



ONE VOICE SINCE 1898

CGA Website Report

Friday, February 22, 2013

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

	<p>orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information of that person. Under FEHA, existing law imposes duties upon county counsels and county recorders with regard to unlawfully restrictive covenants and Restrictive Covenant Modifications, as specified. This bill would enact the Homeless Person's Bill of Rights and Fairness Act, which would provide that no person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged because he or she is homeless, has a low income, or suffers from a mental illness or physical disability. The bill would provide that every person in the state, regardless of actual or perceived housing status, income level, mental illness, or physical disability, shall be free from specified forms of discrimination and shall be entitled to certain basic human rights, including the right to be free from discrimination by law enforcement, in the workplace, while seeking or maintaining housing or shelter, and while seeking services. The bill would provide that every person has the right to access public property, possess personal property, access public restrooms, clean water, affordable housing, educational supplies, as specified, emergency and nonemergency health care, confidentiality of medical records, assistance of legal counsel in specified proceedings, and restitution, under specified circumstances. The bill would provide civil and criminal immunity, and immunity from employer retaliation, to a public employee who provides assistance to a homeless person. The bill would require local law enforcement agencies to make specified information available to the public and report to the Attorney General on an annual basis with regard to enforcement of local ordinances against homeless persons and compliance with the act, as specified, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide for judicial relief and impose civil penalties for a violation of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 10</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a></p>	<p><b>Minimum wage: annual adjustment.</b> Existing law requires that, on and after January 1, 2008, the minimum wage for all industries be not less than \$8.00 per hour. This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2014, to not less than \$8.25 per hour. The bill would further increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2015, to not less than \$8.75 per hour, and on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than \$9.25 per hour. This bill contains other related</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. &amp; E.</p>	<p>1/14/2013 A . L. &amp; E.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	provisions.			
<a href="#">AB 12 Cooley D</a>	<b>State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires each state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as specified, with respect to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a major regulation, as defined, that is proposed on or after November 1, 2013. Existing law requires the Department of Finance and the office, from time to time, to review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to regulations adopted by the department. This bill would instead require the Department of Finance and the office to annually review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to the regulations adopted by the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2013 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	1/24/2013 A . A. & A.R.
<a href="#">AB 14 Lowenthal D</a>	<b>State freight plan.</b> Existing law creates the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency in state government, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Transportation, which, among other things, is responsible for the state highway system. Existing law also requires the department to prepare a state rail plan, which contains a freight element. Existing law provides for the state and regional agencies to engage in various transportation planning activities, including goods movement planning activities. Existing federal law provides certain incentives to the states for developing a state freight plan consistent with federal guidelines. This bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to prepare a state freight plan with specified elements to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. This bill would require the agency to establish a freight advisory committee with various responsibilities in that regard. The initial state freight plan would be submitted to the Legislature, the Governor, and certain state agencies by December 31, 2014, and updated every 5 years thereafter.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	1/14/2013 A . TRANS.
<a href="#">AB 18 Pan D</a>	<b>Individual health care coverage.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee	12/3/2012 A . PRINT

	<p>Among other things, PPACA requires each health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage in the individual or group market in a state to accept every employer and individual in the state that applies for that coverage and to renew that coverage at the option of the plan sponsor or the individual. PPACA prohibits a group health plan and a health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing any preexisting condition exclusion with respect to that plan or coverage. PPACA allows the premium rate charge by a health insurance issuer offering small group or individual coverage to vary only by family composition, rating area, age, and tobacco use, as specified, and prohibits discrimination against individuals based on health status. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reform the individual health care coverage market consistent with the PPACA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		January 3.		
<p><a href="#">AB 26</a> <a href="#">Bonilla D</a></p>	<p><b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.</p>	<p>12/3/2012 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a></p>	<p><b>Economic development: enterprise zones.</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation and oversight by the Department of Housing and Community Development of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including enterprise zones, targeted tax areas, local agency military base recovery areas (LAMBRAs), and manufacturing enhancement areas, collectively known as geographically targeted economic development areas, or G-TEDAs. Pursuant to these provisions, qualifying entities in those areas may receive certain tax and regulatory incentives. This bill would revise various definitions for purposes of the act and modify specified</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/14/2013 - Referred to Coms. on J., E.D., &amp; E. and L. GOV.</p>	<p>1/14/2013 A . J., E.D. &amp; E.</p>	

	requirements for designating and administering enterprise zones, LAMBRAs, and G-TEDAs, collectively. The bill would impose new requirements on the Department of Housing and Community Development with respect to the enterprise zone program and modify department and Franchise Tax Board reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a>	<b>Stabilization and marketing plan for market milk.</b> Existing law empowers the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to formulate stabilization and marketing plans that establish the prices to be paid by milk handlers for specified classes of market milk. Existing law requires the secretary to take relevant economic factors into consideration in establishing the price to be paid for class 4b market milk, which comprises all market milk, market skim milk, or market cream used in the manufacture of cheese other than cottage cheese. This bill would provide a specific formula that the secretary would be required to use to establish the price for class 4b market milk that includes a dry whey value factor that is no less than 80 percent of the dry whey value used in federal milk marketing orders in establishing minimum producer prices. The bill would authorize each handler's milk plant that purchases class 4b market milk to deduct a dry whey credit, as specified.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.	1/14/2013 A . AGRI.
<a href="#">AB 37</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<b>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require, until January 1, 2017, the lead agency, at the request of a project	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	1/14/2013 A . NAT. RES.

	applicant, to, among other things, prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, EIRs, or other environmental documents for specified projects. Because the bill would require a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings as provided, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 38</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> <b>D</b>	<b>The California Food, Farms, and Jobs Act.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is tasked with, among other things, promoting and protecting the agricultural industry of the state, and seeking, enhancing, protecting, and perpetuating the ability of the private sector to produce food and fiber in a way that benefits the general welfare and economy of the state. Existing law also establishes the California Healthy Food Financing Initiative for the purpose of promoting healthy food access in the state. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish the California Food, Farms, and Jobs Act, for the purpose of improving state programs that support local and regional farm and food system infrastructure, expanding access to healthy foods for consumers, and creating new job growth and economic development through increasing the number of direct and retail markets.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.	12/3/2012 A . PRINT
<a href="#">AB 53</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> <b>D</b>	<b>Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan.</b> The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development serves as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic goals. This bill would require the office to lead the preparation of a biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on J., E.D., & E.	2/21/2013 A . J., E.D. & E.
<a href="#">AB 59</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> <b>D</b>	<b>School districts: parcel taxes.</b> Existing law authorizes any school district to impose qualified special taxes within the district pursuant to specified procedures. Existing law defines qualified special taxes as special taxes that apply uniformly to all taxpayers or all real property	Introduced: 1/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	1/31/2013 A . REV. & TAX

	within the school district, as specified. This bill would specify that the provisions requiring uniform application of taxes shall not be construed as limiting a school district from assessing taxes in accordance with rational classifications among taxpayers or types of property within the school district. The bill would specify that the provision is declaratory of existing law. The bill would also express the Legislature's intent to clarify, and not change, existing law, and to abrogate the holding in <i>Borikas v. Alameda Unified School District</i> , as specified.				
<a href="#">AB 66 Muratsuchi D</a>	<b>Economic development.</b> Existing law establishes various programs and incentives for economic development within this state. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would further promote job growth and economic development.	Introduced: 1/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/8/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 7.	1/7/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 155 Alejo D</a>	<b>Employment: payroll records: right to inspect.</b> Existing law requires an employer to furnish each employee with an accurate itemized statement showing, among other things, the gross and net wages earned, the inclusive dates of the pay period, and all deductions. Existing law requires the employer to keep on file a copy of the statement for at least 3 years at a specified location. Existing law affords current and former employees the right to inspect or copy records pertaining to their employment, upon reasonable request to the employer. Existing law authorizes the employer to charge any costs of reproduction of the employee's records to the current or former employee. This bill would require the employee to elect to inspect or copy, or receive a copy of, or any combination thereof, his or her employment records. The bill would also declare the Legislature's intent in this regard.	Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/15/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	2/15/2013 A . L. & E.	
<a href="#">AB 158 Levine D</a>	<b>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. The bill would also require these stores, on and after January 1, 2020, to provide a plastic bag collection bin for their customers, for the purpose of collecting and recycling single-use plastic bags and reusable bags. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	1/31/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
<a href="#">AB 167 Hagman R</a>	<b>Unfair competition: private enforcement actions.</b> Existing law defines unfair competition to include an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading	Introduced: 1/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	1/31/2013 A . JUD.	

	<p>advertising, and any false representations to the public. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 64 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, authorizes an action for relief from this prohibited conduct to be brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel, or a city attorney or prosecutor, or by any person who suffered an injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition, and provides various remedies, including injunctive relief, restitution, and civil penalties. This bill would define the injury in fact required for a private person to bring suit under these provisions as damages suffered by each individual plaintiff or member of a class amounting to at least \$500, adjusted for inflation, as specified. The bill would also provide that it shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California.</p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 177</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a></p>	<p><b>Renewable energy.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act requires the PUC, in consultation with the Independent System Operator (ISO), to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, as defined, in accordance with specified objectives. The definition of a "load-serving entity" includes an electrical corporation. That law further requires each load-serving entity to maintain physical generating capacity adequate to meet its load requirements, including peak demand and planning and operating reserves, deliverable to locations and at times as may be necessary to provide reliable electric service. This bill would state the policy of the state to require all retail sellers of electricity, including investor and publicly owned utilities, to procure new demand-side and clean energy generation to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction, resource adequacy, and renewable goals simultaneously in the most cost-effective manner practicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/25/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 24.</p>	<p>1/24/2013 A . PRINT</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 224</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a></p>	<p><b>Agricultural products: direct marketing: community-supported agriculture.</b> Existing law encourages the Department of Food and Agriculture to assist producers in organizing certified farmers' markets, field retail stands, farm stands, and other forms of direct marketing by providing technical advice on marketing methods and in complying with the regulation that affects direct marketing programs. This bill</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/15/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . AGRI.</p>

	would also encourage the department to assist in organizing community-supported agriculture. The bill would define "California-grown box program," "community-supported agriculture program," "single-farm community-supported agriculture," and "multifarm community-supported agriculture."				
<a href="#">AB 227</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a>	<b>Proposition 65: enforcement: chemical listing.</b> The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from knowingly discharging or releasing such a chemical into water or any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act imposes civil penalties upon persons who violate those prohibitions, and provides for the enforcement of those prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors, and by any person in the public interest. The act requires any person bringing an action in the public interest, or any private person filing an action in which a violation of the act is alleged, to notify the Attorney General, the district attorney, city attorney, or prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and the alleged violator that such an action has been filed. This bill would allow a person who receives a notice that alleges the person is in violation of the warning requirements of Proposition 65 to correct the violation within 14 days after receiving that notice and demonstrate to the Attorney General, the city attorney, or the district attorney in whose jurisdiction the notice is filed that the violation has been corrected. The bill would prohibit an enforcement action from being commenced if the Attorney General, the city attorney, or the district attorney concurs that the violation has been corrected. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies with regard to concurring in that correction of a violation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.	2/21/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 228</a> <a href="#">Logue R</a>	<b>Labor Commissioner: employee claims.</b> Under existing law, the Labor Commissioner or his or her representatives are authorized to take assignments of certain claims for enforcement, including claims for an employee's loss of wages due to demotion, suspension, or	Introduced: 2/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	2/21/2013 A . L. & E.	

	discharge by the employer for lawful conduct occurring during nonworking hours away from the employer's premises. This bill would authorize the commissioner, or his or her deputies, to waive any penalties against an employer if the employer resolves the claim within 30 days of receiving a notice, as specified, from the commissioner.			
<a href="#">AB 242</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	<b>Privacy: Internet.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet, about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service, to make its privacy policy available to consumers, as specified. This bill would require the privacy policy to be no more than 100 words, be written in clear and concise language, be written at no greater than an 8th grade reading level, and to include a statement indicating whether the personally identifiable information may be sold or shared with others, and if so, how and with whom the information may be shared.	Introduced: 2/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/7/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.	2/6/2013 A . PRINT
<a href="#">AB 257</a> <a href="#">Hall D</a>	<b>Privacy: mobile devices.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service to make its privacy policy available to the consumers, as specified. This bill would define an online service for purposes of these provisions to include mobile applications designed to be downloaded to and installed on a mobile device. This bill would require the operator of a mobile application to satisfy various requirements, including specified privacy policy requirements, procedures to allow a consumer to access their own personally identifiable information collected and retained, safeguards to protect personally identifiable information, a requirement that the operator provide a supplemental privacy policy if an application collects information not essential to the application's basic function, and a requirement that the operator provide a special notice if the application accesses specified devices and information. The bill would require a mobile application market, as defined, to comply with specified procedures allowing access to an application's privacy policy and a means for users to report applications in violation of the applicable terms of service or law. The bill would also establish specified requirements for an advertising	Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/8/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.	2/7/2013 A . PRINT

	network delivering an advertisement through a mobile application, including a privacy policy requirement, a requirement that the network obtain prior consent to display an advertisement in specified circumstances, a requirement that advertisements be clearly attributable to the host application in specified circumstances, and required procedures for identifying a consumer and transmitting information.			
<a href="#">AB 263</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a>	<b>Employment: retaliation: immigration-related document practices.</b> Existing law declares that an individual who has applied for employment, or who is or has been employed in this state, is entitled to the protections, rights, and remedies available under state law, regardless of his or her immigration status. Existing law declares that an inquiry into a person's immigration status for purposes of enforcing state labor and employment laws shall not be permitted, unless a showing is made, by clear and convincing evidence, that the inquiry is necessary in order to comply with federal immigration law. This bill would make it unlawful for an employer or any other person to engage in, or direct another person to engage in, an unfair immigration-related document practice against a person for the purpose of, or with the intent of, retaliating against any person for exercising a right protected under state labor and employment laws or under a local ordinance applicable to employees, as specified.	Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/8/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.	2/7/2013 A . PRINT
<a href="#">AB 276</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a>	<b>CalFresh eligibility.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh (formerly the Food Stamp Program), under which nutrition assistance benefits are distributed to eligible individuals by the counties. Existing law establishes eligibility and benefit level requirements for receipt of CalFresh benefits. This bill would require the state to submit a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, on or before December 31, 2014, to waive the requirement excluding the basic allowance for housing from countable income in the calculation of eligibility and benefit level and would require the waiver to be implemented within 6 months of being granted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	2/21/2013 A . HUM. S.
<a href="#">AB 278</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of	Introduced: 2/11/2013	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com.	2/21/2013 A . NAT. RES.

	<p>2006 (the act), establishes the State Air Resources Board (state board) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The state board is additionally required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board, in determining the carbon intensity of fuels under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations or another scoring system, to consider specified matters.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>on NAT. RES.</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 300</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a></p>	<p><b>Telecommunications: prepaid mobile telephony services: state surcharge and fees: local charges collection.</b> The existing Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act generally imposes a surcharge on amounts paid by every person in the state for intrastate telephone service to provide revenues sufficient to fund "911" emergency telephone system costs. Amounts are determined annually by the Department of Technology, and upon collection are paid to the State Board of Equalization on a monthly basis by the telephone service supplier and are deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Emergency Telephone Number Account in the General Fund, to be expended for limited purposes, including to pay the Department of General Services for its costs in administration of the "911" emergency telephone number system. This bill would enact the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Service Surcharge and Collection Act. The bill would establish a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction that occurs in this state for prepaid mobile telephony services, as defined. The prepaid MTS surcharge would include the emergency telephone users surcharge, as defined, and PUC surcharges, as defined. The bill would require a seller, as defined, to collect the prepaid MTS surcharge, as provided, from a prepaid consumer, as defined, and remit the amounts collected to the State Board of Equalization pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require the board, after deducting its administrative expenses, to deposit the amounts collected for the emergency telephone users surcharge into the Prepaid MTS</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/13/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.</p>	<p>2/12/2013 A . PRINT</p>	

	<p>911 Account and to deposit the amounts collected for PUC surcharges into the Prepaid MTS PUC Account in the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would require the PUC to annually compute the PUC's reimbursement fee and 6 universal service program fees, to post notice of those fees on its Internet Web site and to notify the State Board of Equalization of the amounts, which would be adjusted, as specified, and together would be the PUC surcharges. The bill would require the Department of Technology to annually compute, as specified, the intrastate portion of the 911 surcharge to be collected on prepaid mobile telephony services to post notice of those charges and to notify the State Board of Equalization of the amount, which would be the emergency telephone users surcharge. Local charges would be computed pursuant to the Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act, discussed below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 305</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a></p>	<p><b>Income taxes: hiring credits: investment credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including a credit in the amount of \$3,000 for each full-time employee hired by a qualified employer applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and ending upon a cut-off date calculated based upon an estimate by the Franchise Tax Board of claims cumulatively totaling \$400,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. Existing law also creates the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, which has specified duties in regard to low-income housing credits. This bill would instead calculate the cut-off date for the above-described hiring credit based upon an estimate by the Franchise Tax Board of claims cumulatively totaling \$100,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/13/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.</p>	<p>2/12/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 370</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a></p>	<p><b>Consumers: online tracking.</b> Existing law, subject to specified exceptions, requires a business that discloses a customer's personal information to a 3rd party for direct marketing purposes to provide the customer, within 30 days after the customer's request, as specified, in writing or by e-mail the names and addresses of the recipients of that information and specified details regarding the information disclosed. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/15/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</p>	<p>2/14/2013 A . PRINT</p>	

	that would regulate online behavioral tracking of consumers.			
<a href="#">AB 376</a> <a href="#">Donnelly R</a>	<b>Regulations: notice.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law to provide for the official compilation, printing, and publication of adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations, which is known as the California Code of Regulations, provide for a weekly update of the California Code of Regulations, and provide for the publication of the California Regulatory Notice Register, which includes, but is not limited to, a summary of all proposed regulations filed with the Secretary of State in the previous week. This bill would require a state agency enforcing a regulation promulgated on or after January 1, 2014, to notify a business that is required to comply with that regulation of the existence of the regulation 30 days before its effective date, and to cooperate with the Secretary of State to access business records to obtain the business contact information necessary to provide that notice.	Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/15/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	2/14/2013 A . PRINT
<a href="#">AB 380</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: notice requirements</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would additionally require the above mentioned notices to be filed with both the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk and be posted by county clerk for public review. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices within one business day, as defined, of receipt and stamp on the notice the date on which the notices were actually posted. By expanding the services provided by the lead agency and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices for at least 30 days. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to post the notices on a publicly available online database established and maintained by the	Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/15/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	2/14/2013 A . PRINT

	<p>office. The bill would require the office to stamp the notices with the date on which the notices were actually posted for online review and would require the notices to be posted for at least 30 days. The bill would authorize the office to charge an administrative fee not to exceed \$10 per notice filed. The bill would specify that a time period or limitation periods specified by CEQA does not commence until the notices are actually posted for public review by the county clerk or is available in the online database, whichever is later. The bill would require the notice of determination to be filed solely by the lead agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 396</a> <a href="#">Fox D</a></p>	<p><b>Prescriptions.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and provides that a knowing violation of the law is a crime. Existing law requires every prescription, as defined, to include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, if requested by the patient. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. This bill would instead require that every prescription include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. The bill would also require that every prescription container be correctly labeled to include that information, if so indicated on the prescription, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/19/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 403</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</b> Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/19/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 442</a></p>	<p><b>Employees: wages.</b> Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner</p>	<p>Introduced:</p>	<p>2/20/2013 - From</p>	<p>2/19/2013</p>	

<a href="#">Nazarian</a> D	to investigate and enforce statutes and orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission that, among other things, specify the requirements for the payment of wages by employers. Existing law provides for criminal and civil penalties for violations of statutes and orders of the commission regarding payment of wages. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to recover liquidated damages for an employee who brings a complaint alleging payment of less than the minimum wage fixed by an order of the commission or by statute. This bill would expand that penalty and restitution provision for a citation to also subject the employer to payment of liquidated damages to the employee. This bill contains other existing laws.	2/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 459</a> <a href="#">Mitchell</a> D	<b>Public contracts: healthy and sustainable food.</b> Existing law regulates various aspects of the provision of food and beverages in vending machines, including requiring a vendor that operates or maintains a vending machine on designated state property to offer food and beverages in the vending machine that meet accepted nutritional guidelines, as defined, in accordance with certain content percentages. Existing law governing contracting between state agencies and private contractors sets forth requirements for the procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and services by state agencies and sets forth the various responsibilities of the Department of General Services and other state agencies in overseeing and implementing state contracting procedures and policies. This bill would require that at least 50% of the food offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property, as defined, meet accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2015. The bill would then require 75% compliance with accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2016, and 100% compliance by January 1, 2017. On and after January 1, 2016, the bill would also require that 100% of beverages offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property also meet the accepted nutritional guidelines. The bill would revise the definition of accepted nutritional guidelines for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/20/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	2/19/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 488</a> <a href="#">Williams</a> D	<b>Recycling: household batteries.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of	Introduced: 2/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/20/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	2/19/2013 A . PRINT	

	rechargeable batteries. The bill would require a producer of single-use primary household batteries or a single-use primary household battery stewardship organization created by one or more producers to submit a single-use primary household battery stewardship plan to the department.			
<a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Donnelly R</a>	<b>Administrative regulations: legislative approval.</b> The California Constitution provides that the powers of government are legislative, executive, and judicial, and that persons charged with the exercise of one power may not exercise either of the other powers, with specified exceptions. The California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from making a law except by statute and from enacting a statute except by bill. The Legislature may statutorily authorize an administrative agency to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the statutes that the agency is charged with enforcing or administering. This measure would require an administrative agency to submit all regulations to the Legislature for approval. This measure would authorize the Legislature, by means of a concurrent resolution, to approve a regulation adopted by an administrative agency of the state. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.	12/3/2012 A . PRINT
<a href="#">ACA 3</a> <a href="#">Campos D</a>	<b>Local government financing: public safety services: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the general ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate imposed by a city, county, or special district to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund certain fire, emergency response, police, or sheriff buildings or facilities, and equipment, that is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or special district, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/23/2013 - Introduced measure version corrected.	1/23/2013 A . PRINT
<a href="#">ACA 8</a> <a href="#">Blumenfield D</a>	<b>Local government financing: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate imposed by a city, county, city and county, or special district, as defined, to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund specified public improvements and facilities, or buildings used primarily to provide sheriff, police, or fire protection services, that is	Introduced: 2/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/14/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.	2/13/2013 A . PRINT

	approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 2</a> <a href="#">Lieu D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees. Existing law makes a knowing or willful violation of the Political Reform Act of 1974 a misdemeanor and subjects offenders to criminal penalties. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would strengthen the Political Reform Act of 1974 and the campaign disclosure requirements within that act to increase penalties for failing to properly disclose campaign contributions, tighten the disclosure requirements on mass mailings, and campaign messages presented through television, and other forms of media, and close the loophole associated with campaign contributions from multipurpose groups and nonprofit organizations.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/10/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SB 3</a> <a href="#">Yee D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees. Existing law makes a knowing or willful violation of the Political Reform Act of 1974 a misdemeanor and subjects offenders to criminal penalties. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would strengthen the Political Reform Act of 1974 and the campaign disclosure requirements within that act to increase disclosure penalties and to strengthen and modify specified existing disclosure requirements and campaign contribution provisions as they relate to particular groups and organizations.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/10/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SB 12</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Consumer affairs.</b> Existing law makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. This bill would add to that list of acts an act representing a product as made in California, by using a specified Made in California label,	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/10/2013 - Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and JUD.	1/10/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.	

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

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

	<p>A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the definition of a "contribution" to include payments made by a donor who, at the time of making the payment, knows or has reason to know that the payment, or funds with which the payment will be commingled, will be used to make contributions or expenditures. The bill establishes presumptions as to whether a donor has reason to know that a payment will be used to make contributions or expenditures based on the number of years the recipient has existed and the amount of the recipient's first contribution or expenditure, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>			
<p><a href="#">SB 46</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a></p>	<p><b>Personal information: privacy.</b> Existing law requires any agency, and any person or business conducting business in California, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose in specified ways, any breach of the security of the system or data, as defined, following discovery or notification of the security breach, to any California resident whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. Existing law defines "personal information" for these purposes, to include an individual's first name and last name, or first initial and last name, in combination with one or more designated data elements relating to, among other things, social security numbers, driver's license numbers, financial accounts, and medical information. This bill would revise certain data elements included within the definition of personal information, by adding certain information relating to an account other than a financial account.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/14/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>1/10/2013 S . JUD.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 118</a> <a href="#">Lieu D</a></p>	<p><b>Unemployment insurance: education and workforce investment systems.</b> Existing law provides that the California Workforce Investment Board is responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system. Existing law further provides that the board must assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified high-wage industry sectors and providing guidance to ensure that services reflect the needs of those sectors. This bill would provide that the board is also responsible for assisting the Governor in the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century workforce and the promotion and</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. &amp; I.R.</p>	<p>1/31/2013 S . L. &amp; I.R.</p>

	development of a well-educated and highly skilled 21st century economy and workforce. This bill would require the board to assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified industry clusters that provide economic security and leverage state and federal funds to ensure that resources are invested in activities that meet the needs of specified industry sectors and advance the education and employment of students and workers so they can meet the specified needs of the state, its regional economies, and leading industry sectors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 120</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a>	<b>Intoxicating liquors.</b> Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to sell, or expose for sale, any intoxicating liquor within one mile of the entrance to La Sierra College in the City of Riverside, as provided. A person who violates this provision is subject to a fine of not less than \$100, imprisonment in a county jail of not less than 50 days nor more than one year, or both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would reduce that distance to one-half mile. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 1/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O.	1/31/2013 S . G.O.	
<a href="#">SB 121</a> <a href="#">Evans D</a>	<b>Corporations: political activities: shareholder disclosure.</b> Existing law, the General Corporation Law, provides for the regulation of corporations. Under existing law, the board of directors of a corporation is required, except as specified, to send an annual report to shareholders containing, among other things, a balance sheet as of the end of that fiscal year and an income statement and a statement of cashflows for that fiscal year. This bill would require a corporation, as defined, that has shareholders located in this state and that makes a contribution or expenditure, as defined, to, or in support of or in opposition to, a candidate, ballot measure campaign, or a signature-gathering effort on behalf of a ballot measure, political party, or political action committee to issue a report on the political expenditures of the corporation in the previous fiscal year, and to notify shareholders not less than 24 hours prior to each political contribution during the fiscal year, by specified means, including posting the report and notification on the corporation's Internet Web site, if any. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Coms. on B. & F.I. and JUD.	1/31/2013 S . B. & F. I.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 134</a> <a href="#">Rubio D</a>	<b>CalFresh.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp	Introduced: 1/28/2013	2/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on	2/7/2013 S . HUM. S.	

	<p>Program, under which nutrition assistance benefits, formerly referred to as food stamps, are allocated to each state by the federal government. That program, as administered in California, is known as CalFresh. Under existing state law, pursuant to CalFresh, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system and also prohibits recipients from purchasing certain items with their CalFresh benefits. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, require the State Department of Social Services to modify the list of allowable food items purchasable under CalFresh to prohibit recipients of CalFresh benefits from purchasing with those benefits sweetened beverages containing more than 10 calories per cup, except as specified. The bill would require the department to seek all necessary federal approvals to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>HUMAN S.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 189 Monning D</a></p>	<p><b>Health care coverage: wellness programs.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA allows the premium rate charged by a health insurance issuer offering small group or individual coverage to vary only by family composition, rating area, age, and tobacco use, as specified, and prohibits discrimination against individuals based on health status, as specified. PPACA prohibits a health insurance issuer from requiring any individual to pay a premium or contribution that is greater than the premium or contribution paid by a similarly situated individual on the basis of any health status-related factor and prohibits construing this provision to prevent a group health insurance issuer from establishing premium discounts or rebates or modifying copayments or deductibles in return for adherence to wellness programs, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from offering a wellness program in connection with a group health care service plan contract or group health insurance policy, or offering an incentive or reward under a group health care service plan contract or group health insurance policy, based on adherence to a wellness program, unless specified requirements are satisfied. The bill would specify that it does not apply to wellness programs established prior to its enactment</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	provided that those programs comply with all other applicable laws, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 193</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Hazard evaluation system and information service.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations, with the State Department of Public Health, to establish a repository of current data on toxic materials and harmful physical agents in use or potentially in use in places of employment in the state. That law requires the repository, among other things, to provide information and collect and evaluate data relating to possible hazards to employees resulting from exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. That law expressly does not require employers to report any information not otherwise required by law. This bill would require, upon written request from the repository, chemical manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, importers, and their agents to provide to the repository the names and addresses of their customers who have purchased specified chemicals or commercial products containing those chemicals, and certain other information related to those shipments. The bill would deem the names and addresses of customers to be confidential. The bill would also provide that the State Department of Public Health shall be entitled to reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs incurred in seeking an injunction to enforce this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	2/21/2013 S . JUD.
<a href="#">SB 204</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Prescription drugs: labeling.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the directions for the use of the drug. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would require a pharmacist to use translations of the directions for use in non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site, as applicable, when labeling a prescription container. The bill would authorize a pharmacist to translate the directions for use into additional non-English languages if certified translation services are utilized to complete the additional translations. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other	Introduced: 2/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	2/21/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.

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

	the California Community Colleges, and the Department of Parks and Recreation, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 242</a> <a href="#">Wyland R</a>	<b>Employees: civil penalties.</b> Under existing law, the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, a provision providing for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of certain provisions affecting employees, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to specified procedures. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision referenced above.	Introduced: 2/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	2/21/2013 S . RLS.
<a href="#">SB 292</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Employment: sexual harassment.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. This bill would expand the definition of harassment because of sex under these provisions to include threats of sexual violence and specify that an act is sexual harassment regardless of the sexual orientation, sexual desire, or intent of the harasser.	Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/15/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.	2/14/2013 S . PRINT
<a href="#">SCA 3</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>Taxation: educational entities: parcel tax.</b> The California Constitution generally conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district, including a school district, upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax. This measure would alternatively condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a parcel tax, as defined, by a school district, community college district, or county office of education upon the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition meets specified requirements. This measure would also make conforming changes to related provisions.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and E. & C.A.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.
<a href="#">SCA 4</a> <a href="#">Liu D</a>	<b>Local government transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/14/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and	2/14/2013 S . G. & F.

	2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for local transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.		RLS.	
<a href="#">SCA 7</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>	<b>Local government financing: public libraries: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate imposed by a city, county, city and county, or special district to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund public library facilities, that is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and E. & C.A.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.
<a href="#">SCA 8</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.	Introduced: 12/14/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/14/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and RLS.	2/14/2013 S . G. & F.
<a href="#">SCA 9</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Local government: economic development: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would	Introduced: 12/18/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and E. & C.A.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.

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

**Total Measures: 65**

**Total Tracking Forms: 65**