Department for their respective review, approval, and compliance monitoring of that settlement agreement.	Chaptered: 10/10/2015 pdf html	10/10/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 741, Statutes of 2015.	10/10/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Oppose
AB 622 Hernández, Roger D	Employment: E-Verify system: unlawful business practices. The federal E-Verify system, administered by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, the United States Department of Homeland Security, and the United States Social Security Administration, enables participating employers to use the system, on a voluntary basis, to verify that the employees they hire are authorized to work in the United States. This bill would expand the definition of an unlawful employment practice to prohibit an employer or any other person or entity from using the E-Verify system at a time or in a manner not required by a	Chaptered: 10/9/2015 pdf html	10/9/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 696, Statutes of 2015.	10/9/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Neutral

	specified federal law or not authorized by a federal agency memorandum of understanding to check the employment authorization status of an existing employee or an applicant who has not received an offer of employment, except as required by federal law or as a condition of receiving federal funds. The bill would also require an employer that uses the E-Verify system to provide to the affected employee any notification issued by the Social Security Administration or the United States Department of Homeland Security containing information specific to the employee's E-Verify case or any tentative nonconfirmation notice. The bill would provide for a civil penalty of \$10,000 for an employer for each violation of these provisions. The bill would include a statement of intent. This bill contains other existing laws.				
AB 623 Wood D	Abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug products. 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 that act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. These provisions require specified services and drugs to be covered by the various plans. This bill would, where an abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug product, as defined, is available, prohibit a health care service plan or insurer from requiring the use of opioid analgesic drug products without the abuse-deterrent properties in order to access abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug products. The bill would require a health care service plan or insurer to allow a provider to prescribe, and if otherwise covered, to provide coverage for, a less than 30-day supply of an opioid analgesic drug product. Because a willful violation of these requirements with respect to health care service plans would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 5/ 4/201 5 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 627 Gomez D	Pharmacy benefit managers: contracting pharmacies. Existing law imposes specified requirements on an audit of pharmacy services provided to beneficiaries of a health benefit plan, and defines certain terms for its purposes, including, among others, pharmacy benefit manager. This bill would exempt certain contracts governing the medicines and medical supplies that are required to be provided to injured employees in workers' compensation cases from these requirements. The bill would also require a pharmacy benefit manager that reimburses a contracting pharmacy for a drug on a maximum allowable cost basis to include in a contract, initially entered into, or renewed on its scheduled renewal date, on or after January 1, 2016, information identifying any national drug pricing compendia or other data sources used to determine the maximum allowable cost for the drugs on a maximum allowable cost list and to provide for an appeal process for the contracting pharmacy, as specified. The bill would also require a pharmacy benefit manager to make available to a contracting pharmacy, upon request, the most up-to-date maximum allowable cost list or lists used by the pharmacy benefit manager for patients served by the pharmacy in a readily accessible, secure, and usable Web-based format or other comparable format. The bill would prohibit a drug from being included on a maximum allowable cost list or from being reimbursed on a maximum allowable cost basis unless certain requirements are met, including, but not limited to, that the drug is not obsolete.	Chapt ered: 7/13/2 015 pdf html	7/13/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 74, Statutes of 2015.	7/13/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Suppo rt
AB 641 Mayes R	Environmental quality: housing developments. 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	Amen ded: 3/ 26/20 15	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	

	<p>carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. 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 establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to the act. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approval for housing developments, as defined. The procedures would require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those housing developments unless it makes specified findings.</p>	<p>pdf html</p>	<p>YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>		
<p>AB 645 Williams D</p>	<p>Electricity: California Renewables Portfolio Standard. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. This bill would additionally express the intent of the Legislature for the purposes of the RPS program that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to an amount equal to at least 50% by December 31, 2030, and would require the PUC, by January 1, 2017, to establish the quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to be procured by each retail seller for specified compliance periods sufficient to ensure that the procurement of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources achieves 50% of retail sales by December 31, 2030, and that retail sellers procure not less than 50% of retail sales in all subsequent years. The bill would require the governing boards of local publicly owned electric utilities to ensure that specified quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to be procured for specified compliance periods to ensure that the procurement of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources achieve 50% of retail sales by December 31, 2030, and that the local publicly owned electric utilities procure not less than 50% of retail sales in all subsequent years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/24/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>8/12/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)</p>	<p>8/12/2016 S. DEAD</p>	
<p>AB 647 Eggman D</p>	<p>Beneficial use: storing of water underground. Under existing law, the right to water or to the use of water is limited to that amount of water that may be reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served. Existing law provides for the reversion of water rights to which a person is entitled when the person fails to beneficially use the water for a period of 5 years. Existing law declares that the storing of water underground, and related diversions for that purpose, constitute a beneficial use of water if the stored water is thereafter applied to the beneficial purposes for which the appropriation for storage was made. This bill would repeal that declaration and instead declare that the diversion of water to underground storage constitutes a beneficial use of water if the water so stored is thereafter applied to the beneficial purposes for which the appropriation for storage was made, or if the water is so stored consistent with a sustainable groundwater management plan, statutory authority to conduct groundwater recharge, or a judicial decree and is for specified purposes. This bill would</p>	<p>Amended: 6/30/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 7/17/2015)</p>	<p>7/1/2016 S. DEAD</p>	

	require any person seeking to store water underground to first apply to the State Water Resources Control Board for a permit to appropriate water or petition the board for a change, as specified . This bill would require the board to include specified conditions in an approved permit or petition. This bill would provide that the period for the reversion of a water right does not include any period when the water is being used in the aquifer or storage area, as prescribed.				
AB 655 Quirk D	Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee: additional fees. Existing law regulates rendering, which is defined as the recycling, processing, and conversion of, among other things, inedible kitchen grease. Existing law, operative until July 1, 2020, authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture, in addition to the license fee, to charge each licensed renderer and collection center an additional fee to cover the reasonable costs of administering provisions regulating renderers, collection centers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease, and requires that the additional fees may not exceed \$3,000 per year. This bill would increase the maximum amount of these additional fees to \$10,000 per year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/12/2016-9/12/2016 pdf html	9/12/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 286, Statutes of 2016.	9/12/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Oppose 2 Yr Bill
AB 669 Daly D	Minimum wage: Unemployment and disability compensation: family temporary disability insurance. 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 new child. Existing law also requires that an individual claiming disability benefits establish medical eligibility by filing a claim supported by a certificate of a treating physician or practitioner that establishes, among other things, the condition of the family member. Existing law authorizes the Director of Employment Development to require the care recipient to submit to reasonable examinations for the purpose of determining whether a serious health condition exists and the necessity and duration of the worker's care of the recipient. This bill would require the director, prior to ordering an additional examination, to review all available medical records of the recipient to determine whether an additional examination is necessary if the care recipient's personal physician has examined the recipient within the previous 60 days and states that an additional examination would constitute a hardship for the recipient.	Amended: 4/20/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 676 Calderon D	Employment: discrimination: status as unemployed. Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law prohibits various forms of employment discrimination with respect to the personal characteristics of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information. This bill, on and after July 1, 2016, would prohibit an employer from publishing an advertisement or announcement for a job that states or indicates that an unemployed person is not eligible for the job. The bill would prohibit an employer from asking an applicant for employment to disclose, orally or in writing, the applicant's employment status, except as specified.	Vetoed: 10/10/2015 pdf html	10/10/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2015 A. VETOED	
AB 684 Alejo D	State Board of Optometry: optometrists: nonresident contact lens sellers: registered dispensing opticians. Existing law prohibits a licensed optometrist and a registered dispensing optician from having any membership, proprietary interest, coownership, landlord-tenant relationship, or any profit-sharing arrangement in any form, directly or indirectly, with each other. Existing law prohibits a licensed optometrist from having any	Chaptered: 10/1/2015 pdf html	10/1/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 405, Statutes of 2015.	10/1/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	<p>membership, proprietary interest, coownership, landlord-tenant relationship, or any profit-sharing arrangement in any form, directly or indirectly, either by stock ownership, interlocking directors, trusteeship, mortgage, trust deed, or otherwise with any person who is engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution to physicians and surgeons, optometrists, or dispensing opticians of lenses, frames, optical supplies, optometric appliances or devices or kindred products. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions by a licensed optometrist and any other persons, whether or not a healing arts licensee, who participates with a licensed optometrist, subject to a crime. This bill would repeal those prohibitions. The bill would prohibit a licensed optometrist from having any membership, proprietary interest, coownership, or any profit-sharing arrangement, either by stock ownership, interlocking directors, trusteeship, mortgage, or trust deed, with any registered dispensing optician or any optical company, as defined, except as otherwise authorized. The bill would authorize a registered dispensing optician or optical company to operate, own, or have an ownership interest in a health plan, defined as a licensed health care service plan, if the health plan does not directly employ optometrists to provide optometric services directly to enrollees of the health plan, and would also provide for the direct or indirect provision of products and services to the health plan or its contracted providers or enrollees or to other optometrists, as specified. The bill would authorize an optometrist, a registered dispensing optician, an optical company, or a health plan to execute a lease or other written agreement giving rise to a direct or indirect landlord-tenant relationship with an optometrist if specified conditions are contained in a written agreement, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Board of Optometry, to inspect, upon request, an individual lease agreement, and the bill would require the landlord or tenant to comply. Because the failure to comply with that request would be a crime under specified acts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would prohibit a registered dispensing optician from having any membership, proprietary interest, coownership, or profit sharing arrangement either by stock ownership, interlocking directors, trusteeship, mortgage, or trust deed, with an optometrist, except as authorized. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a crime. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>AB 688 Gomez D</p>	<p>Disability compensation: paid family leave. Existing law establishes within the state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. This bill would eliminate that authorization and related provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 1/4/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 1/5/2016)</p>	<p>1/15/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 689 Dodd D</p>	<p>Marketing of eggs: violations: administrative and civil penalties. Existing law establishes a regulatory scheme for the marketing of shell eggs, and requires egg producers and egg handlers to register with the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. A violation of those provisions or regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions is unlawful, and for certain violations, punishable as a misdemeanor. Existing law also authorizes the secretary, in lieu of seeking prosecution for the violation, to bring a civil action for up to \$1,000 for the violation. This bill would authorize the Department of Food and Agriculture to refuse to issue, or to suspend or revoke, an egg</p>	<p>Chaptered: 9/21/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>9/21/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 302, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>9/21/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>	

	handler or egg producer certificate of registration under certain circumstances and would require the department to adopt regulations to establish procedures for an appeals process to contest the refusal to issue a certificate of registration or the department's suspension or revocation of a certificate of registration. The bill would increase the civil penalty amount to \$10,000 and would also authorize a county agricultural commissioner to bring a civil action. The bill would also authorize the secretary or a county agricultural commissioner, in lieu of prosecution, to levy an administrative penalty of up to \$10,000 for a violation of those provisions. The bill would require the secretary, on or before January 1, 2017, to adopt regulations classifying violations of these egg provisions as either "minor," "moderate," or "serious," with different penalty ranges applicable to each classification, as specified, and would apply these amounts to both civil penalties and administrative penalties. The bill would set forth notice and other procedural requirements for bringing and resolving an administrative action pursuant to those provisions, and would require the funds recovered by the county agricultural commissioner to be deposited in the county's general fund, and funds collected by the secretary to be deposited into the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund for use by the department in administering these provisions, when appropriated to the department for that purpose.				
AB 698 Gaines, Beth R	Workers' compensation. 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, and provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that any use of the obsolete term "workmen's compensation" be replaced in the law with the term "workers' compensation." This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the above provision.	Introduced: 2/25/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 708 Jones- Sawyer D	Consumer products: content information. Existing law regulates the labeling and use of various consumer products, including toys and toxic household products. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2017, require the manufacturer of cleaning products for retail sale in this state to disclose each ingredient contained in the product on the manufacturer's Internet Web site and provide the Internet Web site and page address on the product label, along with a prescribed statement.	Amended: 1/27/2016 pdf html	1/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/28/2016)	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	Oppose
AB 717 Gonzalez D	Sales and use taxes: exemption: diapers. 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. That law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, until January 1, 2022, 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, diapers for infants and toddlers, designated size 3 or under. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 9/13/2016 pdf html	9/13/2016-Vetoed by the Governor	9/13/2016 A. VETOED	Watch
AB 737 Hernández, Roger D	Sales and use taxes: seller's permit: determinations. Existing law requires every person who seeks to conduct business as a seller of tangible personal property within the state to file an application for a permit with the State Board of Equalization for each place of business, as provided. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to collect information from persons seeking to engage in the business of selling tangible personal property in that jurisdiction and requires that collected information to be transmitted to the board, as provided, to be used as the preliminary application	Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	for a seller's permit. Existing law requires the board to issue a determination regarding the issuance of a seller's permit, if a determination can be made based on the information submitted, within 30 days of receipt of the information. This bill would increase the amount of time the board has to make that determination from 30 days to 35 days within receipt of the information.				
AB 739 Irwin D	Civil law: liability: communication of cyber security-threat information. Existing law requires a business that owns, licenses, or maintains personal information about a California resident to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. 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 personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person, unless the information was encrypted. 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 of the data immediately following discovery, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, provide that there shall be no civil or criminal liability for, and no cause of action shall lie or be maintained against any private entity for the sharing or receiving of cyber security-threat information if the sharing or receiving is conducted, as specified. The immunity from liability would only apply if the communication is made without gross negligence, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a private entity that is engaged in sharing or receiving cyber security-threat information from using that information to gain an unfair competitive advantage and require that it, in good faith, make reasonable efforts to safeguard communications, comply with any lawful restriction placed on the communication, transfer the cyber security-threat information as expediently as possible while upholding reasonable protections, and ensure that appropriate anonymization and minimization of the information contained in the communication, as specified.	Amended: 5/1/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 754 Ridley-Thomas D	Taxation. The Corporation Tax Law imposes a franchise tax measured by, or according to, net income of a corporation doing business within the limits of this state, including a minimum franchise tax on specified corporations, as provided. The provisions of the Personal Income Tax Law generally apply to the income of an individual or partnership, imposing a tax on individuals at graduated rates. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this bill to include provisions that would provide tax relief to small businesses conducting business in Los Angeles County during the period of disruption caused by specified transit-related construction activities, conducted by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and resulting in decreased business revenue.	Introduced: 2/25/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 764 Quirk D	Parking lots: design: insurance discount. Existing law provides that building standards shall be filed by the California Building Standards Commission with the Secretary of State and codified only after they have been approved by the commission. Existing law regulates the issuance and renewal of liability insurance policies in this state. This bill would require the commission, in collaboration with the State Architect and the State Fire Marshal, to consider standards, and to	Vetoed: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/6/2015 A. VETOED	

	update standards as it determines necessary, for the installation of vehicle barriers, as specified, to protect persons located within, or in or on the property of, buildings, or to protect pedestrians, from collisions into those buildings by motor vehicles. The bill would also authorize an insurer to consider the installation of vehicle barriers in or on a commercial property parking lot as a safety measure and would authorize an insurer to provide or offer a discount on the property owner's insurance covering damage or loss to the covered commercial property, or liability arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of the commercial property relative to the reduced risk of installation of the barriers. The bill would require that any discounts be determined to be actuarially sound and approved by the commissioner prior to their use.				
AB 776 Cooper D	Alcoholic beverage control. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act regulates the application for, the issuance of, the suspension of, and the conditions imposed upon, various alcoholic beverage licenses pursuant to which the licensees may exercise specified privileges in the state. This bill would authorize licensees to sponsor or otherwise participate in an event conducted by, and for the benefit of, a nonprofit organization subject to specified conditions, including that a nonretail or retail licensee may choose to participate in any level of sponsorship. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 519, Statutes of 2015.	10/6/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 785 Brown D	State government: small business certification. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to license any kind of business not prohibited by law transacted and carried out within the city, county, or city and county, as specified. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would create a statewide small business certification system.	Introduced: 2/25/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 788 Chu D	Prescriptions. Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, the licensing and regulation of pharmacists. Existing law makes a knowing violation of these provisions a crime. This bill would instead require that every prescription include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, and would authorize the prescriber or patient to request that this information not be included in the prescription container label. This bill would, similarly, require that every prescription container be correctly labeled to include that information, unless omission of that information has been requested by the prescriber or patient. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 820 Stone, Mark D	Fish and shellfish: labeling and identification. 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 would provide that it is unlawful and constitutes misbranding to sell or offer for sale any fresh, frozen, or processed fish or shellfish intended for human consumption without clearly identifying at the point of sale whether the fish or shellfish was wild caught or farm raised. The bill would exempt a 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 from being found in violation of these requirements. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to increase penalties for a violation of these requirements. Because any violation of these provisions would	Amended: 4/22/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	

	be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 850 Ridley-Thomas D	Employment: hospitals: virulent aerosol transmissible diseases. Under existing law, the Division of Occupational Health and Safety, within the Department of Industrial Relations, investigates complaints that a workplace is unsafe and the division is authorized to issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Existing law permits the division to declare and prescribe what safety devices, safeguards, or other means or methods of protection are well adapted to render employees of every employment and place of employment safe. Under existing law, an employer who violates any standard, order, or special order of the division, or who violates statutory provisions of existing law, may be subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties, as specified. This bill would require an employer who employs individuals in a general acute care hospital, as defined, to, minimize the risk of occupational exposure to virulent aerosol transmissible diseases, as defined, and to provide optimal protection from occupational exposure to pathogens and aerosolized body fluids, as specified. The bill would also require these employers to, among other things, provide any health care worker who enters the room of a specified patient with personal protection equipment and a powered air purifying respirator, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 3/ 26/20 15 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 857 Cooper D	Firearms: identifying information. Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to assign a distinguishing number or mark of identification to any firearm whenever the firearm lacks a manufacturer's number or other mark of identification, or whenever the manufacturer's number or other mark of identification or distinguishing number or mark assigned by the department has been destroyed or obliterated. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2018, and subject to exceptions, require a person who manufactures or assembles a firearm to first apply to the department for a unique serial number or other identifying mark, as provided. The bill would, by January 1, 2019, and subject to exceptions, require any person who, as of July 1, 2018, owns a firearm that does not bear a serial number to likewise apply to the department for a unique serial number or other mark of identification. The bill would, except as provided, prohibit the sale or transfer of ownership of a firearm manufactured or assembled pursuant to these provisions. The bill would prohibit a person from aiding in the manufacture or assembly of a firearm by a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 7/ 22/2 016 pdf html	7/22/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 60, Statutes of 2016.	7/22/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 883 Low D	Employment: public employee status. Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of employment and, in particular, contracts and applications for employment. Existing law prohibits private employers from requiring an applicant for employment to take a polygraph test as a condition of employment or continued employment. Existing law generally prohibits public and private employers from requiring an applicant to disclose an arrest or detention that did not result in a conviction, subject to various exceptions. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2016, prohibit a state or local agency, as defined, from publishing or posting a job advertisement or announcement that states or indicates that an individual's status as a current or former public employee disqualifies an individual from eligibility for employment. The bill would, on and	Vetoed : 10/10 /2015 pdf html	10/10/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2015 A. VETOED	

	after July 1, 2016, also prohibit a state or local agency from asking an applicant to specifically disclose, orally or in writing, the applicant's status as a current or former public employee until the employer has determined that the applicant meets the minimum employment qualifications for the position. The bill would except these provisions from the misdemeanor provisions described above.				
AB 888 Bloom D	Waste management: plastic microbeads. 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 ASTM International standard specification. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, as specified. 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 plastic microbeads. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 10/8/2015 pdf html	10/8/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 594, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 893 Stone, Mark D	Beer: labels. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act imposes various requirements relating to the labels and containers of alcoholic beverages sold within the state, including a requirement that every manufacturer or bottler of beer whose beer is sold within the state file with the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control the brand name or names under which the beer is sold or labeled, as provided. The act provides that a violation of its provisions is a misdemeanor if not otherwise specified. This bill would require a manufacturer, before the first sale of a brand of beer in this state, to register the brand with the department, as specified, and would make the manufacturer responsible for compliance with labeling and registration requirements. The bill, if beer is sold or offered for sale in this state without first complying with these provisions or other provisions of the act, would authorize the department to take action it deems reasonable and necessary including, but not limited to, ordering that the beer not be sold, or allowing it to be sold for a reasonable time, until these requirements are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/1/2015 pdf html	10/1/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 410, Statutes of 2015.	10/1/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 897 Gonzalez D	Grocery workers. Existing law regulates various aspects of the workplace and employee safety and health. This bill additionally would include in that definition that a grocery establishment does not include a retail store that has ceased operations for 6 months or more. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/21/2015 pdf html	9/21/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 305, Statutes of 2015.	9/21/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Neutral
AB 901 Gordon D	Solid waste: reporting requirements: enforcement. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires disposal facility operators to submit information to counties from periodic tracking surveys on the disposal tonnages that are disposed of at the disposal facility by jurisdiction or region of origin. Existing law requires solid waste handlers and transfer station operators to provide information to the disposal facility on the	Chaptered: 10/10/2015 pdf html	10/10/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 746, Statutes of 2015.	10/10/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

origin of the solid waste they deliver to the disposal facility. Existing law requires recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic information to counties on the types and quantities of materials that are disposed of, sold to end users, or sold to exporters or transporters for sale outside of the state, by county of origin. Existing law requires counties to submit periodic reports to the cities within the county, to any regional agency of which the county is a member, and to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery on the amounts of solid waste disposed of by jurisdiction or region of origin, and on the categories and amounts of solid waste diverted to recycling and composting facilities within the county or region. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations in this regard. This bill would revise these provisions by, among other things, (1) requiring recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit specified information directly to the department, rather than to counties, (2) requiring disposal facility operators to submit tonnage information to the department, and to counties only on request, and (3) deleting the requirement for counties to submit that information to cities, regional agencies, and the department. The bill would delete references to periodic tracking surveys. The bill would require exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to the department on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred inside or outside of the state, and would authorize the department to provide this information, on an aggregated basis, to jurisdictions, as specified. The bill would make the aggregated information, other than that aggregated by company, public information. The bill would make other related changes to the various reporting requirements. The bill would provide for imposition of civil penalties on any person who refuses or fails to submit information required by the governing regulations, and on any person who knowingly or willfully files a false report, refuses to permit the department to inspect or examine associated records, or alters, cancels, or obliterates entries in the records, as specified. The bill would provide that the civil penalties may be imposed either in a civil action or administratively pursuant to procedures specified in the bill. The bill would specify the types of waste disposal records that are subject to inspection and copying by the department, and also by an employee of a government entity, as defined, with respect to tonnage received at a disposal facility on or after July 1, 2015, that originates within the government entity's geographic jurisdiction. The bill, with respect to those records, would prohibit a government entity from disclosing the name of a waste hauler using a specific landfill unless necessary as part of an administrative or judicial proceeding, as specified. The bill would also authorize a government entity to petition the superior court for injunctive or declaratory relief to enforce these provisions. The bill would require recovered civil penalties to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 931](#)
[Irwin D](#)

Taxation: credit: hiring. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2021, a credit for hiring qualified full-time employees within specified economic development areas. Existing law defines "qualified full-time employee" to include an individual who is a veteran who separated from service in the Armed Forces of the United States within the 12 months preceding commencement of employment with the qualified taxpayer. This bill would, under both laws for taxable years beginning on or after January 1,

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	2016, revise this definition of a "qualified full-time employee" to include a person who, upon commencement of employment with the qualified taxpayer, is a veteran that separated from service in the Armed Forces of the United States within the 36 months preceding commencement of employment with the qualified taxpayer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 936 Salas D	Groundwater monitoring. Existing law establishes a groundwater monitoring program pursuant to which specified entities may propose to be designated by the Department of Water Resources as groundwater monitoring entities, as defined, for the purposes of monitoring and reporting with regard to groundwater elevations in all or part of a groundwater basin or subbasin. Existing law requires the department to identify the extent of monitoring of groundwater elevations that is being undertaken in groundwater basins and subbasins, and if the department determines that all or part of a basin or subbasin is not being monitored, to determine whether there is sufficient interest in establishing a groundwater management plan, an integrated regional water management plan, or a groundwater monitoring association. Under certain circumstances, if there is insufficient interest in establishing a plan or association, and the county decides not to perform groundwater monitoring and reporting functions, the department is required to perform the groundwater monitoring functions. In that event, specified entities with authority to assume groundwater monitoring functions with regard to a basin or subbasin for which the department has assumed those functions are not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state. This bill would authorize the department to exempt an entity from this eligibility restriction if the entity submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that there are special circumstances justifying the entity's noncompliance, including, but not limited to, that a significant portion of the entity's service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community and that the water grant or loan project includes those actions needed to comply with groundwater monitoring functions.	Amended: 4/15/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 958 Committee on Agriculture	Agriculture: California Avocado Commission: California Salmon Council. Existing law establishes the California Avocado Commission, which is charged with, among other duties, promoting the sale of avocados by advertising and other promotional means for the purpose of maintaining and expanding present markets and creating new and larger intrastate, interstate, and foreign markets for avocados. Existing law requires the commission to establish 5 districts within the state, each representing approximately 20% of the avocado production in California, and, beginning in the 2000-01 marketing season, requires those districts to be reapportioned every 5th year in accordance with certain procedures. Under existing law, the commission consists of 10 avocado producers who are not handlers, 2 elected from each of the 5 districts, 4 avocado handlers who are elected on a statewide basis, one public member who is appointed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, and the secretary who serves as a nonvoting ex officio member. Existing law also provides for an alternate member for each member of the commission, except the secretary, to be elected in the same manner as the member. This bill would instead require the commission to establish no fewer than 3 districts and no more than 5 districts within the state, each representing approximately the same percentage of avocado production in California, and would require those districts to be represented by a specified number of producers who are not handlers according to the number of districts the commission establishes. The bill would require the districts to	Chaptered: 9/21/2015 pdf html	9/21/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 307, Statutes of 2015.	9/21/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	be reapportioned every 5th year in accordance with redistricting procedures adopted by a two-thirds vote of the commission and concurred in by the secretary. The bill would provide for an alternate member for each district instead of providing an alternate member for each producer member of the commission. The bill would provide for 2 alternate handler members and for each alternate handler member to be assigned to serve as an alternate to two handler members, as specified, instead of providing an alternate handler member for each handler member of the commission. The bill would make conforming and other related changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 964 Chau D	Civil law: privacy. Existing law requires a person or business conducting business in California, or any state or local agency, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose in specified ways, a breach of the security of the system or data, as defined, following discovery or notification of the security breach, to any California resident whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. Existing law requires the disclosure to be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement, or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. This bill would define "encrypted" for purpose of these provisions to mean rendered unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to an unauthorized person through a security technology or methodology generally accepted in the field of information technology. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chapt ered: 10/6/2 015 pdf html	10/6/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 522, Statutes of 2015.	10/6/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 970 Nazarian D	Labor Commissioner: enforcement of employee claims. 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. This bill would, in addition, authorize the Labor Commissioner to investigate and, upon a request from the local entity, to enforce local laws regarding overtime hours or minimum wage provisions and to issue citations and penalties for violations, except when the local entity has already issued a citation for the same violation. The bill would prohibit a local entity from issuing a citation to the employer if the Labor Commissioner has already issued a citation to that employer for the same violation. This bill also would make related conforming changes. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/11/ 2015 pdf html	10/11/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 783, Statutes of 2015.	10/11/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Oppo se
AB 979 Mayes R	Workers' compensation. 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. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to workers' compensation.	Introd uced: 2/26/2 015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 984 Calderon D	Use of age information in employment. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits discrimination in employment based on, among other factors, race, gender, religious belief, and age. Existing law prohibits an employer from enforcing a compulsory retirement age when the employee has indicated in writing that he or she wishes to continue working and demonstrates the ability to perform the functions of the job adequately to the employer's satisfaction. Existing law restricts the disclosure of personal information, as defined, by a public	Amen ded: 3/ 26/20 15 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	agency or consumer credit agency that collects it. This bill would prohibit an employer from using information regarding a person's age in making any employment decision regarding that person. The bill would also provide that a commercial online entertainment employment service provider, as defined, who accepts payment from persons in California to post resumes and other information online is subject to the antidiscrimination laws of California.				
AB 987 Levine D	Employment discrimination: unlawful employment practices. Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, 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. This bill would, in addition, prohibit an employer or other covered entity from retaliating or otherwise discriminating against a person for requesting accommodation of his or her disability or religious beliefs, regardless of whether the accommodation request was granted. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chaptered: 7/16/2015 7/16/2015 pdf html	7/16/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 122, Statutes of 2015.	7/16/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 1005 Gordon D	California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments. 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 by the distributor to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the department for certain payments, including market development payments. Existing law authorizes the department, until that authorization is repealed on January 1, 2017, to (1) annually expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by the department as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and made usable for the manufacture of a plastic product, or to a product manufacturer for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a product, and to (2) expend additional amounts to make market development payments, calculated as provided. This bill would postpone that repeal until January 1, 2018. By extending the term of a continuous appropriation, this bill would make an appropriation.	Chaptered: 9/22/2016 9/22/2016 pdf html	9/22/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 442, Statutes of 2016.	9/22/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 1007 McCarty D	Minimum wage. Existing law sets the minimum wage for all industries at \$9 per hour and, on January 1, 2016, raises the minimum wage for all industries to \$10 per hour. This bill instead would set the minimum wage on and after January 1, 2016, at the amount necessary to keep a family of 3 above the supplemental poverty level.	Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1017 Campos D	Employers. Existing law imposes various restrictions on employers with respect to applicants for employment. A violation of those restrictions is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit an employer from seeking salary history information about an applicant for employment, except as otherwise provided. The bill would specify that a violation of its provisions would not be subject to the misdemeanor provision.	Vetoed: 10/11/2015 pdf html	10/11/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2015 A. VETOED	Oppose
AB 1019 Garcia, Eduardo D	Metal theft and related recycling crimes. Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who	Introduced: 2/26/2016	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2).	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	<p>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.</p>	<p>015 pdf html</p>	<p>(Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>		
<p>AB 1038 Jones R</p>	<p>Employment: flexible work schedules. 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, except as specified. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signature. The bill would also require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/26/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>1/15/2016 A. DEAD</p>	
<p>AB 1045 Irwin D</p>	<p>Organic waste: composting. The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. The bill would require the agency to promote a goal of reducing at least 5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/8/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/8/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 596, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>	

	compost on working lands, and would require the agency to work with the Department of Food and Agriculture to achieve this goal. The bill would also require the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to ensure proper coordination of agency regulations and goals to implement these requirements and would require the agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, to perform other specified functions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 1063 Williams D	Solid waste: charges. Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton. Existing law requires the moneys collected from the fee to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account and to be used by the department, upon appropriation, for specified purposes. This bill would raise the fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility to \$4 per ton commencing January 1, 2017. The bill would require a minimum of \$1.50 per ton of the fee collected from each operator, until January 1, 2022, and would authorize some or all of the fee collected thereafter, to be allocated to activities that promote recycling and the highest and best use of materials, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/17/2015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was E.Q. on 8/17/2015)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	Oppose
AB 1069 Gordon D	Prescription drugs: collection and distribution program. Existing law authorizes a county to establish a repository and distribution program under which a pharmacy, including a pharmacy that is owned by, or contracts with, the county, may distribute surplus unused medications, as defined, to persons in need of financial assistance to ensure access to necessary pharmaceutical therapies. Under existing law, only medication that is donated in unopened, tamper-evident packaging or modified unit dose containers that meet the United States Pharmacopeia standards, and that includes lot numbers and expiration dates, is eligible for donation to the program. Existing law prohibits medication that does not meet the requirements for donation and distribution from being sold, dispensed, or otherwise transferred to any other entity. Existing law requires medication donated to the repository and distribution program to be maintained in the donated packaging units. This bill would authorize a pharmacy that exists solely to operate the repository and distribution program to repackage a reasonable quantity of donated medicine in anticipation of dispensing the medicine to its patient population. The bill would require a pharmacy that repackages medication to have repackaging policies and procedures in place for identifying and recalling medications, and to label the repackaged medicine with the earliest expiration date.	Chaptered: 9/13/2016 pdf html	9/13/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 316, Statutes of 2016.	9/13/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 1073 Ting D	Pharmacy: prescription drug labels. The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. That law requires a pharmacist to dispense a prescription in a container that, among other things, is correctly labeled with the directions for use of the drug, and requires the board to promulgate regulations that require, on or before January 1, 2011, a standardized, patient-centered, prescription drug label on all prescription medicine dispensed to patients in California. Existing regulations of the board implement that requirement, establishing standardized directions for use to be used when applicable, and requiring that the board publish on its Internet	Chaptered: 10/11/2015 pdf html	10/11/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 784, Statutes of 2015.	10/11/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Neutral

	<p>Web site translation of those directions for use into at least 5 languages other than English. A violation of that law is a crime. This bill would require a pharmacist to use professional judgment to provide a patient with directions for use of a prescription that enhance the patient's understanding of those directions, consistent with the prescriber's instructions. The bill would also require a dispenser, excluding a veterinarian, upon the request of a patient or patient's representative, to provide translated directions for use as prescribed. The bill would authorize a dispenser to use translations made available by the board pursuant to those existing regulations. The bill would make a dispenser responsible for the accuracy of English-language directions for use provided to the patient. By imposing new requirements on dispensers, the violation of which 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>AB 1075 Alejo D</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: enforcement. The Hazardous Waste Control Law regulates the use and disposal of hazardous waste and authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to deny, suspend, or revoke any permit, registration, or certificate applied for, or issued to, a person or entity if that person or entity engaged in specified activities in violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law or other laws. This bill would require the department to consider, except under specified circumstances, 3 or more violations of, or noncompliance with, specified provisions for which a person or entity has been found liable or has been convicted, with respect to a single hazardous waste facility within a 5-year period, as compelling cause to deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, registration, or certificate applied for by, or issued to, that person or entity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 460, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/2/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p>AB 1103 Dodd D</p>	<p>Solid waste disposal: self-haulers. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to the department on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred. This bill would additionally require a self-hauler to submit that information to the department and would require the department to develop regulations that define "self-hauler" to include specified persons and entities.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 9/22/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>9/22/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>9/22/2016 A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1108 Burke D</p>	<p>Zero-emission vehicles. Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law required the state board to adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks and any other vehicles determined by the state board to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state. This bill would require the state board, no later than December 31, 2017, to adopt a regulation to establish that, by 2025, no less than 15% of all new car sales within the state would be required to be zero-emission vehicles, as defined.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/16/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was RLS. on 8/17/2016)</p>	<p>8/31/2016 S. DEAD</p>	
<p>AB 1121 Calderon D</p>	<p>Personal information. Existing law requires a business to take all reasonable steps to destroy, or arrange for the destruction of, a customer's records within its custody or control containing personal information that are no longer to be retained by the business, as specified. Existing law defines business, records, and personal information, among other</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>	

	terms, for these purposes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the definitions described above.				
AB 1124 Perea D	Workers' compensation: prescription medication formulary. 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 employment. The administrative director is authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal, after public hearings, any rules and regulations that are reasonably necessary to enforce the state workers' compensation provisions, except when that power is specifically reserved to the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board. Existing law requires the administrative director to adopt a medical treatment utilization schedule that addresses the frequency, duration, intensity, and appropriateness of all common treatments performed in workers' compensation cases. This bill would require the administrative director to establish a drug formulary, on or before July 1, 2017, as part of the medical treatment utilization schedule, for medications prescribed in the workers' compensation system. The bill would require the administrative director to meet and consult with stakeholders, as specified, prior to the adoption of the formulary. The bill would require the administrative director to publish at least 2 interim reports on the Internet Web site of the Division of Workers' Compensation describing the status of the creation of the formulary, commencing July 1, 2016, until the formulary is implemented. The bill would require the administrative director to update the formulary at least on a quarterly basis to allow for the provision of all appropriate medications, including medications new to the market. The bill would exempt an order updating the formulary from the Administrative Procedure Act and other provisions, as specified. The bill would require the administrative director to establish an independent pharmacy and therapeutics committee to review and consult with the administrative director in connection with updating the formulary, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes to related code sections.	Chaptered: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 525, Statutes of 2015.	10/6/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 1136 Steinorth R	Reusable grocery bag and recycled paper bag: fee: exemptions. Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum petition, would, as of July 1, 2015, 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 and would prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities. This inoperative law would require these stores to provide to certain customers a reusable grocery bag or recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1159 Gordon D	Product stewardship: pilot program: household batteries and home-generated sharps waste. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would establish the Product Stewardship Pilot Program and, until January 1, 2024, would require producers and product stewardship organizations of covered products, defined to mean a consumer product that is used or discarded in this state and is either home-generated sharps waste or	Amended: 4/21/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	household batteries, to develop and implement a product stewardship plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 1172 Chau D	California cyber security. 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, consisting of specified members, previously created by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Technology, in the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The bill would authorize the task force to convene stakeholders to act in an advisory capacity and 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. The bill would require the task force to complete and issue a report of policy recommendations to the Governor's office and the Legislature. The bill would also require the task force to perform specified functions relating to cyber security. The bill would create a State Director of Cyber Security with specified duties within the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2020.	Amen ded: 8/ 31/20 15 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 9/11/2015)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	
AB 1179 Rendon D	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: disadvantaged communities: report. 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. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities and 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 require the state board to prepare, and post on its Internet Web site, a specified report on the projects funded to benefit disadvantaged communities. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introd uced: 2/ 27/2 015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1192 Quirk D	Fair Information Practices Act. Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information, as defined, through the Internet about individual consumers residing in California to conspicuously post its privacy policy on its Internet Web site, and requires that privacy policy to, among other things, identify the categories of personally identifiable information that the operator collects. This bill would require a person, as defined, that provides a mobile operating system or platform that is used by an operator or developer of a mobile application that collects personal data from an individual California user through the mobile application or an online service to create universal privacy policy standards that are based on certain principles, including, but not limited to, transparency and security. The bill would require that person to conspicuously post those standards on the person's Internet Web site in a digital format that is accessible to all users, and would require a developer or operator of a mobile application using a mobile operating system or platform to accept those universal privacy policy standards, except as specified. The bill would also make	Amen ded: 4/ 6/201 5 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	legislative findings and declarations regarding those principles.				
AB 1209 Brough R	Corporation taxes. The Corporation Tax Law specifies that its provisions are applicable to specified taxes. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1236 Chiu D	Local ordinances: electric vehicle charging stations. The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a general plan for the physical development of the county or city and authorizes the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by counties and cities. Existing law, the Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Open Access Act, prohibits the charging of a subscription fee on persons desiring to use an electric vehicle charging station, as defined, and prohibits a requirement for persons to obtain membership in any club, association, or organization as a condition of using the station, except as specified. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to approve an application for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations, as defined, through the issuance of specified permits unless the city or county makes specified written findings based upon substantial evidence in the record that the proposed installation would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact. The bill would provide for appeal of that decision to the planning commission, as specified. The bill would provide that the implementation of consistent statewide standards to achieve the timely and cost-effective installation of electric vehicle charging stations is a matter of statewide concern. The bill would require electric vehicle charging stations to meet specified standards. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county with a population of 200,000 or more residents to adopt an ordinance, by September 30, 2016, that creates an expedited and streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as specified. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county with a population of less than 200,000 residents to adopt this ordinance by September 30, 2017. The bill would authorize the city, county, or city and county, in developing the ordinance, to refer to guidelines contained in a specified guidebook. The bill would also authorize the adoption of an ordinance that modifies the checklists and standards found in the guidebook due to unique conditions. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/8/2015 pdf html	10/8/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 598, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 1245 Cooley D	Unemployment insurance: electronic reporting and funds transfers. Existing law provides for unemployment compensation benefits for eligible individuals in the state who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Existing law requires an employer, as defined, to file a report of contributions, a quarterly return, a report of wages paid, and an annual reconciliation return, as specified, to the Director of Employment Development and to make contributions for unemployment insurance premiums. Existing law provides that an electronic funds transfer of contributions satisfies the report of contributions filing requirements. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2017, would require an employer with 10 or more employees to file all reports and returns electronically and remit all contributions for unemployment insurance premiums by electronic funds transfer, except as provided. The bill, beginning on January 1, 2018, would extend the application of these electronic filing and fund transfer requirements to all employers. The bill would authorize the granting of a waiver	Chaptered: 8/17/2015 pdf html	8/17/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 222, Statutes of 2015.	8/17/2015 A. CHAPTERED	

	from these requirements, as specified. The bill would impose a penalty of \$50 on those employers who fail to file a quarterly return electronically without good cause, and would, until January 1, 2019, exempt certain employers' timely nonelectronic filings from that penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 1252 Jones R	Proposition 65: enforcement. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 65 at the November 4, 1986, statewide general election (Proposition 65), prohibits a 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 into or onto land and passing into any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act imposes civil penalties upon persons who violate those prohibitions, and provides for the enforcement of those prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors, and by any person in the public interest. Proposition 65 excludes from the definition of the term "person in the course of doing business" a person employing fewer than 10 employees. This bill would impose similar requirements with regard to a person filing an enforcement action in the public interest upon a person for a violation of the requirement to provide a warning for exposure to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, if the person employs fewer than 25 employees. The bill would prohibit an enforcement action against the alleged violator, and the recovery of certain payments or reimbursements, if, within 14 days after service of the notice, the alleged violator corrects the alleged violation, agrees to pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$500, and notifies the person bringing the action that the violation has been corrected. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1255 Thurmond D	Income and corporation taxes: credit: donation of apparently wholesome food. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year, beginning on and after January 2015, a taxpayer donates apparently wholesome food, as defined, from any trade or business of the taxpayer to an organization located in California and exempt from federal income taxation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html	1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1278 Gray D	Cigarettes and tobacco products: identification requirements. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law requires a person selling or distributing, or engaging in the nonsale distribution of, tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state through the United States Postal Service or package delivery service to verify that the purchaser or recipient of the product is 18 years of age or older. Under existing law, if the seller, distributor, or nonsale distributor is unable to verify that the purchaser or recipient is 18 years of age or older, he or she is required to require the purchaser or recipient to submit an age-verification kit, which includes a copy of a valid form of government identification, as specified. A violation of these provisions may result in an assessment of civil penalties. This bill would provide that, for the purposes of these requirements, if a customer or recipient provides an identification card issued by the United States Armed Forces as proof of age and the identification card lacks a physical description, but includes date of birth and a photo, further proof of age is not required.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2016)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	Watch

<p>AB 1280 Maienschein R</p>	<p>Sales and use taxes: exemption: tax holiday: small businesses. Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes 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, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, tangible personal property sold by, or purchased from, a retailer that is a small business, as defined, on the Saturday following Thanksgiving beginning in 2016. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.</p>	<p>1/31/2016 A. DEAD</p>
<p>AB 1281 Wilk R</p>	<p>Regulations: legislative review. The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure 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, whenever 25% of the Members of the Assembly or Senate transmit to the Governor their written declaration of opposition to a proposed regulation, would require a majority vote of the Assembly and Senate to adopt that regulation.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>
<p>AB 1288 Atkins D</p>	<p>Air resources. Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board, consisting of 12 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to take certain actions regarding air pollution. This bill would increase the membership of the state board to 14, with the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly each appointing one member, as provided.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/8/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/8/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 586, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/8/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>
<p>AB 1321 Ting D</p>	<p>Nutrition Incentive Matching Grant Program. Existing law establishes the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department of Food and Agriculture, and requires 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. Existing law requires 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. This bill would establish the Nutrition Incentive Matching Grant Program in the Office of Farm to Fork, and would create the Nutrition Incentive Matching Grant Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund to collect matching funds received from a specified federal grant program and funds from other public and private sources, to encourage the purchase and consumption of California fresh fruits, nuts, and vegetables by nutrition benefit clients, as defined. The bill would provide that the program shall only provide grants upon the deposit of sufficient funds, as specified, into the account. The bill would require that moneys in the Nutrition Incentive Matching Grant Account be awarded in the form of grants to qualified entities, as defined, for consumer incentive programs, as defined, subject to specified regulations and in accordance with certain priorities. The bill would require the Office of Farm to Fork to establish minimum standards, funding schedules, and procedures for awarding grants, as specified.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 442, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/2/2015 A. CHAPTERED</p>
<p>AB 1324 Williams D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. 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</p>	<p>Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>

	<p>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 makes various findings and declarations. The act defines various terms, including "statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit," for purposes of the act. This bill would make changes to those findings and declarations. The bill would revise the definition of "statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit."</p>				
<p>AB 1357 Bloom D</p>	<p>Children and Family Health Promotion Program. Existing law provides various programs that prevent disease and promote health. This bill, subject to specified exemptions, would impose a fee on every distributor, as defined, for the privilege of distributing in this state bottled sweetened beverages, at a rate of \$0.02 per fluid ounce and for the privilege of distributing concentrate in this state, either as concentrate or as sweetened beverages derived from that concentrate, at the rate of \$0.02 per fluid ounce of sweetened beverage to be produced from concentrate. The Board of Equalization would be responsible for administering and collecting the fee and registering the distributors upon whom the fee is imposed. These amounts would be deposited into the Children and Family Health Promotion Trust Fund, created by the bill. The bill would require moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be allocated to the State Department of Public Health, the State Department of Health Care Services, the Department of Education, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, as specified, for various purposes of statewide diabetes and childhood obesity treatment and prevention activities and programs, including awarding competitive grants to local governments, nonprofit organizations, school districts, and other entities for activities in support of the bill's objectives. This bill would also authorize the State Public Health Officer, the Director of Health Care Services, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish regulations and provide procedural measures, to bring into effect those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/29/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.</p>	<p>1/31/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1367 Williams D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. 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 regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the requirement that the state board adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the program.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>	
<p>AB 1377 Thurmond D</p>	<p>Solid waste: recycling: diversion: green material. 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. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Existing law governs the use of solid waste as alternative daily cover in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the determination of what constitutes diversion through recycling rather than</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 A. DEAD</p>	

	disposal. Existing law provides for the department to adopt regulations in this regard. This bill would delete obsolete provisions relating to the adoption of regulations.				
AB 1383 Jones R	Veterans' preferences: voluntary policy. Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, it is an unlawful employment practice for an employer, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification or applicable security regulations established by the United States or the State of California, to refuse to hire or employ a person or to refuse to select a person for a training program leading to employment, or to bar or discharge a person from employment or a training program leading to employment, or to discriminate against a person in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of the 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 of that person. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act provides that nothing in that act relating to discrimination on account of sex affects the right of an employer to use veteran status as a factor in employee selection or to give special consideration to Vietnam-era veterans. This bill would enact the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act to authorize a private employer to establish and maintain a written veterans' preference employment policy, to be applied uniformly to hiring decisions, to give a voluntary preference for hiring or retaining a veteran over another qualified applicant or employee. The bill would provide that the granting of a veterans' preference pursuant to the bill, in and of itself, shall be deemed not to violate any local or state equal employment opportunity law or regulation, including, but not limited to, the antidiscrimination provisions of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. The bill would revise the existing veteran status provision in the California Fair Employment and Housing Act to remove references to discrimination on account of sex and to Vietnam-era veterans, and would, instead, provide that nothing in that act relating to discrimination affects the right of an employer to use veteran status as a factor in hiring decisions if the employer maintains a veterans' preference employment policy established in accordance with the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act. The bill would prohibit a veterans' preference employment policy from being established or applied for the purpose of discriminating against an employment applicant on the basis of a protected classification, as specified.	Amen ded: 6/13/2016 pdf html	7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was JUD. on 6/13/2016)	7/1/2016 S. DEAD	
AB 1394 Thurmond D	Prescription drugs. Existing law establishes the California Discount Prescription Drug Program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified individuals are provided with prescription drugs at reduced prices that result from rebate agreements between the department and drug manufacturers. Existing law requires all moneys received by the department pursuant to the administration of the program to be deposited into the California Discount Prescription Drug Program Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for the purpose of providing payment to participating pharmacies and for defraying its costs in administering the program, and prohibits moneys in the fund from being available for any other purpose. Existing law implements the program only to the extent that moneys are appropriated to the department to implement the program. Existing law makes the program inoperative on February 1, 2015, and thereafter repealed on January 1, 2016, if no moneys are appropriated to the department to implement the program. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to a	Introd uced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	provision related to the program.				
AB 1404 Grove R	Income taxes: credit: employees with disabilities. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning January 1, 2016, would allow a credit under those laws to an employer who employs in this state, an individual with a disability who may be paid a special minimum wage, and pays the qualified employee a wage equal to or exceeding the minimum wage during the taxable year. The credit would be allowed in an amount equal to the difference between the special minimum wage and the minimum wage. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/31/2016-Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.	1/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1430 Cooper D	California family owned businesses. Existing law authorizes state and local entities to regulate businesses within their jurisdiction. Existing law provides various definitions for various purposes. This bill would define a California family owned business for purposes of any provision of the Government Code that explicitly references this definition. This bill would provide Legislative findings and declarations regarding California family owned businesses.	Amended: 3/26/2015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/23/2016)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
AB 1435 Alejo D	Hazardous waste: toxics: packaging. The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act generally prohibits a manufacturer or supplier from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium in the package or in a packaging component. The act exempted from this prohibition, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material. This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers, as specified, to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California. If the department determines that these metals are present, the bill would require the department to also evaluate whether and under what circumstances those metals can leach from the glass containers into the food or beverage and whether the presence of the metals in the glass containers presents a risk to human health and the environment. The bill would authorize the department to request any information and collect any samples necessary for the evaluations from glass manufacturers or feedstock or raw material suppliers in the state that are subject to the act, and would require the department to provide the results of the evaluations to the Legislature by January 1, 2018. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations, pursuant to existing authority, based on these evaluations. The bill would authorize the department to seek reimbursement from the glass manufacturers and feedstock and raw material suppliers to cover the reasonable costs directly related to collecting glass samples, reviewing and processing those samples, analyzing the samples, disseminating certain information, and implementing any regulations that are developed as a result of the evaluations. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/18/2015 pdf html	8/12/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)	8/12/2016 S. DEAD	Oppose
AB 1447 Alejo D	Solid waste: food and beverage packaging. (1) Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers, including bottles and containers composed of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), sold in California to be labeled with a code which indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic	Amended: 5/5/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	Oppose

	bottle or rigid plastic container. This bill would require, commencing July 1, 2016, PET plastic packaging manufactured in the state to be manufactured with, and empty PET plastic packaging imported into the state to be filled with food or drink in the state for sale in the state to contain, a minimum of 10% of postfilled PET plastic, as measured by weight. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, every such manufacturer or importer of PET plastic packaging to demonstrate compliance with that requirement by certifying to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information. The bill would provide that a person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction and may be assessed civil penalties. By This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 1454 Wagner R	Water quality standards: trash: single-use carryout bags. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with regulatory authority over water quality. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, each state is required to identify those waters for which prescribed effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards and to establish, with regard to those waters, total maximum daily loads, subject to the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, for certain pollutants at a level necessary to implement those water quality standards. This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless and until the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the state board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/ 20/20 15 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1470 Alejo D	Safe Water and Wildlife Protection Act of 2016. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy and prescribes the membership and functions and duties of the conservancy with respect to preservation of coastal resources in the state. This bill would enact the Safe Water and Wildlife Protection Act of 2016, which would require the State Water Resources Control Board, until January 1, 2020, to establish and coordinate the Harmful Algal Bloom Task Force, comprised of specified representatives of state agencies, including the conservancy, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, and would prescribe the functions and duties of the task force. The bill would require the task force to review the risks and negative impacts of harmful algal blooms and microcystin pollution and to submit a summary of its findings and recommendations to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, and the secretary on or before January 1, 2019. The act would require the task force, before providing funding recommendations or submitting a summary of findings, to notify the public about ongoing activities and provide opportunities for public review and comment on applied research, projects, and programs. The act would authorize the conservancy, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Wildlife Conservation Board, and the State Water Resources Control Board to enter into contracts and provide grants, upon appropriation, from specified bond funds available under the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, the California Sea Otter Fund, or from other appropriate funds for applied research, projects, and programs, recommended by the task force, aimed at preventing or	Amen ded: 1/ 4/201 6 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 1/5/2016)	1/15/2016 A. DEAD	Suppo rt 2 Yr Bill

	sustainably mitigating harmful algal blooms, including cyanotoxins and microcystin pollution in the waters of the state.				
AB 1473 Salas D	California Environmental Quality Act. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would extend the time by which the Governor may certify projects as environmental leadership projects to January 1, 2019, and would extend the time by which lead agencies are required to approve certified projects to January 1, 2020, in order for certified projects to benefit from the streamlining benefits. Because the bill would extend the time period in which lead agencies would be required to concurrently prepare the record of proceedings, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal the act on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 1/ 4/201 6 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 1/4/2016)	1/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 1506 Hernández, Roger D	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act provides the employer with the right to cure certain violations before the employee may bring a civil action, as specified. For other violations, the act requires the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. This bill would provide an employer with the right to cure a violation of the requirement that an employer provide its employees with the inclusive dates of the pay period and the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer before an employee may bring a civil action under the act. The bill would provide that a violation of that requirement shall only be considered cured upon a showing that the employer has provided a fully compliant, itemized wage statement to each aggrieved employee, as specified. The bill would limit the employer's right to cure with respect to alleged violations of these provisions to once in a 12-month period, as specified. The bill would also delete references to obsolete provisions of law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/2/2 015 pdf html	10/2/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 445, Statutes of 2015.	10/2/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Suppo rt
AB 1513 Williams D	Employment: workers' compensation and piece-rate compensation. 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. This bill would repeal these obsolete workers' compensation study requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 10/10/ 2015 pdf html	10/10/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 754, Statutes of 2015.	10/10/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Oppo se
AB 1521 Committee on Judiciary	Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims. Existing law provides that individuals with disabilities or medical conditions have the same right as the general public to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, medical facilities, public facilities, and other public places, and allows a person who is aggrieved or potentially aggrieved by a violation of specific provisions of law to bring an action to enjoin the violation. Existing law requires an attorney to provide a written advisory with each demand letter or complaint, as defined, sent to or served upon a defendant or potential defendant for any construction-related accessibility claim, as specified. This bill would require the above-described advisory to include additional information	Chapt ered: 10/10/ 2015 pdf html	10/10/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 755, Statutes of 2015.	10/10/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Suppo rt

	regarding the rights and obligations of business owners and commercial tenants, as specified. In addition to the written advisory, the bill would require an attorney to provide a defendant or potential defendant of a construction-related accessibility claim with a verified answer form developed by the Judicial Council, which would allow a defendant to respond in the event a complaint is filed, as specified. The bill would, on or before July 1, 2016, require the Judicial Council to update the advisory form and adopt the answer form, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 1561 Garcia, Cristina D	Sales and use taxes: exemption: sanitary napkins: tampons: menstrual sponges and menstrual cups. 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. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2022, 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, tampons, sanitary napkins, menstrual sponges, and menstrual cups. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed : 9/13/2016 pdf html	9/13/2016-Vetoed by the Governor	9/13/2016 A. VETOED	Neut ral
AB 1562 Kim R	Sales and use taxes: exemptions: disaster preparedness products. Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes 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, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. Under existing law, a sale or purchase of tangible personal property pursuant to a layaway agreement or raincheck, or under certain conditions, is considered a sale or purchase only when both payment and delivery are complete. This bill would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified disaster preparedness products sold or purchased during the 1-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the 2nd Saturday in October 2017, and ending at 12:00 midnight of that day, or for which a layaway agreement is entered into, a raincheck is issued, or other specified orders are placed, during this period, as specified. This bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/16/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	Neut ral
AB 1577 Eggman D	CalFood Program: CalFood Account. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish and administer the State Emergency Food Assistance Program (SEFAP), to provide food and funding for the provision of emergency food to food banks, as provided. Existing law creates the State Emergency Food Assistance Program Account and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocates the moneys in the account to SEFAP and requires that those moneys be used for the purchase, storage, and transportation of food grown or produced in California and for the department's administrative costs. This bill would rename the State Emergency Food Assistance Program as the CalFood Program and would rename the State Emergency Food Assistance Program Account as the CalFood Account. The bill would make other conforming changes in this regard. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chapt ered: 9/21/2016 pdf html	9/21/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 400, Statutes of 2016.	9/21/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Suppo rt
AB 1643 Gonzalez D	Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment. Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers'	Vetoed : 9/30/2016	9/30/2016-Vetoed by the Governor	9/30/2016 A. VETOED	Oppo se

	compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of the permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment. This bill would prohibit apportionment of permanent disability, in the case of a physical injury occurring on or after January 1, 2017, from being based on pregnancy, menopause, osteoporosis, or carpal tunnel syndrome. The bill would also prohibit apportionment of permanent disability, in the case of a psychiatric injury occurring on or after January 1, 2017, from being based on psychiatric disability or impairment caused by any of those conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	pdf html				
AB 1676 Campos D	Employers: wage discrimination. Existing law generally prohibits an employer from paying an employee at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of the opposite sex in the same establishment for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions. Existing law establishes exceptions to that prohibition, including, among others, where the payment is made based on any bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer or other person acting either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person to pay or cause to be paid to any employee a wage less than the rate paid to an employee of the opposite sex as required by these provisions, or who reduces the wages of any employee in order to comply with these provisions. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse or neglect to comply with the above provisions of law. This bill would specify that prior salary cannot, by itself, justify any disparity in compensation under the bona fide factor exception to the above prohibition. By changing the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	pdf html	Chaptered: 9/30/2016-9/30/2016	Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 856, Statutes of 2016.	9/30/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Oppose
AB 1826 Stone, Mark D	Organic products. Existing law, the California Organic Products Act of 2003 (the act), requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, county agricultural commissioners, and the Director of the State Department of Public Health to enforce state and federal laws governing the production, labeling, and marketing of organic products, as specified. Existing federal law establishes the National Organic Program which requires operations that produce or handle organic agricultural products to comply with federal organic standards and be certified by a certifying agent, as specified. This bill would revise and recast the California Organic Products Act of 2003 as the California Organic Food and Farming Act and would set forth the purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	pdf html	Chaptered: 9/21/2016-9/21/2016	Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 403, Statutes of 2016.	9/21/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 1948 Wagner R	Compensation: meal and rest or recovery periods. 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 an applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and establishes as a penalty for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest or recovery period the payment by the employer to the employee of one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal or rest or recovery period is not provided. This bill would make that penalty the entire penalty amount to be awarded to an employee for a violation of that prohibition. The bill would prohibit the imposition of civil or criminal penalties under	pdf html	Amended: 3/28/2016	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was A. L. & E. on 3/29/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	specific statutes if an employee recovers under these provisions, based on the same missed meal or rest period. The bill would require payment pursuant to these provisions to be considered a penalty for all purposes, including, but not limited to, the statute of limitations on an action.				
AB 1993 Irwin D	Law enforcement contact process: service providers. Existing law authorizes a court or magistrate to issue a warrant for the search of a place and the seizure of property or things identified in the warrant if there is probable cause to believe that specified grounds exist. This bill would require service providers to maintain a law enforcement contact process that meets specified criteria and, by July 1, 2017, file a statement with the Attorney General describing that process. The bill would require a service provider to file a statement with the Attorney General describing any material change to its process as soon as practicable after making that change. The bill would require the Attorney General to consolidate the statements received pursuant to these provisions in one discrete record and regularly make that record available to law enforcement agencies. The bill would make the statements confidential and prohibit their disclosure pursuant to any state law. By increasing the duties of local law enforcement agencies to maintain confidential records, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/23/2016 pdf html	9/23/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 514, Statutes of 2016.	9/23/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Watch
AB 2039 Ting D	Solid waste: home-generated sharps. The stated purpose of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. That act 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 a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices, known as home-generated sharps. 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 July 1, 2018, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet specified minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/5/2016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. E.S. & T.M. on 4/6/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2066 Lackey R	Service stations: petroleum supply and pricing. Existing law requires every service station in this state to display at a conspicuous place on, at, or near the dispensing apparatus, or at or near the point of sale, at least one clearly visible sign showing a list of applicable state and federal fuel taxes per gallon of motor vehicle fuel sold from the dispensing apparatus. A violation of this provision is an infraction. This bill would require every service station to also display the average per-gallon cost of gasoline and diesel fuel, as annually calculated by the commission in consultation with the Legislative Analyst's Office, across the industry of refiners producing transportation fuels as a result of their compliance with a market-based compliance mechanism. 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.	Amended: 4/18/2016 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2016)	5/27/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2076	Water and energy use efficiency: certification: breweries.	Amended:	4/22/2016-Failed	4/22/2016	Watch

Garcia, Cristina D	<p>Existing law establishes the CalConserve Water Use Efficiency Revolving Fund and provides that the moneys in the fund are available to the Department of Water Resources, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of water use efficiency projects. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the California brewing industry, to develop water and energy use efficiency certification guidelines for the production of beer that include, among other things, uniform standards for the industry's use of efficiency certification seals and would require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to consult in label design and approval for the use of a seal on a beer bottle. The bill would require an applicant for water and energy use efficiency certification to submit an application to the Department of Water Resources and, in accordance with the guidelines, would require the department to review the application and approve or disapprove the certification of the brewery within an unspecified time. The bill would require each application for certification to be accompanied by an application fee to recover costs incurred by the Department of Water Resources for the efficiency certification. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>ded: 4/5/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on 4/11/2016)</p>	<p>A. DEAD</p>	
AB 2082 Campos D	<p>Alcoholic beverages: licenses: emergency orders. Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administrated by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. The act authorizes the department to investigate potential violations of the act, authorizes the Director of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to bring an action to enjoin a violation or the threatened violation of the act, and provides for a hearing process held on a protest, accusation, or petition for a license. This bill would authorize the director, by emergency order, to temporarily suspend, limit, or condition any license that authorizes consumption of alcohol on the premises of the licensee, except as specified, prior to any hearing when, in the opinion of the department, the action is urgent and necessary to protect against an immediate threat to health or safety that is reasonably related to the operation of the licensed business. The bill would, among other things related to the issuance and application of an emergency order, authorize a licensee against whom the order has been issued to petition for relief by written argument. The bill, upon order of the department, would authorize the hearing to be conducted electronically. The bill would authorize a licensee to bring a cause of action seeking damages against a local civil authority, law enforcement, or another public official acting in his or her official capacity, if the licensee can establish that the direct evidence proffered to the department to support the existence of an immediate threat to health or safety was false and presented with malicious intent.</p>	<p>Amen ded: 6/22/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was G.O. on 6/22/2016)</p>	<p>7/1/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Watch</p>
AB 2110 Dahle R	<p>Beverage containers: redemption payments. Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment in a specified amount 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. This bill would nonsubstantively recast that provision.</p>	<p>Introd uced: 2/17/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2016)</p>	<p>5/6/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Watch</p>
AB 2121 Gonzalez D	<p>Alcoholic beverage control: Responsible Beverage Service Training Program Act of 2016. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. Under existing law, any on-sale license authorizes the sale of the alcoholic beverage specified in the license for consumption on the premises where sold. Currently,</p>	<p>Vetoed : 9/28/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>9/28/2016-Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>9/28/2016 A. VETOED</p>	<p>Likely Oppose</p>

the Licensee Education on Alcohol and Drugs (LEAD) program is a voluntary prevention and education program for retail licensees, their employees, and applicants, regarding alcohol responsibility and the law. This bill would, in addition to the LEAD program, establish the Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) Training Program Act of 2016, beginning July 1, 2020, that would require an alcohol server, as defined, to successfully complete an RBS training course offered by an accredited training provider within 3 months of employment and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require a nonprofit organization that obtained a temporary daily on-sale or off-sale license to designate a person or persons to receive RBS training before the event and would require that person or those persons to remain on site for the duration of the event. The bill would provide that an RBS training course include information on, among other things, state laws and regulations relating to alcoholic beverage control and the impact of alcohol on the body. The bill would require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, on or before January 1, 2020, to establish a list published on the department's Internet Web site of RBS training courses and would authorize the department to collect fees to cover the reasonable costs of review and approval of accreditation agencies. The bill, beginning January 1, 2019, would require the department to provide information on RBS training requirements on applications for, and renewals of, authorized licenses. The bill, beginning July 1, 2020, would require all authorized licensees to maintain, and provide upon request by the department, all records necessary to establish compliance with these provisions. The bill, beginning July 1, 2020, would provide that an authorized licensee, the licensee's agent or employee, or an alcohol server who knowingly and intentionally violates any of these provisions is subject only to civil and administrative penalties, as specified.

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Energy assistance: corner stores. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. 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 each electrical corporation and gas corporation to develop and implement a program of rate assistance to eligible food banks at a fixed percentage to be determined by the commission and subject to direction and supervision by the commission. Existing law requires all public utilities to develop programs, in cooperation with local school districts, to reduce the electricity and gas bills of those school districts through conservation and improvements in efficiency. Pursuant to existing law, the commission supervises various energy efficiency and low-income targeted energy efficiency programs administered by electrical corporations, gas corporations, and third-party administrators. This bill would require each electrical corporation and gas corporation to develop a program, subject to direction and supervision by the commission, that provides incentives and assistance to owners, operators, or lessees of corner stores, as defined, to reduce their electricity and gas bills through conservation and energy efficiency improvements, including the placement of, or replacement of less efficient equipment with, free or low-cost energy-efficient refrigeration in order to improve a community's access to healthy and fresh food options. The bill would require that the program give priority to low-income or lower income, as defined, areas and communities, areas and communities with limited access to healthy food, including those areas and communities that are considered to be food deserts, as defined, and communities with higher rates of diet-related diseases, as defined. The bill

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	would require each electrical and gas corporation, in designing its program, to consult with store owners, product vendors, refrigeration manufacturers, and the Office of Farm to Fork in the Department of Food and Agriculture. The bill would require each electrical and gas corporation to submit its proposal for the program to the commission by January 1, 2018, and would require the commission to authorize or deny implementation of the program by July 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 2144 Rodriguez D	Pharmacy: prescriptions. The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. A knowing violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would revise that patient information provision to require that a health facility require each patient to acknowledge in writing that the patient has received this information. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime under certain circumstances, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/18/2016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. HEALTH on 3/28/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2261 Hernández, Roger D	Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: duties. Existing law authorizes any person who believes that he or she has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against in violation of any law under the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner to file a complaint, as specified, with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, which is within the Department of Industrial Relations, and requires the commissioner to establish procedures for the investigation of discrimination complaints. This bill would authorize the division to, with or without receiving a complaint from an employee, commence an investigation of an employer that it suspects to have discharged or otherwise discriminated against an individual in violation of any law under the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner.	Amended: 6/14/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/4/2016)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	Oppose
AB 2287 Lackey R	Theft: shoplifting. The existing Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes the theft of property that does not exceed \$950 in value petty theft, and makes that crime punishable as a misdemeanor, with certain exceptions. The initiative statute defines shoplifting as entering a commercial establishment with the intent to commit larceny while that establishment is open during regular hours, where the value of the property that is taken or intended to be taken does not exceed \$950. The initiative statute requires that shoplifting be punished as a misdemeanor. This bill would amend that initiative statute by making it grand theft, which is punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, to commit shoplifting if the aggregate value of the property taken from a single commercial establishment is nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or more in any 180-day period. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/15/2016 pdf html	7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/21/2016)	7/1/2016 S. DEAD	Support
AB 2337 Burke D	Employment protections: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking for taking time off from work for specified purposes related to addressing the domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Existing law provides that any employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or in any manner discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by his or her employer because the employee has taken time off for those purposes is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer, as well as appropriate equitable relief,	Chaptered: 9/14/2016 pdf html	9/14/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 355, Statutes of 2016.	9/14/2016 A. CHAPTERED	

	and is allowed to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes the Labor Commissioner as the head of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. This bill would require employers to inform each employee of his or her rights established under those laws by providing specific information in writing to new employees upon hire and to other employees upon request. The bill would also require the Labor Commissioner, on or before July 1, 2017, to develop a form an employer may elect to use to comply with these provisions and to post it on the commissioner's Internet Web site. Employers would not be required to comply with the notice of rights requirement until the commissioner posts the form.				
AB 2369 Patterson R	Proposition 47: repeat offenses within 12 months. Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, reduced certain felonies to misdemeanors, including possession of specified controlled substances and theft of a firearm with a value under \$950. This bill would authorize the prosecution to charge a person with a felony if the person has been previously convicted 2 or more times of the crimes reduced to a misdemeanor by Proposition 47 or, if the crime being prosecuted is petty theft, when the person had been convicted of specified other crimes, including grand theft and carjacking, and the date that 2 or more of the prior crimes were committed was within 36 months of the date of the commission of the crime for which the person is being punished. The bill would also make it grand theft, punishable in state prison as a felony, when any of the items taken is a firearm. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/28/2016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. PUB. S. on 3/29/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 2378 Achadjian R	Theft. Under existing law, grand theft is generally the theft of anything valued at \$950 or more and is punished as either a misdemeanor or a felony. All other theft is petty theft and is punished as a misdemeanor. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to theft.	Introduced: 2/18/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 2405 Gatto D	Employment: employees: time off. Existing law prohibits an employer who employs 25 or more employees working at the same location from discharging or discriminating against an employee who is a parent, as defined, 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 to find, enroll, or reenroll their child in a school, to participate in school activities, or address emergency situations at school, subject to specified conditions. Existing law requires an employee to use vacation or other paid time off when taking time off under these provisions and authorizes the use of unpaid time off, to the extent made available by the employer. This bill would require an employer to annually provide an employee at least 8 hours of paid time off for the purposes of a planned absence under these provisions, except as specified, and would instead authorize an employee to use vacation or paid time off, or use unpaid time off, if available, when taking time off under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 5/31/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was THIRD READING on 6/1/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	Likely Oppose
AB 2407 Chávez R	Workers' compensation. 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, 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. Existing law requires the administrative director to adopt a medical treatment utilization schedule, as	Amended: 4/27/2016 pdf html	6/3/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (11). (Last location was RLS. on 5/4/2016)	6/3/2016 A. DEAD	

	specified. This bill would, if the employee's injury affects his or her back, require a physician or other medical provider to assess the employee's level of risk for chronic back pain utilizing the medical treatment utilization schedule and determine treatment based on that schedule.				
AB 2409 Wagner R	Water quality standards: trash: single-use carryout bags. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with regulatory authority over water quality. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, each state is required to identify those waters for which prescribed effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards and to establish, with regard to those waters, total maximum daily loads, subject to the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, for certain pollutants at a level necessary to implement those water quality standards. This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the state board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/19/2016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. E.S. & T.M. on 4/12/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 2418 Jones R	Compensating time off. Existing law authorizes an employee to receive compensating time off in lieu of overtime pay under specified conditions, including, but not limited to, that the compensating time off is provided pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, or other written agreement. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/19/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 2461 Grove R	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act requires the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. This bill would limit the violations for which an aggrieved employee is authorized to bring a civil action under the act and would require the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action.	Amended: 4/27/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/28/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2462 Grove R	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act provides the employer with the right to cure certain violations before the employee may bring a civil action, as specified. For other violations, the act requires the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. This bill would provide the employer with the right to cure any violation of the Labor Code covered by the act before the employee may bring a civil action. That right to cure would be provided before, and in addition to, any other specified procedures the employee is required to follow prior to bringing an action.	Amended: 4/27/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/28/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2463 Grove R	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: penalty cap. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be	Amended: 4/27/2016	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	Watch

	assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act provides the employer with the right to cure certain violations before the employee may bring a civil action, as specified. For other violations, the act requires the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. This bill would establish a cap on that penalty of \$1,000 for each aggrieved employee. This bill contains other existing laws.	pdf html	was L. & E. on 4/28/2016)		
AB 2464 Grove R	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act authorizes a court to exercise the same discretion to assess a civil penalty as the agency, subject to the same limitations and conditions. The act also authorizes a court, in any action by an aggrieved employee seeking recovery of a civil penalty, to award a lesser amount than the maximum civil penalty amount specified by the act if, based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case, to do otherwise would result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory. This bill would authorize a court to dismiss an action as to an aggrieved employee seeking recovery of a civil penalty, if, after notice and hearing, the court finds that the aggrieved employee suffered no appreciable physical or economic harm.	Amen ded: 4/ 27/20 16 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/28/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2465 Grove R	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. Under the act, an employee is authorized to bring an action for such an alleged violation only after the agency notifies the employer and the aggrieved employee or representative that it does not intend to investigate the alleged violation, if the agency proceeds with an investigation and no citation is issued, or the agency fails to provide notification as prescribed. This bill would revise those procedural provisions to require the agency, after receiving notification of an alleged violation, to investigate the alleged violation and determine if there is a reasonable basis for a civil action. The bill would authorize an aggrieved employee to commence an action upon receipt of notice from the agency that there is a reasonable basis for a civil action, or if the agency fails to provide the prescribed notification.	Introd uced: 4/ 2/19/2 016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. JUD. on 3/8/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2503 Oberholte R	Workers' compensation: utilization review. 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 every employer, for purposes of workers' compensation, to establish a utilization review process to prospectively, retrospectively, or concurrently review and approve, modify, delay, or deny, based in whole or in part on medical necessity to cure and relieve, treatment recommendations by physicians prior to, retrospectively, or concurrent with the provision of medical treatment services, as provided. Existing law requires prospective or concurrent decisions to be made in a timely fashion that is appropriate for the nature of the employee's condition. Existing law also requires that decisions to approve, modify, delay, or deny	Chapt ered: 9/ 9/30/2 016 pdf html	9/30/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 885, Statutes of 2016.	9/30/2016 A. CHAPTERED	

	requests by physicians for authorization prior to, or concurrent with, the provision of medical treatment services to employees be communicated to the requesting physician within 24 hours of the decision. This bill would require a physician providing treatment to an injured worker to send any request for authorization for medical treatment, with supporting documentation, to the claims administrator for the employer, insurer, or other entity according to rules adopted by the administrative director. The bill would also make technical changes. This bill contains other related provisions.				
AB 2530 Gordon D	Recycling: beverage containers. Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value, and requires a beverage manufacturer to indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale in the state the message "California Redemption Value" or one of similar alternative messages, as specified. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill, beginning March 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to the department, under penalty of perjury, the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to post the information reported on the department's Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/30/2016 pdf html	9/30/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 861, Statutes of 2016.	9/30/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 2535 Ridley-Thomas D	Employment: wages: itemized statements. Existing law requires an employer to provide his or her employee an accurate itemized statement in writing containing specified information, either semimonthly or at the time the employer pays the employee his or her wages. That specified information includes showing total hours worked by the employee, unless the employee's compensation is solely based on a salary and the employee is exempt from payment of overtime under a specified statute or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission. This bill would additionally exempt from that requirement for information on total work hours an employee exempt from payment of minimum wage and overtime under specified statutes or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.	Chaptered: 7/22/2016 pdf html	7/22/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 77, Statutes of 2016.	7/22/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
AB 2576 Gray D	Recycling: glass container manufacturers: market development payments. Existing law establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund as a special fund in the State Treasury, and requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the fund and available upon appropriation for purposes relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would provide that up to \$20,000,000 shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an amount of \$50 per ton of state-generated cullet, as defined, utilized for manufacturing in the state to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions not otherwise required by statute or regulation.	Amended: 4/11/2016 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2016)	5/27/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 2579	Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: waste	Amended:	7/1/2016-Failed	7/1/2016	

Low D	characterization study: food service packaging. Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and authorizes the department to hold hearings and conduct investigations in any part of the state necessary to carry out its powers and duties. This bill would require the department, in the next regularly scheduled waste characterization study conducted by the department, to include specified information relating to food service packaging waste management.	ded: 6/20/2016 pdf html	Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/21/2016)	S. DEAD	
AB 2582 Maienschein R	Income taxes: credit: employees with disabilities. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2022, would allow a credit under those laws to an employer who pays a qualified employee a wage equal to or exceeding the state minimum wage during the taxable year, as provided. The bill would define a qualified employee as an individual with a disability who may be paid a special minimum wage under existing state or federal law. The credit would be allowed in an amount equal to the difference between the special minimum wage and the state minimum wage, multiplied by the hours worked by the qualified employee. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to submit a report containing specified data relating to these credits to the Legislature by June 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amen ded: 5/12/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/18/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AB 2585 Williams D	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms. 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 authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, no later than July 1, 2018, to review any regulation adopted as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to consider the intended purpose and consistency of requirements aimed to prevent resource shuffling, as defined, among all fuels subject to that regulation.	Amen ded: 3/15/2016 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/18/2016)	5/27/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2592 Cooper D	Controlled substances: medicine locking closure packages: grant program. Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, specifies the proper uses of, and means of prescribing, controlled substances, as defined. Existing law prohibits a person other than a pharmacist or an intern pharmacist, as specified, from compounding, preparing, filling, or dispensing a prescription for a controlled substance. A violation of these provisions is generally a misdemeanor unless another punishment is specifically provided. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would authorize the department to establish a pilot program, as specified, to award grants to combat opioid abuse through the safe prescribing of opioids. The bill would require the department to award grants, in an amount to be determined by the department, to individual pharmacies that choose to participate in the program. The bill would require a pharmacy that applies for and receives a grant to offer all patients who are prescribed an opioid a medicine locking closure package, as defined. The bill would prohibit the department from using General Fund moneys on this program unless those moneys are specifically appropriated for this purpose. The bill would require the department to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and report its findings to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2019. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/25/2016 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2016)	5/27/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2593 Brown D	Food facilities: private homes. Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation	Introd uced:	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	

	standards for retail food facilities, and defines a food facility to mean an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a private home, including a registered or permitted cottage food operation from the definition of food facility. This bill would additionally exempt from the definition of food facility, a private home that meets specified requirements, including that the private home is not open to the public and the cook directly sells the food to the consumer after fully informing the consumer on all of the cook's methods of food preparation and handling.	2/19/2016 pdf html	to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. HEALTH on 3/10/2016)		
AB 2635 Committee on Agriculture	Public health: food access. Existing law, until July 1, 2017, creates the California Healthy Food Financing Initiative. The initiative required, by July 1, 2012, the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to prepare recommendations, to be presented upon request to the Legislature, regarding actions that need to be taken to promote food access in the state. The initiative establishes the California Healthy Food Financing Initiative Council and requires the council to implement the initiative, as specified. The initiative authorizes the secretary to establish an advisory group, as specified. The initiative creates the California Healthy Food Financing Initiative Fund in the State Treasury, comprised of federal, state, philanthropic, and private funds, for the purpose of expanding access to healthy foods in underserved communities and, to the extent practicable, to leverage other funding, as specified. Under existing law, moneys in the fund may be expended upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would extend the effectiveness of these provisions until July 1, 2023.	Chaptered: 9/16/2016 pdf html	9/16/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 394, Statutes of 2016.	9/16/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Watch
AB 2707 Ridley-Thomas D	Stop Consumer Racial Profiling Act of 2016. Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, states that all persons within this state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments. Under existing law, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing is responsible for receiving, investigating, conciliating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints alleging a violation of the act. This bill would enact the Stop Consumer Racial Profiling Act of 2016, which would prohibit a business establishment from using consumer racial profiling, as defined. The bill would also make the Department of Fair Employment and Housing responsible for the enforcement of the act. This bill contains other related provisions.	Vetoed: 9/27/2016 pdf html	9/27/2016-Vetoed by the Governor	9/27/2016 A. VETOED	Likely Oppose
AB 2709 Quirk D	Crimes: balloons. Existing law makes it a crime to sell or distribute any balloon constructed of electrically conductive material and filled with a gas lighter than air without affixing an object of sufficient weight to the balloon or its appurtenance to counter the lift capability of the balloon, affixing a statement warning the consumer about the risk if the balloon comes in contact with power lines, and a printed identification of the manufacturer of the balloon. Existing law further prohibits selling or distributing 2 or more balloons that are constructed of electrically conductive material and filled with a gas lighter than air and attached to each other. Existing law additionally prohibits any person or group from releasing, outdoors, balloons made of electrically conductive material and filled with a gas lighter than air as part of a public or civic event, promotional activity, or product advertisement. Existing law makes a first and 2nd violation of these provisions punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100, and a 3rd or subsequent violation punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would, on January 1,	Amended: 4/14/2016 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2016)	5/27/2016 A. DEAD	Oppose

	2018, remove these prohibitions and instead make it a crime to sell or distribute any balloon constructed of electrically conductive material or any balloon that is attached to an electrically conductive material. The bill would make a first violation of this provision punishable by a fine not to exceed \$250, and a 2nd or further violation punishable as a misdemeanor. The bill would additionally, on January 1, 2018, make it a crime to release, outdoors, balloons made of electrically conductive material, regardless of whether the outdoor release is part of a public or civic event, promotional activity, or product advertisement, and would make the crime punishable by a fine not to exceed \$250. The bill would exempt specified balloons from these provisions, including balloons that are not designed to be buoyant in ambient air when filled with any gas. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 2725 Chiu D	Food manufacturers: food facilities: labels. Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of food manufacturers and retail food facilities and the preparation and sale of foods. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the code. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would, among other things, require the department to identify a list of ready-to-eat foods that have a high level of risk associated with consumption after a specified date and to post that list on its Internet Web site. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer or retail food facility that chooses to include a quality date, as defined, on foods for sale that are not identified on the department's list to display that date using the phrase "best if used by" in 8-point type size or larger type, as specified. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer that elects to include an elevated risk date on products that require time/temperature control for safety (TCS) to label the package or container of that food identifying the elevated-risk date, as defined, using the phrase "expires on" or another term specified by the department. The bill would specify that it does not create a legal liability for a retail food provider to ensure that the manufacturer has properly labeled the product. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/5/2016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (5). (Last location was A. HEALTH on 4/6/2016)	4/22/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2768 Thurmond D	Income and corporation taxes: credit: donation of food. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including a credit for a farmer to donate fresh foods and vegetables to a food bank. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year, beginning on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2023, to a taxpayer that donates qualified food, as defined, of its trade or business to an organization located in California and exempt from federal income taxation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amen ded: 5/16/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	Support
AB 2782 Bloom D	Healthy California Fund. Existing law provides for various programs that prevent disease and promote health. This bill, subject to specified exemptions, would impose a fee on every distributor, as defined, for the privilege of distributing in this state bottled sweetened beverages, at a rate of \$0.02 per fluid ounce and for the privilege of distributing concentrate in this state, either as concentrate or as sweetened beverages derived from that concentrate, at the rate of \$0.02 per fluid ounce of sweetened beverage to be produced from concentrate. The Board of Equalization would be responsible for administering and collecting the fee and registering the distributors upon whom the fee is imposed. These amounts	Amen ded: 3/30/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/31/2016)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	Watch

	would be deposited into the Healthy California Fund, created by the bill. The bill would require moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be allocated to the State Department of Public Health, the State Department of Health Care Services, the Department of Education, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, as specified, for various purposes related to statewide diabetes and childhood obesity treatment and prevention activities and programs, including awarding competitive grants to local governments, nonprofit organizations, school districts, and other entities for activities in support of the bill's objectives. This bill would also authorize the State Public Health Officer, the Director of Health Care Services, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish regulations and provide procedural measures to bring into effect those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions.				
AB 2802 Linder R	Alcoholic beverages. Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The act defines a licensee for these purposes. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/19/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2828 Chau D	Personal information: privacy: breach. Existing law requires a person or business conducting business in California and any agency, as defined, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose a breach in the security of the data to a resident of California whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, as specified. This bill would also require a person or business conducting business in California, and any agency, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information to disclose a breach of the security of the data to a resident of California whose encrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person and the encryption key or security credential was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person and the person, business, or agency that owns or licenses the encrypted information has a reasonable belief that the encryption key or security credential could render that personal information readable or useable.	Chaptered: 9/13/2016 pdf html	9/13/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 337, Statutes of 2016.	9/13/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Watch
AB 2875 Bloom D	Motor vehicle fuels: labeling. Existing law makes it unlawful to sell motor vehicle fuel or lubricant at any place where they are sold or kept for sale unless a sign or label is posted, as prescribed, that contains specified information relating to the product and its contents. If a pump, receptacle, or other container is maintained or used to serve more than one driveway, existing law requires the signs or labels to be placed upon both sides of the pump, receptacle, or other container so that one set of signs or labels is clearly visible from each driveway. If a pump, receptacle, or other container is maintained or used to serve only one driveway, existing law requires the signs or labels to be upon the side of the pump, receptacle, or other container adjacent to the driveway. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/19/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2016)	5/6/2016 A. DEAD	Watch
AB 2895 Hernández, Roger D	Employee safety: injury prevention programs. The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 establishes certain safety and other responsibilities of employers and employees. The Division of Occupational Safety and Health enforces and administers the act's provisions. The act requires the division to issue a citation to an employer for specified violations of the act's provisions, as provided. This bill, commencing July 1, 2017, would require an employer to keep a complete, updated copy of the written injury prevention program at each worksite	Amended: 8/2/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/22/2016)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	Oppose

	with 3 or more employees and to make it available to any employee upon oral request. The bill would require the worksite copy to be in English and in the language spoken by the majority of the employees at the worksite, as specified. The bill would also require an employer to inform each employee and each new hire of the availability of, and of the employee's rights with respect to inspecting and receiving, a copy of the written injury prevention program, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
ABX1 8 Chiu D	Diesel sales and use tax. Existing law, beyond the sales and use tax rate generally applicable, imposes an additional sales and use tax on diesel fuel at the rate of 1.75%, subject to certain exemptions, and provides for the net revenues collected from the additional tax to be transferred to the Public Transportation Account. Existing law continuously appropriates these revenues to the Controller, for allocation by formula to transportation agencies for public transit purposes. This bill, effective July 1, 2016, would increase the additional sales and use tax rate on diesel fuel to 5.25%. By increasing the revenues deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would thereby make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 7/16/2015 pdf html	7/17/2015-From printer.	7/16/2015 A. PRINT	
ABX2 6 Cooper D	Electronic cigarettes. Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products to minors. Existing law permits enforcing agencies to assess various civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. Existing law makes it a crime to furnish tobacco products to minors. Existing law also prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing an electronic cigarette to minors, and makes a violation punishable as an infraction. This bill would define the term "smoking" for purposes of the STAKE Act. The bill would also change the STAKE Act's definition of "tobacco products" to include electronic devices, such as electronic cigarettes, that deliver nicotine or other vaporized liquids, and make furnishing such a tobacco product to a minor a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/27/2015 pdf html	3/15/2016-Died on third reading file.	3/15/2016 A. DEAD	
ABX2 7 Stone, Mark D	Smoking in the workplace. Existing law prohibits smoking of tobacco products inside an enclosed space, as defined, at a place of employment. The violation of the prohibition against smoking in enclosed spaces of places of employment is an infraction punishable by a specified fine. This bill would expand the prohibition on smoking in a place of employment to include an owner-operated business, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 5/4/2016 pdf html	5/4/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 4	5/4/2016 A. CHAPTERED	
ABX2 8 Wood D	Tobacco products: minimum legal age. Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, establishes various requirements for distributors and retailers relating to tobacco sales to minors. Existing law prohibits the furnishing of tobacco products to, and the purchase of tobacco products by, a person under 18 years of age. Under existing law, a person is prohibited from making various promotional or advertising offers of smokeless tobacco products without taking actions to ensure that the product is not available to persons under 18 years of age. Existing law also requires the State Department of Public Health to conduct random, onsite sting inspections of tobacco product retailers with the assistance of persons under 18 years of age. This bill would extend the applicability of those provisions to persons under 21 years of age. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to conduct random, onsite sting inspections of tobacco product retailers with the assistance of persons under 21 years of age. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 9/4/2015 pdf html	3/15/2016-Died on third reading file.	3/15/2016 A. DEAD	
ABX2 10 Bloom D	Local taxes: authorization: cigarettes and tobacco products. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law imposes a tax on	Vetoed: 5/4/2016	5/4/2016-Vetoed by Governor. VETOED.	5/4/2016 A. VETOED	Oppose

	every distributor of cigarettes and tobacco products at specified rates. That law specifies that the taxes imposed by that law are in lieu of all other state, county, municipal, or district taxes on the privilege of distributing cigarettes or tobacco products. The California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from imposing taxes for local purposes, but allows the Legislature to authorize local governments to impose them. This bill would authorize, on and after January 1, 2017, the board of supervisors of a county or city and county to impose a tax on the privilege of distributing cigarettes and tobacco products in the county or city and county, including within an incorporated city within the county, and would make conforming changes. This bill would define "distributing" to mean making a sale of cigarettes or tobacco products in a county or city and county that has not been taxed by a cigarette or tobacco products tax ordinance of that county or city and county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	016 pdf html			
ABX2 11 Nazarian D	Cigarette and tobacco product licensing: fees and funding. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires the State Board of Equalization to administer a statewide program to license manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. That act requires retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products to obtain a separate license for each retail location from the board, which is issued upon receipt of a completed application and payment of a one-time fee, unless specified conditions apply. This bill would require a fee of \$265 to be submitted with each license application, as described above. The bill would require, for calendar years beginning on and after January 1, 2017, a retailer to file an application for renewal of a retailer's license accompanied with a fee of \$265 per retail location, in the form and manner prescribed by the board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 5/4/20 16 pdf html	5/4/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 6	5/4/2016 A. CHAPTERED	Oppo se
ABX2 16 Bonta D	Public health: cigarette and tobacco products: electronic cigarettes: taxes: California Health Care, Research, and Prevention Tobacco Tax Act of 2015. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires the State Board of Equalization to administer a statewide program to license manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. Under existing law, a violation of this act is a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of tobacco products for purposes of that act to include electronic cigarettes, as defined, thereby subjecting manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of electronic cigarettes to the same licensing requirements imposed pursuant to that act on manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of tobacco products. By broadening the act to apply to manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of electronic cigarettes, this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introd uced: 8/26/2 015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was P.H. & D.S. on 8/27/2015)	8/31/2016 A. DEAD	
AJR 9 Chang R	Patent reform. This measure would urge the President and the Congress of the United States to craft a balanced and workable approach to reduce incentives for and minimize unnecessary patent litigation while ensuring that legitimate patent enforcement rights are protected and maintained.	Chapt ered: 7/21/2 015 pdf html	7/21/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 123, Statutes of 2015	7/21/2015 A. CHAPTERED	Suppo rt
SB 1 Gaines R	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption. 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	Introd uced: 12/1/2 014 pdf html	2/1/2016-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/1/2016 S. DEAD	Suppo rt 2 Yr Bill

	<p>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. The bill would require all participating categories of persons or entities to have a compliance obligation beginning January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>				
<p>SB 3 Leno D</p>	<p>Minimum wage: in-home supportive services: paid sick days. Under existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, an employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days, as specified. Existing law requires an employee to accrue paid sick days at the rate of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked subject to specified use and accrual limitations. For the purposes of the act, an "employee" does not include a provider of in-home supportive services, as described. This bill, on and after July 1, 2018, would entitle a provider of in-home supportive services who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment to paid sick days, subject to specified full amount of leave time amounts and that rate of accrual. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in consultation with stakeholders, to convene a workgroup to implement paid sick leave for in-home supportive services providers and to issue guidance in that regard by December 1, 2017. The bill would authorize the department to implement that paid sick leave without complying with the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 4/4/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 4, Statutes of 2016</p>	<p>4/4/2016 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 4 Lara D</p>	<p>Health care coverage: immigration status. 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 extends eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals under 19 years of age who do not have, or are unable to establish, satisfactory immigration status, commencing after the Director of Health Care Services determines that systems have been programmed for implementation of this extension, but in no case sooner than May 1, 2016. Existing law requires these individuals to enroll in a Medi-Cal managed care health plan in those counties in which a Medi-Cal managed care health plan is available. This bill would require individuals under 19 years of age enrolled in restricted-scope Medi-Cal at the time the director makes the above-described determination to be enrolled in the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits, if otherwise eligible, pursuant to an eligibility and enrollment plan, as specified. The bill would require the department, beginning January 31, 2016, and until the director makes the above-described determination, to provide monthly updates to the policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, as specified. The bill would also require that an individual who is eligible</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/9/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/9/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 709, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/9/2015 S. CHAPTERED</p>	

	pursuant to these provisions enroll in a Medi-Cal managed care health plan. The bill would not preclude a beneficiary from being enrolled in any other children's Medi-Cal specialty program that he or she would otherwise be eligible for.				
SB 5 Vidak R	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption. 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 through December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html	2/1/2016-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/1/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SB 8 Hertzberg D	Taxation. The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes 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. The Personal Income Tax Law imposes taxes on personal taxable income at specified rates, and the Corporation Tax Law imposes taxes upon, or measured by, corporate income. This bill would state legislative findings regarding the Upward Mobility Act, key provisions of which would expand the application of the Sales and Use Tax law by imposing a tax on specified services, would enhance the state's business climate, would incentivize entrepreneurship and business creation by evaluating the corporate tax, and would examine the impacts of a lower and simpler personal income tax. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 2/10/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SB 27 Hill D	Livestock: use of antimicrobial drugs. Existing law regulates the distribution and use of livestock drugs, as defined, by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. Existing law also requires a person to obtain a license from the secretary to manufacture, sell, distribute, or store commercial feed, including commercial feed containing drugs. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2018, prohibit the administration of medically important antimicrobial drugs, as defined, to livestock unless ordered by a licensed veterinarian through a prescription or veterinary feed directive pursuant to a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as specified, and would prohibit the administration of a medically important antimicrobial drug to livestock solely for purposes of promoting weight gain or improving feed efficiency. The bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Veterinary Medical Board, the State Department of Public Health, universities, and cooperative extensions, to develop antimicrobial stewardship guidelines and best management practices on the proper use of medically important antimicrobial drugs and would require the department to gather information on medically important antimicrobial drug sales and usage, antimicrobial resistant bacteria, and livestock management practice data. The bill	Chaptered: 10/10/2015 pdf html	10/10/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 758, Statutes of 2015.	10/10/2015 S. CHAPTERED	

	would require information provided pursuant to those provisions to be held confidential, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to request and receive copies of veterinary feed directives from certain persons to implement the bill's provisions. The bill would make a first violation of the bill's provisions subject to a civil penalty of up to \$250 for each day a violation occurs, and would make second and subsequent violations subject to an administrative fine of \$500 for each day a violation occurs, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
SB 32 Pavley D	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit. (1) 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 approve 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. This bill would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 9/8/2016 pdf html	9/8/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 249, Statutes of 2016.	9/8/2016 S. CHAPTERED
SB 43 Hernandez D	Health care coverage: essential health benefits. Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires a health insurance issuer that offers coverage in the small group or individual market to ensure that the coverage includes the essential health benefits package, as defined. PPACA requires each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a qualified health plan as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange) to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. This bill would, for an individual or small group health care service plan contract or an individual or small group health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2017, prohibit limits on habilitative and rehabilitative services from being combined and would define essential health benefits to include the health benefits covered by particular benchmark plans as of the first quarter of 2014, as specified. The bill, for plan years commencing on or after January 1, 2016, would revise the definition of "habilitative services" to conform to federal regulations. The bill would authorize the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to adopt emergency regulations implementing amendments made to the above-described provisions during the 2015-16 Regular Session of the Legislature until July 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/8/2015 pdf html	10/8/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 648, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 S. CHAPTERED
SB 65 Wolk D	Food labeling: olive oil. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to enforce various laws regarding the manufacture, blending, production, and sale of olive oil. Existing law requires that olive oil produced, processed, sold, offered for sale, given away, or possessed in this state, that indicates on its label "California Olive Oil" or otherwise indicates that California is the source of the oil be made of oil derived solely from olives grown in California. Existing law requires any olive oil produced, processed, sold, offered for sale, given away, or possessed in this state, that indicates on its label that	Chaptered: 8/7/2015 pdf html	8/7/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 138, Statutes of 2015.	8/7/2015 S. CHAPTERED

	<p>it is from an area that is one of the approved American Viticultural Areas under federal law, to be made of oil 75% of which is derived solely from olives grown in that approved American Viticultural Area. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would delete the provision regarding olive oil from American Viticultural Areas and, instead, require that olive oil labeled as coming from a specific region in California be made of oil at least 85% of which, by weight, is derived solely from olives grown in the specified region. The bill would also require that olive oil labeled as coming from a specific estate in California be made of oil at least 95% of which, by weight, is derived solely from olives grown on the specified estate. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 67 Galgiani D</p>	<p>Disability access: statutory damages. Existing law permits statutory damages to be awarded in certain construction-related accessibility claims against a place of public accommodation only if the violation denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion. Existing law reduces a defendant's minimum statutory damage liability to \$1000 if the defendant demonstrates that it has corrected all construction-related violations that are the basis of a claim within 60 days of being served with the complaint, and other conditions are met, including, among others, that the structure or area was inspected by a certified access specialist, as defined. Existing law also reduces a defendant's minimum statutory damage liability to \$2000 in this context if it demonstrates that it has corrected all construction-related violations that are the basis of a claim within 30 days of being served with the complaint and it is a small business, as defined. This bill would except a small business from statutory damage liability in connection with a construction-related accessibility claim, as described above, and would instead limit recovery to injunctive relief and reasonable attorney's fees as deemed appropriate by the court. The bill would also extend the period for correcting construction-related violations that are the basis of a claim from 60 days to 120 days of being served with the complaint, for purposes of reducing a defendant's minimum statutory damage liability to \$1000. The bill would make conforming changes a notice a plaintiff is required to served on a defendant in an action that includes a construction-related accessibility claim.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/7/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 116 Vidak R</p>	<p>Eminent domain proceedings. Under existing law, certain government entities are empowered to obtain private property for public use through the power of eminent domain proceedings. Existing law requires that eminent domain proceedings commenced by serving the summons, a description of the property sought to be taken. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/14/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 S. DEAD</p>	
<p>SB 127 Vidak R</p>	<p>Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program. Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a program to provide low-interest loans and grants to local agencies for low-interest loans and grants to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would create the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Fund and provide that the moneys in this fund are available, upon appropriation by the</p>	<p>Amended: 1/4/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>2/1/2016-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>2/1/2016 S. DEAD</p>	

	Legislature, to the board for expenditure for the program. This bill would transfer to the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Fund \$10,000,000 from the General Fund. This bill contains other related provisions.				
SB 140 Leno D	Electronic cigarettes. Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products to minors. Existing law permits enforcing agencies to assess various civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. Existing law makes it a crime to furnish tobacco products to minors. Existing law also prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing an electronic cigarette to minors, and makes a violation punishable as an infraction. This bill would define the term "smoking" for purposes of the STAKE Act. The bill would also change the STAKE Act's definition of tobacco products to include electronic devices, such as electronic cigarettes, that deliver nicotine or other vaporized liquids, and make furnishing such a tobacco product to a minor a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/1/2015 pdf html	7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 7/17/2015)	7/1/2016 A. DEAD	
SB 154 Huff R	California Environmental Quality Act. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, as defined, on a project that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the definition of "environmental impact report."	Introduced: 2/2/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 190 Beall D	Health care coverage: acquired brain injury. 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 requires health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies to provide coverage for specified benefits. This bill would require health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies issued, amended, renewed, or delivered on or after January 1, 2016, to include coverage for post-acute residential transitional rehabilitation services made necessary as a result of and related to an acquired brain injury. The bill would prohibit the plan contract or policy from including any acquired brain injury post-acute care treatment covered under the plan contract or policy in any lifetime limitation on the number of days of covered acute care treatment, and would require the plan contract or policy to provide the post-acute residential transitional rehabilitation services under the same terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, deductibles and copayments, as are applicable to similar coverage provided under the plan contract or policy. The bill would also prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer that contracts with or approves admission to a service provider pursuant to these requirements from refusing to contract with or approve admission to that facility to provide services that meet specified criteria solely because a facility is licensed by this state as an adult residential facility. Because a willful violation of the bill's provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/6/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 203 Monning D	Sugar-sweetened beverages: safety warnings. 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.	Amended: 4/6/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 S. DEAD	Oppose 2 Yr Bill

	<p>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 safety warning, as prescribed. The bill also would require every person who owns, 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.</p>				
<p>SB 205 Beall D</p>	<p>Proposition 47: evaluation study. Existing law, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, requires misdemeanors instead of felony sentences for certain nonserious, nonviolent crimes, like petty theft and drug possession. Proposition 47 also creates the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, that is funded by savings that accrue to the state from the implementation of the proposition. Existing law requires, in part, 65% of the moneys deposited in the fund to be disbursed to the Board of State and Community Corrections to administer a grant program to fund public agencies that support mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system and 25% of the moneys deposited in the fund be disbursed to the State Department of Education to administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at improving outcomes for public school pupils, as specified. Proposition 47 provides that its provisions may be amended by a statute that is consistent with and furthers its intent and that is passed by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and is signed by the Governor. Proposition 47 also provides that the Legislature may, by majority vote, amend, add, or repeal provisions to further reduce the penalties for offenses it addresses. This bill would require the Department of Finance to select a public or private university through a competitive process to conduct a 4 year evaluation assessing the process, outcomes, and costs of Proposition 47, including the number and characteristics of participants served by programs funded with grant moneys from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund. The bill would require the selected university to report to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2017, and annually by that date for the following 3 years. The bill would require that all data collected for the report be made publically available. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/9/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 S. DEAD</p>	
<p>SB 207 Wieckowski D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and</p>	<p>Amended: 3/24/2015</p>	<p>7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location</p>	<p>7/1/2016 A. DEAD</p>	

	regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a state agency expending moneys from the fund to create a record, prior to the expenditure, that includes, among other things, a description of the expenditure proposed to be made and a description of how the proposed expenditure will contribute to achieving and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as specified. This bill would require that record to be posted on the Internet Web sites of the state agency and the State Air Resources Board prior to the state agency expending those moneys.	pdf html	was 2 YEAR on 7/17/2015)		
SB 251 Roth D	Disability access: civil rights: income tax credit. Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. The Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act establishes standards for making new construction and existing facilities accessible to persons with disabilities and provides for construction-related accessibility claims for violations of those standards. Existing law requires that a demand letter alleging a violation of a construction-related accessibility standard or asserting a construction-related accessibility claim include specified information, and that copies of the demand letter be sent to the State Bar of California. Existing law repeals the requirement that a copy of a demand letter be sent to the State Bar of California on January 1, 2016. This bill would extend the above-described January 1, 2016, repeal date, to January 1, 2019. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	pdf html	Vetoed 10/10/2015 by the Governor	10/10/2015 S. VETOED	Support
SB 259 Bates R	Property taxation: change in ownership. The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would additionally specify that if 90% or more of the direct or indirect ownership interests in a legal entity are sold or transferred in a single transaction, as defined, the real property owned by that legal entity has changed ownership whether or not any one legal entity or person that is a party to the transaction obtains control, as defined. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to include an additional question on 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 prescribe regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. This bill would also require the State Board of Equalization to report to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2021, regarding the implementation of these changes in ownership, including, but not limited to, the revenue impact and frequency of reassessments of real property owned by legal entities. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2021, regarding the economic impact of this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	pdf html	Amended: 1/14/2016	2/1/2016-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/1/2016 S. DEAD
SB 269 Roth D	Disability access. Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. The Construction-Related Accessibility Standards		Chaptered: 5/10/2016	5/10/2016 S. CHAPTERED	Support

	<p>Compliance Act establishes standards for making new construction and existing facilities accessible to persons with disabilities and provides for construction-related accessibility claims for violations of those standards. Existing law specifies that a violation of construction-related accessibility standards personally encountered by a plaintiff may be sufficient to cause a denial of full and equal access if the plaintiff experienced difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment because of the violation. Under existing law, a defendant is liable for actual damages plus minimum statutory damages for each instance of discrimination relating to a construction-related accessibility standard. This bill would, for claims filed on and after its effective date, establish a rebuttable presumption, for the purpose of an award of minimum statutory damages, that certain technical violations do not cause a plaintiff to experience difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment, if specified conditions are met. This bill would also exempt a defendant from liability for minimum statutory damages with respect to a structure or area inspected by a certified access specialist for a period of 120 days if specified conditions are met. The bill would require a defendant who claims the benefit of this exemption to disclose the date and findings of any certified access specialist (CASp) inspection to the plaintiff. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	016 pdf html	Chapter No. 13, Statutes of 2016		
<p>SB 282 Hernandez D</p>	<p>Health care coverage: prescription drugs. 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. Commonly referred to as utilization review, existing law governs the procedures that apply to every health care service plan and health insurer that prospectively, retrospectively, or concurrently reviews and approves, modifies, delays, or denies, based on medical necessity, requests by providers prior to, retrospectively, or concurrent with, the provision of health care services to enrollees or insureds, as specified. This bill would authorize the prescribing provider to additionally use an electronic process developed specifically for transmitting prior authorization information that meets the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs' SCRIPT standard for electronic prior authorization transactions. The bill would require the departments to develop the uniform prior authorization form on or before January 1, 2017, and would require prescribing providers to use, and health care service plans and health insurers to accept, only those forms or electronic process on and after July 1, 2017, or 6 months after the form is developed, whichever is later. This bill would deem a prior authorization request to be granted if the plan or insurer fails to respond within 72 hours for nonurgent requests, and within 24 hours when exigent circumstances exist. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Chapt ered: 10/8/2 015 pdf html	10/8/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 654, Statutes of 2015.	10/8/2015 S. CHAPTERED	
<p>SB 286 Hertzberg D</p>	<p>Electricity: direct transactions. The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission, pursuant to electrical restructuring, to authorize and facilitate direct transactions between electricity suppliers and retail end-use customers. Existing law, enacted during the energy crisis of 2000-01, authorized the Department of Water Resources, until January 1, 2003, to enter into contracts for the purchase of electricity, and to sell electricity to retail end-use customers at not more than the department's acquisition costs and to recover those costs through the issuance of bonds to be repaid by ratepayers. That law suspended the right of retail end-use customers, other than community choice aggregators and a qualifying direct transaction customer, as defined, to acquire service through a</p>	Amen ded: 3/ 1/201 6 pdf html	8/12/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (14). (Last location was APPR. on 8/11/2016)	8/12/2016 A. DEAD	Suppo rt

direct transaction until the Department of Water Resources no longer supplies electricity under that law. Existing law continues the suspension of direct transactions except as expressly authorized, until the Legislature, by statute, repeals the suspension or otherwise authorizes direct transactions. Existing law requires the commission to authorize direct transactions for nonresidential end-use customers subject to a reopening schedule that will phase in over a period of not less than 3 years and not more than 5 years, and is subject to an annual maximum allowable total kilowatthour limit established, as specified, for each electrical corporation. This bill would require the commission to adopt and implement a schedule that implements a 2nd phase-in period for expanding direct transactions for individual retail nonresidential end-use customers over a period of not more than 3 years, raising the allowable limit of kilowatthours that can be supplied by other providers in each electrical corporation's distribution service territory by that electrical corporation's share of an aggregate of 8,000 gigawatthours, apportioned as specified. The bill would require that 75% of an electric service provider's retail sales associated with each 2nd phase direct transaction to be procured from eligible renewable energy resources during 2016, increasing to 100% by December 31, 2020, and would require the commission to enforce the bill's renewables procurement requirements as part of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The bill would require nonresidential retail end-use customers engaging in direct transactions to be responsible for their proportionate share of the costs of specified programs. The bill would require that an electrical corporation continue to construct, own, and operate distribution system equipment, as specified, and continue to provide support functions, as specified, through its own employees, except that construction of distribution system equipment and line clearance tree trimming may be performed under contract. The bill would prohibit an electric service provider from offering full consolidated billing beginning January 1, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

<p>SB 287 Hueso D</p>	<p>Automated external defibrillators (AEDs). Existing law requires any person or entity that supplies an AED, which means an automated or automatic external defibrillator (AED), to notify an agent of the local emergency medical services agency of the existence, location, and type of AED acquired and to provide the acquirer of the AED with all information governing the use, installation, operation, training, and maintenance of the AED. Existing law provides that any person or entity that acquires an AED is not liable for civil damages resulting from any acts or omissions in the rendering of emergency care, except as provided, if certain conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the AED is checked for readiness after each use and at least every 30 days if the AED has not been used in the preceding 30 days. Existing law also provides that a person or entity that provides AED training to a person who renders emergency care is not liable for any civil damages, as specified. This bill would require certain occupied structures that are not owned or operated by any local government entity and are constructed on or after January 1, 2017, to have an AED on the premises. The bill would require a person or entity that supplies an AED to comply with specified existing law regarding AEDs, and would exempt a person or entity that acquires an AED for emergency care from liability for civil damages resulting from any acts or omissions in the rendering of emergency care if certain requirements have been met. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 449, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/2/2015 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 350</p>	<p>Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. (1) Under</p>	<p>Chapter</p>	<p>10/7/2015-</p>	<p>10/7/2015</p>	<p>Oppo</p>

<p>De León D</p>	<p>existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law imposes various regulations on public utilities and local publicly owned electric utilities. Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS) Program, which is codified in the Public Utilities Act, with the target to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources to an amount that equals at least 33% of the total electricity sold to retail customers per year by December 31, 2020. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act is a crime. This bill would require that the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to 50% by December 31, 2030, as provided. The bill would make other revisions to the RPS Program and to certain other requirements on public utilities and publicly owned electric utilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>ered: 10/7/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>se</p>
<p>SB 358 Jackson D</p>	<p>Conditions of employment: gender wage differential. Existing law regulates the payment of compensation to employees by employers and prohibits an employer from conditioning employment on requiring an employee to refrain from disclosing the amount of his or her wages, signing a waiver of the right to disclose the amount of those wages, or discriminating against an employee for making such a disclosure. This bill would revise that prohibition to eliminate the requirement that the wage differential be within the same establishment, and instead would prohibit an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than those paid to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, as specified. The bill would revise and recast the exceptions to require the employer to affirmatively demonstrate that a wage differential is based upon one or more specified factors, including a seniority system, a merit system, a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or a bona fide factor other than sex, as specified. The bill would also require the employer to demonstrate that each factor relied upon is applied reasonably, and that the one or more factors relied upon account for the entire differential. The bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against, any employee by reason of any action taken by the employee to invoke or assist in any manner the enforcement of these provisions. The bill would authorize an employee who has been discharged or discriminated or retaliated against, in the terms and conditions of his or her employment because the employee engaged in any conduct delineated in these provisions, to recover in a civil action reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer, including interest thereon, as well as appropriate equitable relief. The bill would prohibit an employer from prohibiting an employee from disclosing the employee's own wages, discussing the wages of others, inquiring about another employee's wages, or aiding or encouraging any other employee to exercise his or her rights under these provisions. The bill would also increase the duration of employer recordkeeping requirements from 2 years to 3 years. By changing 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>Chapt ered: 10/6/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/6/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 546, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/6/2015 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p>SB 368 Berryhill R</p>	<p>Employment: work hours. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour</p>	<p>Amen ded: 1/</p>	<p>1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant</p>	<p>1/15/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Suppo rt</p>

	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 enact the California Workplace Flexibility Act of 2016. The 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 prescribe a method for calculating the payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of the permitted amounts and would establish requirements for termination of these agreements. The bill would except from its provisions employees covered by collective bargaining and public employees, 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.	4/2016 pdf html	to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 1/4/2016)		
SB 394 Nguyen R	Corporate taxes: credits: assignment. The Corporation Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. That law allows, for each taxable year beginning on or after July 1, 2008, any credit that is an eligible credit, as defined, to be assigned to any eligible assignee, as defined. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	Introduced: 2/25/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 406 Jackson D	Employment: leave. The Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period (1) to bond with a child who was born to, adopted by, or placed for foster care with, the employee, (2) to care for the employee's parent, spouse, or child who has a serious health condition, as defined, or (3) because the employee is suffering from a serious health condition rendering him or her unable to perform the functions of the job. The act provides that if the same employer employs both parents entitled to leave under the act, the employer is not required to grant leave in connection with the birth, adoption, or foster care of a child that would allow the parents family care and medical leave totaling more than the amount specified in the act. This bill would make various changes to the definitions described above, thereby expanding the persons and purposes for which leave is required to be provided under the act. The bill would redefine the term "child" to include a biological, adopted, or foster son or daughter, a stepchild, a legal ward, a son or daughter of a domestic partner, or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, and would remove the restriction on age or dependent status. The bill would expand the definition of leave with regard to caring for persons with a serious health condition to also include leave to care for a grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or domestic partner who has a serious health condition. The bill would include a parent-in-law in the definition of "parent." This bill contains other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/11/2015 pdf html	10/11/2015-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2015 S. VETOED	Oppose
SB 423 Bates R	Surplus household consumer product waste: management. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop and implement a public information program to provide uniform and consistent information on the proper disposal of hazardous substances found in and around homes. Existing law provides for regulation of the disposition of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to convene a Retail	Chaptered: 9/28/2016 pdf html	9/28/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 771, Statutes of 2016.	9/28/2016 S. CHAPTERED	

	Waste Working Group, as prescribed, to consider and make findings and recommendations relating to requirements for the management of surplus household consumer products, waste reduction opportunities for those products, and waste management requirements, as specified. The bill would require the working group to report these findings and recommendations to the Legislature by June 1, 2017.				
SB 470 Jackson D	Civil actions: summary judgment and summary adjudication. Existing law authorizes a party, pursuant to a specified procedure, to move for summary judgment in any action or proceeding if it is contended that the action has no merit or that there is no defense to it and to move for summary adjudication as to certain issues in the action or proceeding. Existing law requires the court to grant a motion for summary judgment if all the papers submitted show that there is no triable issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law, and to grant a motion for summary adjudication if the papers submitted show that there is no triable issue as to one or more material facts the adjudication of which will completely dispose of a cause of action, an affirmative defense, a claim for damages, or an issue of duty. In determining whether the papers show that there is no triable issue as to a material fact, existing law requires the court to consider all of the evidence set forth in the papers, except evidence to which objections have been made and sustained by the court. This bill would provide that, in granting or denying a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication, the court need rule only on objections made to evidence that the court deems material to the disposition of the motion. The bill would also provide that objections to evidence not ruled on for purposes of the motion would be preserved for appellate review. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 8/10/2015 pdf html	8/10/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 161, Statutes of 2015.	8/10/2015 S. CHAPTERED	
SB 541 Hill D	Public Utilities Commission: for-hire transportation carriers: enforcement. The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission, with jurisdiction over the transportation of passengers and property by transportation companies, to the extent not preempted by federal law. The Household Goods Carriers Act and the Passenger Charter-party Carriers' Act contain statements of the purposes of those acts and the use of the public highways pursuant to those acts. This bill would specify activities to be undertaken by the commission to achieve these purposes. The bill would require the commission to hire an independent entity for not more than \$250,000 to, in consultation with carrier trade associations for industries under the jurisdiction of the commission, assess the commission's capabilities to carry out the specified activities and to report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2017, which report would be required to contain an analysis of current capabilities and deficiencies, and recommendations to overcome any deficiencies identified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/9/2015 pdf html	10/9/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 718, Statutes of 2015.	10/9/2015 S. CHAPTERED	
SB 546 Leno D	Health care coverage: rate review. Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a process for the annual review of unreasonable increases in premiums for health insurance coverage in which health insurance issuers submit to the secretary and the relevant state a justification for an unreasonable premium increase prior to implementation of the increase. The PPACA imposes an excise tax on a provider of applicable employer-sponsored health care coverage, if the aggregate cost of that coverage provided to an employee exceeds a specified dollar limit. This bill would add to the existing rate information requirement to further require large group health care service plans and health insurers to file with the respective department	Chaptered: 10/11/2015 pdf html	10/11/2015- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 801, Statutes of 2015.	10/11/2015 S. CHAPTERED	

	<p>the weighted average rate increase for all large group benefit designs during the 12-month period ending January 1 of the following calendar year. The bill would require the notice of changes to premium rates or coverage for large group health plans and insurance policies to provide additional information regarding whether the rate change is greater than average rate increases approved by the California Health Benefit Exchange or by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, or would be subject to the excise tax described above. The bill would require the plan or insurer to file additional aggregate rate information with the respective department on or before October 1, 2016, and annually thereafter. The bill would require the respective department to conduct a public meeting regarding large group rate changes. The bill would require these meetings to occur annually after the respective department has reviewed the large group rate information required to be submitted annually by the plan or insurer, as specified. The bill would authorize a health care service plan or health insurer that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups to provide or arrange for professional medical services for enrollees or insureds to meet this requirement by disclosing its actual trend experience for the prior year using benefit categories that are the same or similar to those used by other plans or health insurers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 558 Nguyen R</p>	<p>Property taxation: assessment: full cash value. 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, existing property tax law defines "full cash value" as the assessor's fair market value valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing property tax law generally defines this "full cash value" of property as the property's "fair market value," and defines these terms to mean the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring if exposed for sale in the open market, as provided. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that latter definition.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/26/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 S. DEAD</p>	
<p>SB 563 Pan D</p>	<p>Workers' compensation: utilization review. Existing law requires every employer, for purposes of workers' compensation, to establish a utilization review process to prospectively, retrospectively, or concurrently review requests by physicians for authorization to provide recommended medical treatment to injured employees. Existing law establishes timeframes for an employer to make a determination regarding a physician's request. Existing law requires the utilization review process to be governed by written policies and procedures, and requires that these policies and procedures be filed with the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation and disclosed by the employer to employees, physicians, and the public upon request. This bill would prohibit the employer, or any entity conducting utilization review on behalf of the employer, from offering or providing any financial incentive or consideration to a physician based on the number of modifications, delays, or denials made by the physician. The bill would authorize the administrative director to review any compensation agreement, payment schedule, or contract between the employer, or any entity conducting utilization review on behalf of the employer, and the utilization review physician. The bill would make any information disclosed to the administrative director confidential and not subject to public disclosure, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 6/23/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2016)</p>	<p>8/31/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Removed Opposition</p>
<p>SB 568</p>	<p>Groundwater management. Existing law, the Sustainable</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed</p>	<p>1/22/2016</p>	

Fuller R	Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a basin as a probationary basin if the state board makes a certain determination and authorizes the state board to develop an interim plan for the probationary basin. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.	Introduced: 2/26/2015 pdf html	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	S. DEAD	
SB 570 Jackson D	Personal information: privacy: breach. Existing law requires a person or business conducting business in California and any agency, as defined, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose a breach of the security of the system in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, as specified. Existing law requires a person, business, or agency that is required to issue a security breach notification to meet specific requirements, including that the notification be written in plain language. This bill would additionally require the security breach notification to be titled "Notice of Data Breach" and to present the information under prescribed headings. The bill would prescribe a model security breach notification form, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 543, Statutes of 2015.	10/6/2015 S. CHAPTERED	Removed Opposition
SB 576 Leno D	Mobile applications: geolocation information: privacy. 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 Internet Web site or online service, to make a privacy policy available to consumers and to include specified information relating to the collection of personally identifiable information within that privacy policy. This bill would require the operator of a mobile application to provide clear and conspicuous notice that fully informs consumers when, how, and why their geolocation information, as defined, will be collected, used, and shared upon installation of the application. The bill would require the operator of a mobile application to obtain consent before collecting or using geolocation information and to obtain separate consent before disclosing that information.	Introduced: 2/26/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 578 Block D	Income and corporation taxes: credit: electric vehicle charging stations. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, would allow a credit in an amount equal to 30% of the cost of purchasing Level 2 or direct current fast charger electric vehicle charging stations to be used in the trade or business of the taxpayer, not to exceed \$30,000 per taxable year. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/13/2015 pdf html	2/1/2016-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/1/2016 S. DEAD	Support
SB 579 Jackson D	Employees: time off. Existing law prohibits an employer who employs 25 or more employees working at the same location from discharging or 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. Existing law requires an employee to provide documentation regarding these activities upon request by an	Chaptered: 10/11/2015 pdf html	10/11/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 802, Statutes of 2015.	10/11/2015 S. CHAPTERED	

	<p>employer and provides remedies to employees discharged, demoted, or in any other manner discriminated against as a result of his or her exercise of this right to take time off. This bill would revise references to a child day care facility to instead refer to a child care provider. The bill would include the addressing of a child care provider emergency or a school emergency, as defined, and the finding, enrolling, or reenrolling of a child in a school or with a child care provider as activities for which a parent having custody of a child shall not be discriminated against or discharged, as described above. The bill would define "parent" for these purposes as a parent, guardian, stepparent, foster parent, or grandparent of, or a person who stands in loco parentis to, a child, thereby extending these protections to an employee who is a stepparent or foster parent or who stands in loco parentis to a child. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 584 Nguyen R</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, as defined, on a project 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. CEQA exempts specified projects from its provisions. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project for the resurfacing of a city or county park, as specified.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/20/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 S. DEAD</p>	
<p>SB 588 De León D</p>	<p>Employment: nonpayment of wages: Labor Commissioner: judgment enforcement. The Enforcement of Judgments Law provides for the enforcement of money judgments and other civil judgments. Under that law, a judgment creditor may levy upon the property of a judgment debtor to satisfy a judgment, and a levying officer holds the property until the final determination of any exemptions claimed by the judgment debtor. This bill would enact special provisions for the enforcement of judgments against an employer arising from the employer's nonpayment of wages for work performed in this state. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to use any of the existing remedies available to a judgment creditor and to act as a levying officer when enforcing a judgment pursuant to a writ of execution, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/11/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/11/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 803, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/11/2015 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p>SB 590 Stone R</p>	<p>Pharmacy: intern pharmacists. Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties over the licensing and regulation of the practice of pharmacies, pharmacists, intern pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians. A knowing violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would instead require, for all applicants, that 900 hours of the 1,500 required pharmacy practice experience include experience in a pharmacy, including experience in both a community and institutional pharmacy practice setting. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 8/7/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>8/7/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 147, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>8/7/2015 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p>SB 591 Pan D</p>	<p>Cigarette and tobacco products taxes: California Tobacco Tax Act of 2015. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the violation of which is a crime, imposes a tax of \$0.87 per package of 20 cigarettes on every distributor of cigarettes and a tax on the wholesale cost of tobacco products distributed at a tax rate that is equivalent to the combined rate of all taxes imposed on cigarettes, and at a rate equivalent to \$0.50 per</p>	<p>Amended: 6/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>2/1/2016-Died on file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>2/1/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	<p>pack cigarette tax. Revenues from taxes imposed under this law are deposited in specified accounts. These taxes are inclusive of the taxes imposed under the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988 (Proposition 99) and the California Children and Families Act of 1998 (Proposition 10). This bill, beginning January 1, 2016, would impose an additional tax on the distribution of cigarettes at the rate of \$0.10 for each cigarette distributed, which would be \$2.00 per pack; 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 at the rate equal to the difference between the existing tax rate and the tax rate imposed by this bill for cigarette tax stamps in its possession or under its control on that date. Because the bill would impose an additional tax on cigarettes under the Cigarette and Tobacco 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.</p>			
<p>SB 612 Jackson D</p>	<p>Hazardous materials. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish programs for and regulate hazardous waste source reduction. Existing law requires the department to prepare, adopt, and revise, when appropriate, a listing of the wastes that are determined to be hazardous, and a listing of the wastes that are determined to be extremely hazardous. Existing law requires the department to develop, and adopt by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes and requires that any waste that conforms to the criteria be managed in accordance with permits, orders, and regulations issued by the department. Existing law requires the department to adopt, and revise when appropriate, standards and regulations for the management of hazardous wastes to protect against hazards to the public health, to domestic livestock, to wildlife, or to the environment. Pursuant to this authority, the department has adopted regulations establishing standards for generators of hazardous wastes and establishing standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste transfer, treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This bill would require that a generator of hazardous waste include all hazardous waste that it has generated in any month, except for universal wastes, as defined, when computing whether it is required to comply with specified regulatory requirements. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by December 1, 2016, incorporating instructions to hazardous waste generators implementing this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html</p>	<p>10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 452, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>10/2/2015 S. CHAPTERED</p>
<p>SB 617 Block D</p>	<p>Crimes. Existing law defines crimes as infractions, misdemeanors, or felonies. Existing law provides that when a crime is punishable in the discretion of the court as a felony or a misdemeanor, it is a misdemeanor for all purposes if certain circumstances are met. Existing law provides that when a defendant is committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice for a crime that is punishable in the discretion of the court as a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by incarceration in a county jail not exceeding one year, upon discharge of the defendant from the division, the crime is a misdemeanor for all purposes. This bill would, subject to exceptions, allow misdemeanors punishable by a maximum term of confinement not exceeding 6 months in a county jail to be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction, in the discretion of the prosecuting attorney, as specified. The bill would require an indigent person to be provided a public defender or appointed</p>	<p>Amended: 1/14/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 1/21/2016)</p>	<p>1/22/2016 S. DEAD</p>

	counsel for arraignment if charged with an infraction under these provisions. The bill would authorize a person charged with an infraction pursuant to these provisions to elect to have the charge elevated to a misdemeanor, with all the rights and consequences of a misdemeanor charge. The bill would require a district attorney who elects to charge infractions pursuant to these provisions to file a report with the Legislature no later than March 1, 2019, reporting information relating to the number of infractions that were filed for the district attorney's jurisdiction between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2019, inclusive, and other specified data. The provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
SB 623 Lara D	Workers' compensation: benefits. Existing law generally requires an employer to compensate, without regard to negligence, an employee for an injury sustained by the employee if the injury arose out of, and in the course of, employment, as specified. Existing law also establishes the Uninsured Employers Fund and the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund, both continuously appropriated funds. In the event that an employer fails to pay compensation as required, then the employee may apply to be paid by the Director of Industrial Relations from the Uninsured Employers Benefits Trust Fund. In the event that a permanently, partially disabled employee receives a later, compensable injury resulting in additional permanent disability, then that employee shall receive compensation from the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund. This bill would provide that a person shall not be excluded from receiving benefits under the Uninsured Employers Fund or the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund based on his or her citizenship or immigration status. The bill would provide that these provisions are declaratory of existing law. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/9/2015 pdf html	9/9/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 290, Statutes of 2015.	9/9/2015 S. CHAPTERED	
SB 625 Galgiani D	Waste management: synthetic plastic microbeads. 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 ASTM International standard specification. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing synthetic plastic microbeads, as specified. 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: 4/20/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 633 Hill D	Consumer protection: Existing law prohibits the sale or offering of sale in the state of any merchandise on which merchandise or on its container appears the words, "Made in U.S.A.," "Made in America," "U.S.A.," or similar words when the merchandise or any article, unit, or part thereof, has been entirely or substantially made, manufactured, or produced outside of the United States. This bill would exempt from the prohibition merchandise made, manufactured, or produced in the United States if either the merchandise has one or more articles, units, or parts from outside the United States if they do	Chaptered: 9/1/2015 pdf html	9/1/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2015.	9/1/2015 S. CHAPTERED	Support

	not constitute more than 5% of the final wholesale value of the product or the manufacturer makes a specified showing regarding the articles, units, or parts from outside the United States and they do not constitute more than 10% of the final wholesale value of the product. The bill would also not apply to merchandise sold for resale to consumers outside of the state. Merchandise offered or sold outside the state would not be deemed mislabeled if the label conforms to the law of that state or country.				
SB 653 Berryhill R	Underground economy. Under existing law, the Labor Commissioner may authorize an employee of any of the specified agencies that participate in the Joint Enforcement Strike Force on the Underground Economy, as defined, to issue citations and issue and serve a penalty assessment order, as provided. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address issues relating to the underground economy in order to ensure a level playing field for businesses in this state.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SB 662 Committee on Environmental Quality	Recycling. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop a comprehensive market development plan that will stimulate market demand in the state for postconsumer waste material and secondary waste material generated in the state. Existing law authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, as defined, and authorizes the department to designate recycling market development zones. This bill would authorize the department to expend moneys in the subaccount to make payments to local governing bodies within recycling market development zones for services related to the promotion of the zone. By expanding the purposes of a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/2/2015 pdf html	10/2/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 453, Statutes of 2015.	10/2/2015 S. CHAPTERED	
SB 671 Hill D	Pharmacy: biological product. The Pharmacy Law governs the practice of pharmacy in this state, including the permissible duties of licensed pharmacists. The Pharmacy Law authorizes a pharmacist filling a prescription order for a drug product prescribed by its trade or brand name to select another drug product with the same active chemical ingredients of the same strength, quantity, and dosage form, and of the same generic drug name as determined, as specified, of those drug products having the same active chemical ingredients. A knowing violation of the Pharmacy Law is a misdemeanor. This bill, except as specified, would authorize a pharmacist to select an alternative biological product when filling a prescription order for a prescribed biological product if the alternative biological product is interchangeable, as defined, and the prescriber does not personally indicate in a prescribed manner that a substitution is not to be made. The bill would require a pharmacist or a designee, within a specified period following the dispensing of a biological product, to make an electronically accessible entry in a described entry system of the specific biological product provided to the patient. The bill would provide an alternate means of communicating the name of the biological product dispensed to the prescriber if the pharmacy does not have access to one or more of the described entry systems. The bill would also require that the substitution of a biological product be communicated to the patient. The bill would prohibit a pharmacist from selecting an alternative biological product that meets the requirements of these provisions unless the cost to the patient of the alternative biological product selected is the same or less than the cost of the prescribed biological product. Because a knowing violation of these requirements would be a misdemeanor, the bill would create new crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local	Chaptered: 10/6/2015 pdf html	10/6/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 545, Statutes of 2015.	10/6/2015 S. CHAPTERED	

	program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
SB 684 Hancock D	Corporation taxes: tax rates: publicly held corporations. The Corporation Tax Law imposes taxes according to or measured by net income at a rate of 8.84%, or for financial institutions, at a rate of 10.84%, as specified. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2015, revise that rate for taxpayers that are publicly held corporations, as defined, and instead impose an applicable tax rate from 7% to 13%, or for financial institutions, from 9% to 15%, based on the compensation ratio, as defined, of the corporation. This bill would increase the applicable tax rate by 50% for those taxpayers that have a specified decrease in full-time employees employed in the United States as compared to an increase in contracted and foreign full-time employees, as described. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	2/1/2016-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/1/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 732 Pan D	Beverage container recycling. Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. Existing law imposes specified reporting requirements on certain parties, including manufacturers and processors in connection with the act. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2017, require every manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to demonstrate to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that each type of plastic beverage container sold in this state contains, on average, not less than 10 percent postfilled material. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/6/2015 pdf html	1/15/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)	1/15/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 742 Hertzberg D	Solid waste: diversion. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires each state agency to develop and adopt, in consultation with the department, an integrated waste management plan. Existing law requires each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2004, to divert at least 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2018, to divert at least 60% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision.	Amended: 4/6/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 771 Stone R	Employment. 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 a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.	Introduced: 2/27/2015 pdf html	1/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	1/22/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 876 Liu D	Homelessness. Existing law provides that no person shall, on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability, be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from the state. This bill would afford persons experiencing homelessness the right to use public spaces without discrimination based on their housing status and describe basic human and civil rights that may be exercised without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions, including the right to use and to move freely in public spaces, the right to rest in public spaces and to protect oneself from the elements, the	Amended: 3/28/2016 pdf html	4/22/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was S. T. & H. on 4/5/2016)	4/22/2016 S. DEAD	Oppose

	right to eat in any public space in which having food is not prohibited, and the right to perform religious observances in public spaces, as specified. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that these provisions be interpreted broadly so as to prohibit policies or practices that are discriminatory in either their purpose or effect. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
SB 878 Leyva D	Work hours: scheduling. Existing law governs the relationship between an employer and an employee with regard to hiring, promotion, discipline, wages and hours, working conditions, and administrative and judicial remedies. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to conduct a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation. This bill would require an employer, which includes a grocery store establishment, restaurant, or retail store establishment, to provide its employees with a work schedule at least 7 calendar days prior to the first shift on that work schedule, except as specified. The bill would require an employer, except as specified, to pay its employees modification pay for each previously scheduled shift that the employer cancels or moves to another date or time, for any previously unscheduled shift that the employer requires an employee to work, or for each on-call shift for which an employee is required to be available but is not called in to work that shift. The bill would require an employer to post a poster containing specified information regarding an employee's right to receive modification pay and would require the Labor Commissioner to create the poster and make it available. The bill would define terms for those purposes, including, among others, a grocery store establishment, restaurant, or retail store establishment. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amen ded: 3/ 15/20 16 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2016)	5/27/2016 S. DEAD	Oppo se
SB 899 Hueso D	Gender discrimination: pricing. Existing law, the Gender Tax Repeal Act of 1995, prohibits a business establishment from discriminating against a person because of the person's gender with respect to the price charged for services of similar or like kind and specifies that this prohibition does not apply to price differences based specifically upon the amount of time, difficulty, or cost of providing the services. This bill would also prohibit a business establishment from discriminating against a person because of a person's gender with respect to the price charged for goods of a substantially similar or like kind, except for food, as defined, or goods sold by a new motor vehicle dealer, as defined. The bill would specify that these exceptions shall not bar or otherwise impact a claim brought under the Unruh Civil Rights Act. The bill would specify that a price difference based specifically on labor, materials, tariffs, or other gender-neutral reasons for having an increased cost of providing the goods is not included within this prohibition. The bill would also specify that a retail establishment is not prohibited from passing through a price to the consumer that is set by a manufacturer, distributor, or other entity that the retailer cannot control.	Amen ded: 6/ 13/20 16 pdf html	7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was JUD. on 6/21/2016)	7/1/2016 A. DEAD	Oppo se
SB 969 Nguyen R	Vietnamese rice cakes. Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, requires all manufacturers of Korean rice cakes, as defined, to place a label issued by the Korean Rice Cake Association Corporation on the Korean rice cake that indicates the date of manufacture, and requires the label to include a statement that the rice cake must be consumed within one day of manufacture. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require, except as provided, a manufacturer of Vietnamese rice cakes, as defined, to place a label, designed by the Vietnamese Rice Cake Association, Inc., on the Vietnamese rice cake that indicates the date and time the cooking process was completed, and would require the	Chapt ered: 8/25/2 016 pdf html	8/25/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 193, Statutes of 2016	8/25/2016 S. CHAPTERED	

	label to include a statement that the rice cake must be consumed within 24 hours of the date and time printed on the label. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
SB 970 Leyva D	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recyclable materials. 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 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 the department, in awarding a grant for organics composting or anaerobic digestion under the program, to consider, among other things, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that may result from the project and the amount of organic material that may be diverted from landfills as a result of the project. This bill would also permit the department, to the degree that funds are available, to provide larger grant awards for large-scale regional integrated projects that provide cost-effective organic waste diversion and maximize environmental benefits. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/14/2016 pdf html	9/14/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 365, Statutes of 2016.	9/14/2016 S. CHAPTERED	
SB 985 Berryhill R	Employment: work hours. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. This bill would enact the California Workplace Flexibility Act of 2016. The bill, until January 1, 2022, would establish an overtime exemption for an employee-selected flexible work schedule. The exemption would allow, at the written request of an individual nonexempt employee on a form provided by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, and upon employer approval, an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek. The employer would be obligated to pay overtime based on the employee's regular rate of pay, as prescribed, for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek or over 10 hours in a workday, whichever is greater. The bill would establish requirements for the termination of an agreed-upon schedule. The bill would require the employer to maintain in its files a signed statement of voluntary participation for all approved voluntary work schedules and to submit a copy of the signed request form to the division. The bill would except from its provisions employees covered by collective bargaining and specific public employees. The bill would require the division to enforce its provisions and adopt or revise regulations as necessary to implement its provisions. The bill would also require the division, by January 1, 2021, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature evaluating the act. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/14/2016 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 4/28/2016)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 1001 Mitchell D	Employment: unfair practices. Existing law prohibits an employer or any other person from engaging in, or directing another person to engage in, an unfair immigration-related practice against a person for the purpose of or intent to retaliate against any person for exercising a protected right, as specified. Existing law defines requesting more or different documents than are required under federal law, or refusing to honor documents tendered that on their face reasonably	Chaptered: 9/28/2016 pdf html	9/28/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 782, Statutes of 2016.	9/28/2016 S. CHAPTERED	

	appear to be genuine, as an unfair immigration-related practice. This bill would make it unlawful for an employer to request more or different documents than are required under federal law, to refuse to honor documents tendered that on their face reasonably appear to be genuine, to refuse to honor documents or work authorization based upon the specific status or term of status that accompanies the authorization to work, or to reinvestigate or reverify an incumbent employee's authorization to work, as specified. The bill would authorize an applicant for employment or an employee who is subject to an unlawful act that is prohibited by these provisions, or a representative of that applicant for employment or employee, to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. The bill would specify that any person who violates these provisions shall be subject to a penalty imposed by the Labor Commissioner not exceeding \$10,000, and be liable for equitable relief.				
SB 1032 Galgiani D	Alcoholic beverages: coupons. Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, prohibits a beer manufacturer or a beer wholesaler from offering, funding, producing, sponsoring, promoting, furnishing, or redeeming any type of coupon and 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. Existing law makes a violation of any of its provisions, for which another penalty or punishment is not specifically provided, a misdemeanor. This bill would expand this provision to prohibit a nonretail licensee, as defined, from offering, funding, producing, sponsoring, promoting, furnishing, or redeeming any type of coupon and 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 nonretail licensee. The bill would revise the definition of "coupon" for these purposes. By imposing additional duties on a licensee under the act, and, thereby, 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.	Chaptered: 8/25/2016 pdf html	8/25/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 194, Statutes of 2016	8/25/2016 S. CHAPTERED	Oppose
SB 1043 Allen D	Biogas and biomethane. 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 regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. 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 level in 1990. Existing law requires the state board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state. This bill would require the state board to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of biogas, as defined, and, in so doing, would require the state board, among other things, to ensure the production and use of biogas provides direct environmental benefits and identify barriers to the rapid development and use of biogas and potential sources of funding. The bill would require the state board to develop and adopt a life-cycle accounting method for greenhouse gases and emissions of short-lived climate pollutants associated with biogas produced from forest biomass, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/25/2016 pdf html	5/27/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2016)	5/27/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SB 1048	Product safety: Product Recall Safety and Protection Act.	Introd	5/6/2016-Failed	5/6/2016	Watch

Nguyen R	<p>The Product Recall Safety and Protection Act prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from manufacturing, remanufacturing, distributing, selling at wholesale or retail, contracting to sell or resell, lease, or sublet, or otherwise placing into the stream of commerce, a product that is unsafe knowing that the product is unsafe. The act provides that it does not relieve these entities from compliance with stricter requirements that may be imposed by a federal agency. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this law.</p>	<p>uced: 2/12/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was RLS. on 2/25/2016)</p>	<p>S. DEAD</p>	
SB 1063 Hall D	<p>Conditions of employment: wage differential: race or ethnicity. Existing law prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that specific, reasonably applied factors account for the entire wage differential. Existing law authorizes an employee paid lesser wages in violation of this prohibition to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, and authorizes the employee, the division, or the Department of Industrial Relations to commence a civil action for the wages the employee was deprived of because of the violation, interest on those wages, and liquidated damages. Under existing law, an employer or other person who violates or causes a violation of that prohibition, or who reduces the wages of any employee in order to comply with that prohibition, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would also prohibit an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of another race or ethnicity for substantially similar work, as specified above. 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.</p>	<p>Chapt ered: 9/30/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>9/30/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 866, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>9/30/2016 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Watch</p>
SB 1067 Huff R	<p>Food facilities. Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities and the preparation of various types of defined foods. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the code. A person who violates a provision of that code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would revise those definitions and the provisions regulating obtaining and preparing those raw foods. The bill would delete the provisions regarding consumer notice and instead require a retail food facility to inform consumers of the significantly increased risk of consuming specified animal food that is served or sold raw, undercooked, or without otherwise being processed to eliminate pathogens through a disclosure and reminder, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapt ered: 8/25/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>8/25/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 195, Statutes of 2016</p>	<p>8/25/2016 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Watch</p>
SB 1093 Hancock D	<p>Property taxes: assessment: commercial and industrial property. 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, pursuant to that constitutional requirement, for the 2018-19 fiscal year, would require only 50% of those properties that have not been reassessed at fair market value, as specified, to be assessed at fair market value, and by the 2019-20 fiscal year, would require all other properties that have not been brought to fair market value to be assessed at fair market value. The bill</p>	<p>Amen ded: 4/11/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 4/14/2016)</p>	<p>8/31/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	would require owners of property subject to reassessment to pay only a portion, as provided, of any increase in property tax due in the first and 2nd years after initial reassessment to fair market value. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
SB 1142 Moorlach R	Disability access. Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law provides that individuals with disabilities are entitled to full and equal access to places to which the general public is invited, subject to specified conditions and limitations. This bill would provide that when there is a conflict or difference between the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and any state law, standard, or regulation relating to the access of individuals with disabilities to any place to which the general public is invited, the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 shall control. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/ 13/20 16 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was JUD. on 4/13/2016)	5/6/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 1160 Mendoza D	Workers' compensation. 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. This bill would require the administrative director to adopt regulations to provide employees with notice regarding access to medical treatment following the denial of a claim under the workers' compensation system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 9/ 30/2 016 pdf html	9/30/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 868, Statutes of 2016.	9/30/2016 S. CHAPTERED	Watch
SB 1166 Jackson D	Unlawful employment practice: parental leave. Existing law prohibits an employer from refusing to allow a female employee disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition to take a leave for a reasonable time of up to 4 months before returning to work. Existing law also prohibits an employer from refusing to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan for an employee who takes that leave, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from refusing, as specified, to allow an employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer, and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, to take up to 12 weeks of parental leave to bond with a new child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement. The bill would also prohibit an employer from refusing to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan for an employee who takes this leave.	Amen ded: 4/ 21/20 16 pdf html	7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (13). (Last location was L. & E. on 6/9/2016)	7/1/2016 S. DEAD	
SB 1167 Mendoza D	Employment safety: indoor workers: heat regulations. Under existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health investigates complaints that a workplace is not safe and may issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Under existing law, certain violations of that act or a standard, order, or special order authorized by the act are a crime. Under existing law, the division has adopted regulations establishing a heat illness prevention standard for outdoor workers. This bill would require the division, by January 1, 2019, to propose to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board for the board's review and adoption, a heat illness and injury prevention standard applicable to workers working in indoor places of employment. The bill would specify that this requirement does not prohibit the division from proposing, or the standards board from adopting, a standard that limits the application of high heat provisions to certain industry sectors. Because this bill would expand the definition of an existing crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapt ered: 9/ 29/2 016 pdf html	9/29/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 839, Statutes of 2016.	9/29/2016 S. CHAPTERED	Oppo se
SB 1229	Home-generated pharmaceutical waste: secure drug take-	Chapt	8/29/2016-	8/29/2016	

<p>Jackson D</p>	<p>back bins. Under existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. The act generally prohibits a person from transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act. A violation of that provision is a crime. This bill would provide that a collector, as defined, is not liable for civil damages, or subject to criminal prosecution, for any injury or harm that results from the collector maintaining a secure drug take-back bin on its premises provided that the collector, not for compensation, acts in good faith to take specified steps, including that the collector regularly inspects the area surrounding the secure drug take-back bin for potential tampering or diversion, to ensure the health and safety of consumers and employees and the proper disposal in the waste stream of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, as defined, contained in the bins. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>ered: 8/30/2016 pdf html</p>	<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>S. CHAPTERED</p>
<p>SB 1234 De León D</p>	<p>Retirement savings plans. Existing federal law provides for tax-qualified retirement plans and individual retirement accounts or individual retirement annuities by which private citizens may save money for retirement. Existing law, the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust Act, establishes the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program, administered by the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Investment Board, contingent on specified funding and interest criteria being met. Existing law prescribes the composition of the board and its duties and provides that it acts as trustee in entering contracts and accepting moneys, among other things. Existing law prohibits the board from permitting enrollment in the program until enactment of a statute expressing legislative approval of program implementation. The program requires specified eligible employers, as defined, to offer a payroll deposit retirement savings arrangement and requires eligible employees, as defined, who do not opt out of the program, to contribute a portion of their salary or wages to a retirement savings account in the program, as specified. Existing law requires contributions from the wages of employees participating in the program to be deposited in the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust, which is continuously appropriated and administered by the board. Existing law authorizes the board to adjust the employee contribution amount between 2% and 4%, inclusive, of the employee's annual salary or wages, as specified. This bill would express legislative approval of the program and its implementation on January 1, 2017. The bill would require the board, prior to opening the program for enrollment, to make a report to the Governor and Legislature affirming that certain requirements have been met, including that the program is structured to meet a United States Department of Labor regulation, as specified. The bill would require the board to design and implement the program and would prescribe certain parameters that the board is to consider and utilize in establishing the design. The bill would require the board, for up to 3 years following implementation, to establish managed accounts invested in United States Treasury securities, in myRAs, as defined, or in similar investments and would make conforming changes in this connection in provisions related to mitigating risk in the investment portfolio and payment of the costs of administration. The bill would require the board, after this period, to annually prepare and adopt a written statement of investment policy containing specified elements. The bill would require the board to consider the statement and any changes in the investment</p>	<p>Chaptered: 9/29/2016 016 pdf html</p>	<p>9/29/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 804, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>9/29/2016 S. CHAPTERED</p>

	<p>policy at a public hearing. The bill would specify that funding and first year administrative costs may be appropriated in the annual budget from the General Fund and would require the board to repay the amount appropriated, plus interest, as specified. On and after 6 years from the date the program is implemented, the bill would prohibit expenditures for the purpose of paying operative costs and administering the trust from exceeding 1% of the total program fund. The bill would revise the purposes for which administrative and program funds may be expended. The bill would provide that investment policy decisions, including asset allocation and investment options, are entrusted to the board as a fiduciary, and would revise certain principles that the board is to consider in connection with investment policy. The bill would exempt the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust from specified provisions regarding the qualification of securities for sale. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>				
<p>SB 1282 Leno D</p>	<p>Pesticides: neonicotinoids: labeling. Existing law generally regulates pesticide use by the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to endeavor to eliminate from use any pesticide that endangers the agricultural or nonagricultural environment. A violation of those provisions and regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions is generally a misdemeanor. Existing law requires the department, on or before July 1, 2018, to issue a determination with respect to its reevaluation of neonicotinoids, and to adopt control measures necessary to protect pollinator health within 2 years, as specified. This bill, on and after July 1, 2017, would require labeling, as specified, of commercially available seeds and plants sold at retail establishments, excluding noxious weed seeds and plants, that have been treated with a neonicotinoid pesticide. The bill, by January 1, 2018, would prohibit the noncommercial use of neonicotinoids, except as provided. The bill would specify that a violation of these requirements is not a crime but would constitute an unfair and unlawful business act or practice.</p>	<p>Amen ded: 5/ 31/20 16 pdf html</p>	<p>6/3/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (11). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2016)</p>	<p>6/3/2016 S. DEAD</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1285 Leno D</p>	<p>Alcoholic beverages: licenses. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act also provides for a limitation on the amount of on-sale general licenses that may be issued by the department based on the population of the county in which the licensed premises are located, as provided. Existing law also provides for various annual fees for the issuance of alcoholic beverage licenses, depending on the type of license issued. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2017, provide an exception to the license limitation for a county of the 6th class, as specified, for 5 new original neighborhood-restricted special on-sale general licenses for premises located within specified census tracts in that county, subject to specified requirements. This bill would impose an original fee and annual renewal fee for the license, which would be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, and would require an applicant for this license to submit a specified application, submitted under the penalty of perjury, to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. This bill would also require the applicant to submit a signed verification by the local government in which the licensed premises would be located stating that the applicant has completed certain preapplication requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapt ered: 9/28/2 016 pdf html</p>	<p>9/28/2016- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 790, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>9/28/2016 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1426 Hall D</p>	<p>Alcoholic beverage control: tied-house restrictions: compensation. Existing law generally restricts certain alcoholic beverage licensees from paying, crediting, or</p>	<p>Amen ded: 5/ 31/20</p>	<p>7/1/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)</p>	<p>7/1/2016 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	compensating a retailer for advertising in connection with the advertising and sale of alcoholic beverages and expressly authorizes exceptions to this prohibition. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2022, a person, as defined, who has an ownership interest in an on-sale retail license, subject to a numerical limitation, to be compensated by an authorized licensee, as defined, for promotional or marketing services of the authorized licensee's products subject to specified conditions, including that the compensation be based solely on the promotional and marketing activities. The bill would create several new crimes, including that an authorized licensee who, through coercion or other illegal means, induces the holder of a wholesaler's license to provide compensation pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would additionally make an authorized licensee or a person who violates these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	16 pdf html	(13). (Last location was G.O. on 6/9/2016)		
SB 1445 Hertzberg D	Taxation. The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes 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. This bill would state legislative findings regarding California's tax climate and would state that the intent of the bill is to make 3 changes to the taxation within the state, including broadening the tax base by imposing a modest sales tax on services. This bill would also establish the Retail Sales Tax on Services Fund in the State Treasury and state the intent of the Legislature that moneys in the fund would be appropriated to, among other things, provide tax relief to middle- and low-income Californians to offset the effect of a sales tax on services, among other purposes.	Introduced: 2/19/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 3/10/2016)	5/6/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SB 1459 Morrell R	Beverage container recycling: enforcement. 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, as defined, sold or transferred. Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law also prohibits any person, with intent to defraud, from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption, or bringing those containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/19/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/10/2016)	5/6/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SB 1468 Stone R	Employment: private enforcement. 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: 2/19/2016 pdf html	5/6/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/10/2016)	5/6/2016 S. DEAD	Watch
SBX17 Allen D	Diesel sales and use tax. Existing law, beyond the sales and use tax rate generally applicable, imposes an additional sales and use tax on diesel fuel at the rate of 1.75%, subject to certain exemptions, and provides for the net revenues collected from the additional tax to be transferred to the Public Transportation Account. Existing law continuously appropriates these revenues to the Controller, for allocation by formula to transportation agencies for public transit purposes. This bill, as of July 1, 2016, would increase the additional sales and use tax rate on diesel fuel to 5.25%. By increasing the revenues deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would	Amended: 9/3/2015 pdf html	9/3/2015-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	9/3/2015 S. APPR.	

	thereby make an appropriation. The bill would restrict expenditures of revenues from the July 1, 2016, increase in the sales and use tax on diesel fuel to transit capital purposes and certain transit services. The bill would require an existing required audit of transit operator finances to verify that these new revenues have been expended in conformance with these specific restrictions and all other generally applicable requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
SBX2 5 Leno D	Electronic cigarettes. Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products to a person under 18 years of age. Existing law permits enforcing agencies to assess various civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. Existing law makes it a crime to furnish tobacco products to a person under 18 years of age. Existing law also prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing an electronic cigarette to a person under 18 years of age, and makes a violation punishable as an infraction. This bill would define the term "smoking" for purposes of the STAKE Act. The bill would also change the STAKE Act's definition of "tobacco products" to include electronic devices, such as electronic cigarettes, that deliver nicotine or other vaporized liquids, and make furnishing the tobacco product to a minor a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 5/4/2016 pdf html	5/4/2016-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 7	5/4/2016 S. CHAPTERED	
SBX2 6 Monning D	Smoking in the workplace. Existing law prohibits smoking of tobacco products inside an enclosed space, as defined, at a place of employment. The violation of the prohibition against smoking in enclosed spaces of places of employment is an infraction punishable by a specified fine. This bill would expand the prohibition on smoking in a place of employment to include an owner-operated business, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/25/2015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was DESK on 8/27/2015)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	
SBX2 9 McGuire D	Local taxes: authorization: cigarettes and tobacco products. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law imposes a tax on every distributor of cigarettes and tobacco products at specified rates. That law specifies that the taxes imposed by that law are in lieu of all other state, county, municipal, or district taxes on the privilege of distributing cigarettes or tobacco products. The California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from imposing taxes for local purposes, but allows the Legislature to authorize local governments to impose them. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors of a county or city and county to impose a tax on the privilege of distributing cigarettes and tobacco products in the county or city and county, including within an incorporated city within the county.	Introduced: 7/16/2015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was DESK on 8/27/2015)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	
SBX2 10 Beall D	Cigarette and tobacco product licensing: fees and funding. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires the State Board of Equalization to administer a statewide program to license manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. That act requires retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products to obtain a separate license for each retail location, to be issued by the board upon receipt of a completed application and payment of a one-time fee, unless specified conditions apply. This bill would require a fee of \$265 to be submitted with each license application, as described above. The bill would require, for calendar years beginning on and after January 1, 2016, every retailer to file an application for renewal of a retailer's license accompanied with a fee of \$265 per retail location, in the form and manner prescribed by the board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 7/16/2015 pdf html	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was DESK on 8/27/2015)	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	
SBX2 13 Pan D	Public health: cigarette and tobacco products: electronic cigarettes: taxes: California Health Care, Research, and	Introduced:	8/31/2016-Failed Deadline pursuant	8/31/2016 S. DEAD	

Prevention Tobacco Tax Act of 2015. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires the State Board of Equalization to administer a statewide program to license manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. Under existing law, a violation of this act is a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of tobacco products for purposes of that act to include electronic cigarettes, as defined, thereby subjecting manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of electronic cigarettes to the same licensing requirements imposed pursuant to that act on manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of tobacco products. By broadening the act to apply to manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of electronic cigarettes, this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

8/26/2015
[pdf](#) [html](#)
to Joint Rule 61(b) (17). (Last location was P.H. & D.S. on 8/26/2015)

Total Measures: 280

Total Tracking Forms: 280