



## CGA Website Report Friday, January 10, 2014

Measure/ Author	Summary	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Position
<a href="#">AB 5</a> <a href="#">Ammiano D</a>	<p><b>Homelessness.</b> Existing law provides that no person in the state shall, on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability, be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from the state. This bill would enact the Homeless Person's Bill of Rights and Fairness Act, which would provide that no person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged because he or she is homeless . The bill would provide that every homeless person has the right , among others, to move freely, rest, eat, share, accept, or give food or water, and solicit donations in public spaces, as defined, and the right to lawful self-employment , as specified, confidentiality of specified records, assistance of legal counsel in specified proceedings, and restitution, under specified circumstances. By requiring a county to pay the cost of providing legal counsel, as specified, the bill would increase the duties of local agencies, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide immunity from employer retaliation to a public employee who provides specified assistance to a homeless person. The bill would require local law enforcement agencies to make specified information available to the public and report to the Attorney General on an annual basis with regard to enforcement of local ordinances against 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>	Amended: 4/30/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 9</a> <a href="#">Holden D</a>	<p><b>Income taxes: credits: enterprise zone.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including credits for taxpayers that employ qualified employees, as defined, in an enterprise zone. This bill would modify the definition of a qualified employee, as specified, and require qualified wages to exceed an average</p>	Amended: 3/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	3/20/2013 A. J., E.D. & E.	<b>Watch</b>

	monthly wage of \$2,000, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 10</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a>	<b>Minimum wage: annual adjustment.</b> Existing law requires that, on and after January 1, 2008, the minimum wage for all industries be not less than \$8.00 per hour. This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after July 1, 2014, to not less than \$9 per hour. The bill would further increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than \$10 per hour.	Chapter ed: 9/25/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/25/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 351, Statutes of 2013.	9/25/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 12</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a>	<b>State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires each state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as specified, with respect to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a major regulation, as defined, that is proposed on or after November 1, 2013. Existing law requires the Department of Finance and the office, from time to time, to review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to regulations adopted by the department. This bill would instead require the Department of Finance and the office to annually review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to the regulations adopted by the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2013 A. VETOED	
<a href="#">AB 14</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>	<b>State freight plan.</b> Existing law creates the Transportation Agency in state government, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Transportation, which, among other things, is responsible for the state highway system. Existing law also requires the department to prepare a state rail plan, which contains a freight element. Existing law provides for the state and regional agencies to engage in various transportation planning activities, including goods movement planning activities. Existing federal law provides certain incentives to the states for developing a state freight plan consistent with federal guidelines. This bill would require the Transportation Agency to prepare a state freight plan with specified elements to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. The bill would require the agency to establish a freight advisory committee with various responsibilities in that regard. The initial state freight plan would be submitted to the Legislature, the Governor, and certain state agencies by December 31, 2014, and updated every 5 years thereafter.	Chapter ed: 9/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/6/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 223, Statutes of 2013.	9/6/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 26</a> <a href="#">Bonilla D</a>	<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 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 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 specify that moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund are public funds, as defined. The bill would require that, if moneys from the Greenhouse Gas	Amende d: 6/25/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/12/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(SEN). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 7/8/2013)	7/12/2013 S. 2 YEAR	

	Reduction Fund are made available to the owner or operator of a refinery to perform work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions , then all work at the refinery related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions that is not performed by the owner's or operator's own employees and that falls within an apprenticeable occupation, as defined, shall be performed by skilled journeypersons, as defined, and registered apprentices, as defined. The bill would require that moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund only be made available for work at a refinery if the work is related to complying with a market-based compliance mechanism to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a>	<b>Economic development: enterprise zones.</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation and oversight by the Department of Housing and Community Development of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including enterprise zones, targeted tax areas, and manufacturing enhancement areas, collectively known as geographically targeted economic development areas, or G-TEDAs. Pursuant to these provisions, qualifying entities in those areas may receive certain tax and regulatory incentives. This bill would revise various definitions for purposes of the act and modify specified requirements for designating and administering enterprise zones and G-TEDAs, collectively. The bill would impose new requirements on the Department of Housing and Community Development with respect to the enterprise zone program and modify department and Franchise Tax Board reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	4/30/2013 A. J., E.D. & E.	Support
<a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a>	<b>Milk products: milk prices: dairy industry sustainability.</b> Existing law empowers the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to formulate stabilization and marketing plans that establish the prices to be paid by milk handlers for specified classes of market milk. Existing law requires the secretary to take relevant economic factors into consideration in establishing the price to be paid for class 4b market milk, which comprises all market milk, market skim milk, or market cream used in the manufacture of cheese other than cottage cheese. This bill would make specified legislative findings and declarations regarding challenges faced by the dairy industry and would state specified intents of the Legislature .	Amended: 5/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 37</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<b>Unemployment insurance: reporting requirements: status of funds.</b> Existing unemployment insurance law requires the Employment Development Department to submit to the Legislature in May and October of each year a report on the status of the Unemployment Fund and the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, containing actual and forecasted information on each fund, as specified. This bill would additionally require the department, whenever the Unemployment Fund indicates a negative balance, to include in the status report on the Unemployment Fund the estimated cost impact on employers from the changes in a specified federal tax credit and the estimated amount the state is expected to pay in interest charges on any outstanding loan to the federal government.	Amended: 8/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/30/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 8/14/2013)	8/30/2013 S. 2 YEAR	Support
<a href="#">AB 45</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> The Political Reform Act of 1974 defines various terms for purposes of the reporting and disclosure requirements under the act. This bill would revise this definition to provide that the term "candidate" includes any officeholder, regardless of whether he or she is the subject of a recall election, and would provide that a candidate retains that status until the time that	Amended: 5/31/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/3/2013-Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.	7/3/2013 S. E. & C.A.	

	he or she leaves office and the status is terminated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 53</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> D	<b>Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan.</b> The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development serves as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic goals. This bill would require the office to lead the preparation of a California Economic Development Strategic Plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Vetoed by Governor. VETOED	10/4/2013 A. VETOED	
<a href="#">AB 59</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D	<b>Claims.</b> Existing law requires that all claims for money or damages against local public entities be presented in accordance with specified laws, including, but not limited to, statutes and regulations. This bill would replace certain terms used to describe the laws relating to the presentment of claims against local public entities with the terms enactment and resolution, as specified.	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/9/2014-Assembly Rule 56 suspended. (pending re-referral to the Com. on L. GOV.)	1/6/2014 A. L. GOV.	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 152</a> <a href="#">Yamada</a> D	<b>Unemployment: Self-Employment Assistance Program.</b> Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits during the period that a person is unemployed. Existing law imposes various requirements on the payments of benefits, including work search requirements. Existing law also establishes retraining programs for unemployed workers. Prior law, enacted in 1994 and repealed in 2005, established the Self-Employment Assistance Program for displaced workers. This bill would establish a similar Self-Employment Assistance Program, to be administered by the Director of the Employment Development. The bill would provide for a weekly allowance for participants equal to regular unemployment benefits, subject to various limits, and would impose various eligibility requirements upon participants, and would waive requirements relating to job search and self-employment, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.	4/10/2013 A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 155</a> <a href="#">Alejo</a> D	<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. Under existing law, if the employer provides copies of the records, the employer is authorized to charge any actual 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 and would require the employer to comply with that election. The bill would entitle a former employee terminated for workplace violence or harassment only to receive a copy of the records, without any charge by the employer. The bill would define "actual cost of reproduction" to mean only the per page cost to the employer for the physical duplication of the records. The bill would also declare the Legislature's intent in this regard.	Amended: 5/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/12/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(SEN). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 6/13/2013)	7/12/2013 S. 2 YEAR	Oppose

<a href="#">AB 158</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a>	<p><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, on and after July 1, 2016, additionally impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and certain other specified stores. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Amended: 4/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 167</a> <a href="#">Hagman R</a>	<p><b>Unfair competition: private enforcement actions.</b> Existing law defines unfair competition to include an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising, and any false representations to the public. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 64 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, authorizes an action for relief from this prohibited conduct to be brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel, or a city attorney or prosecutor, or by any person who suffered an injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition, and provides various remedies, including injunctive relief, restitution, and civil penalties. This bill would define the injury in fact required for a private person to bring suit under these provisions as damages suffered by each individual plaintiff or member of a class amounting to at least \$500, adjusted for inflation, as specified. The bill would also provide that it shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California.</p>	Introduced: 1/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 1/31/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 191</a> <a href="#">Bocanegra D</a>	<p><b>CalFresh: categorical eligibility.</b> Existing law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), under which each county distributes nutrition assistance benefits provided by the federal government to eligible households, and the CalWORKs program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals. In California, federal nutrition assistance benefits are administered through CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, to the extent permitted by federal law, to design and implement a program of categorical eligibility for the purpose of establishing the gross income limit for the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and state maintenance of effort funded service that confers categorical eligibility for any household that is categorically eligible and that includes a member who receives, or is eligible to receive, medical assistance under the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Chaptered: 10/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/9/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 669, Statutes of 2013.	10/9/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 224</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a>	<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 regulations that affect direct marketing programs. This bill would also encourage the department to assist in organizing community-supported agriculture. The bill would require producers that market whole produce, shell eggs, or processed foods through single-farm or multi-farm community-supported agriculture programs, as defined, to register annually with the department as a California direct marketing producer, and, among other things, to specify whether the producer is part of a single-farm community-supported agriculture program or a multi-farm community-supported agriculture program. The bill would impose specified requirements relating to the</p>	Chaptered: 9/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 404, Statutes of 2013.	9/28/2013 A. CHAPTERED	



	labeling and maintenance of consumer boxes and containers that are used in community-supported agriculture programs to deliver farm products, and would require a registered California direct marketing producer to maintain records of the contents and origin of all of the items included in each consumer box or container in accordance with department regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 227 Gatto D</a>	<b>Proposition 65: enforcement.</b> (1) The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from knowingly discharging or releasing such a chemical into water or any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act imposes civil penalties of not more than \$2,500 per day upon persons who violate those prohibitions, and provides for the enforcement of those prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors, and by any person in the public interest. The act requires any person bringing an action in the public interest, or any private person filing an action in which a violation of the act is alleged, to notify the Attorney General, the district attorney, city attorney, or prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and the alleged violator that such an action has been filed. This bill would require a person filing an enforcement action in the public interest for certain specified exposures to provide a notice in a specified proof of compliance form. The bill would prohibit an enforcement action from being filed by that person, and would prohibit the recovery of certain payments or reimbursements, if the notice to the alleged violator alleges a failure to provide a clear and reasonable warning for those specified exposures and, within 14 days after receiving the notice, the alleged violator corrects the alleged violation, pays a civil penalty in the amount of \$500 per facility or premises, and notifies the person bringing the action that the violation has been corrected pursuant to the specified proof of compliance form. The bill would specify that the alleged violator may correct the violation, pay the civil penalty, and serve a correction notice on the person who served notice of the violation only one time for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility or on the same premises. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on April 1, 2019, and at each 5-year interval thereafter, to adjust that civil penalty, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/5/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/5/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 581, Statutes of 2013.	10/5/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 228 Logue R</a>	<b>Labor Commissioner: employee claims.</b> Existing law provides for the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to oversee and assist the divisions under its jurisdiction with the enforcement of provisions of law related to private employment, including claims for wage and hour violations and occupational safety violations. This bill would authorize both the director and the commissioner, or their deputies, to waive any penalties against an employer if the employer resolves the claim within 30 days of receiving a notice, as specified, from the commissioner. The bill would not apply to violations of minimum wage requirements. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amende d: 4/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/16/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 242 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	Amende d: 1/6/20	1/7/2014-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	1/7/2014 A. JUD.	<b>Oppose</b>

	Internet, about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service, to make its privacy policy available to consumers, as specified. This bill would eliminate references to "privacy policy," and instead refer to a privacy policy as a "policy." The bill would require these policies to include hyperlinks to the Web pages where a consumer may file a complaint, as specified, if an operator collects personal information about an individual consumer.	14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>			
<a href="#">AB 263</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a>	<b>Employment: retaliation: immigration-related practices.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has engaged in prescribed protected conduct relating to the enforcement of the employee's or applicant's rights. Existing law provides that an employee who made a bona fide complaint, and was consequently discharged or otherwise suffered an adverse action, is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to willfully refuse to reinstate or otherwise restore an employee who is determined by a specified procedure to be eligible for reinstatement. This bill would also prohibit an employer from retaliating or taking adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has engaged in protected conduct. The bill would expand the protected conduct to include a written or oral complaint by an employee that he or she is owed unpaid wages. The bill would provide that an employee who was retaliated against or otherwise was subjected to an adverse action is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages. The bill would subject a person who violates these provisions to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per violation. The bill would also provide that it is not necessary to exhaust administrative remedies or procedures in the enforcement of specified provisions. Because the willful refusal by an employer to reinstate or reimburse an employee who suffered a retaliatory action under these provisions would be a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 732, Statutes of 2013.	10/11/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 276</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a>	<b>CalFresh eligibility.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh (formerly the Food Stamp Program), under which nutrition assistance benefits are distributed to eligible individuals by the counties. Existing law establishes eligibility and benefit level requirements for receipt of CalFresh benefits. This bill would require the state to submit a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, on or before December 31, 2014, to waive the requirement excluding the basic allowance for housing from countable income in the calculation of eligibility and benefit level and would require the waiver to be implemented within 6 months of being granted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 2/21/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 278</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020,	Amended: 9/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/4/2013)	9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR	

	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 promulgating regulations or other policies for purposes of the carbon intensity of fuels, to consider specified sustainability factors and the state of the fuel market and technologies. The bill would require the state board, no later than December 2014, to include mechanisms and policies that favor low-carbon fuels with the highest possible sustainability based on specified factors and to encourage incentives for sustainable fuels produced without food stock or displacement of food crops.			
<a href="#">AB 282</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>	<b>Underground storage tanks: petroleum: charges.</b> Under the existing Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, every owner of an underground storage tank is required to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The fees are required to be deposited in the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund and the State Water Resources Control Board is authorized to expend the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes, including the payment of claims to aid owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks who take corrective action to clean up unauthorized releases from those tanks, corrective actions undertaken by the board, a California regional water quality board, or a local agency, the cleanup and oversight of unauthorized releases at abandoned tank sites, and grants to small businesses to retrofit certain hazardous substance underground storage tanks. Existing law repeals the act on January 1, 2016, but specifies that certain associated rights, obligations, and authorities that apply prior to the repeal date do not terminate until the moneys in the fund are exhausted. This bill would require payment of the additional \$0.006 per gallon until January 1, 2016. The bill would extend the repeal date of the fund until January 1, 2018, and make conforming changes. The bill would require the board, no later than January 1, 2015, to make specified information relating to the payment of claims available on its Internet Web site. This bill would constitute a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 7/2/2013 13 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/30/2013-In committee: Held under submission.	8/12/2013 S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
<a href="#">AB 300</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<b>Telecommunications: prepaid mobile telephony services: state surcharge and fees: local charges collection.</b> (1) The existing Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act generally imposes a surcharge on amounts paid by every person in the state for intrastate telephone service to provide revenues sufficient to fund "911" emergency telephone system costs. Amounts are determined annually by the Office of Emergency Services, and upon collection are paid to the State Board of Equalization on a monthly basis by the telephone service supplier and are deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Emergency Telephone Number Account in the General Fund, to be expended for limited purposes, including to pay the Department of General Services for its costs in administration of the "911" emergency telephone number system. This bill would enact the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Service Surcharge Collection Act (act). The	Vetoed: 10/10/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/10/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2013 A. VETOED



	<p>bill would establish a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction that occurs in this state for prepaid mobile telephony services, as defined. The prepaid MTS surcharge would include the emergency telephone users surcharge, as defined, and PUC surcharges, as defined. The bill would require a seller, as defined, to collect the prepaid MTS surcharge, as provided, from a prepaid consumer, as defined, and remit the amounts collected to the State Board of Equalization pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require the board, after deducting its administrative expenses, to deposit the amounts collected for the emergency telephone users surcharge into the Prepaid MTS 911 Account and to deposit the amounts collected for PUC surcharges into the Prepaid MTS PUC Account in the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would require the PUC to annually compute for prepaid mobile telephony services the PUC's reimbursement fee and 6 universal service program surcharges, to post notice of those fees and surcharges on its Internet Web site, and to notify the State Board of Equalization and the Office of Emergency Services of the amounts and the computation method used to determine the amounts, which would be adjusted, as specified, and together would be the PUC surcharges. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</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 \$200,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/24/2013-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>5/24/2013 A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 327</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a></p>	<p><b>Electricity: natural gas: rates: net energy metering: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical and gas corporations, as defined. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to designate a baseline quantity of electricity and gas necessary to supply a significant portion of the reasonable energy needs of the average residential customer and requires that electrical and gas corporations file rates and charges, to be approved by the commission, providing baseline rates. Existing law requires the commission, in establishing the baseline rates, to avoid excessive rate increases for residential customers. Existing law requires the commission to establish a program of assistance to low-income electric and gas customers, referred to as the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program. The CARE program provides lower rates to low-income customers that are financed through a separate rate component, which is required to be a</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/7/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 611, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/7/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>

nonbypassable element of the local distribution service and collected on the basis of usage. Eligibility for the CARE program is for those electric and gas customers with annual household incomes that are no greater than 200% of the federal poverty guideline levels. This bill would repeal the limitations upon increasing the electric service rates of residential customers, including the rate increase limitations applicable to electric service provided to CARE customers, but would require the commission, in establishing rates for CARE program participants, to ensure that low-income ratepayers are not jeopardized or overburdened by monthly energy expenditures and to adopt CARE rates in which the level of discount for low-income electricity and gas ratepayers correctly reflects their level of need, as determined by a specified needs assessment. The bill would require that this needs assessment be performed not less often than every 3rd year. The bill would revise the CARE program eligibility requirements to provide that for one-person households, program eligibility would be based on 2-person household guideline levels. The bill would require the commission, when establishing the CARE discounts for an electrical corporation with 100,000 or more customer accounts in California, to ensure that the average effective CARE discount be no less than 30% and no more than 35% of the revenues that would have been produced for the same billed usage by non-CARE customers and that the entire discount be provided in the form of a reduction in the overall bill for the eligible CARE customer. The bill would require that increases to rates and charges in rate design proceedings, including any reduction in the CARE discount, be reasonable and subject to a reasonable phase-in schedule relative to the rates and charges in effect prior to January 1, 2014. The bill would authorize the commission to approve new, or expand existing, fixed charges, as defined, for an electrical corporation for the purpose of collecting a reasonable portion of the fixed costs of providing service to residential customers. The bill would require the commission to ensure that any new or expanded fixed charges reasonably reflect an appropriate portion of the different costs of serving small and large customers, do not unreasonably impair incentives for conservation and energy efficiency, and do not overburden low-income and moderate-income customers. The bill would impose a \$10 limit per residential customer account per month for customers not enrolled in the CARE program, would impose a \$5 per month limit per residential customer account per month for customers enrolled in the CARE program, and would, beginning January 1, 2016, authorize the commission to adjust this maximum allowable fixed charge by no more than the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the prior calendar year. The bill would authorize the commission to consider whether minimum bills are an appropriate substitute for any fixed charges. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 376](#)  
[Donnelly R](#)

**Regulations: notice.** The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law to provide for the official compilation, printing, and publication of adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations, which is known as the California Code of Regulations, provide for a weekly update of the California Code of Regulations, and provide for the publication of the California Regulatory Notice Register, which includes, but is not limited to, a summary of all proposed regulations filed with the Secretary of State in the previous week. This bill would require a state agency enforcing a regulation promulgated on or after January 1,

Introduced: 2/14/2013  
[pdf](#) [html](#)

5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/11/2013)

5/3/2013  
A. 2 YEAR

	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.				
<a href="#">AB 396</a> <a href="#">Fox D</a>	<b>Prescriptions.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and provides that a knowing violation of the law is a crime. Existing law requires every prescription, as defined, to include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, if requested by the patient. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. This bill would instead require that every prescription include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. The bill would also require that every prescription container be correctly labeled to include that information, if so indicated on the prescription, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 403</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>	<b>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</b> Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by April 1, 2015, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet specified minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 442</a> <a href="#">Nazarian D</a>	<b>Employees: wages.</b> Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate and enforce statutes and orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission that, among other things, specify the requirements for the payment of wages by employers. Existing law provides for criminal and civil penalties for violations of statutes and orders of the commission regarding payment of wages. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to recover liquidated damages for an employee who brings a complaint alleging payment of less than the minimum wage fixed by an order of the commission or by statute. This bill would expand that penalty and restitution provision for a citation to also subject the employer to payment of liquidated damages to the employee. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 735, Statutes of 2013.	10/11/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 459</a> <a href="#">Mitchell D</a>	<b>Public contracts: healthy and sustainable food.</b> Existing law regulates various aspects of the provision of food and beverages in vending machines, including requiring a vendor that operates or maintains a vending machine on designated state property to offer food and beverages in the vending machine that meet accepted nutritional guidelines, as defined, in accordance with certain content	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	

	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.				
<a href="#">AB 488 Williams D</a>	<b>Recycling: household batteries.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries. This bill would require, by January 1, 2015, a producer or a household battery stewardship organization appointed by one or more producers of a household battery to submit to the department a household battery stewardship plan, which would be required to include specified elements. The bill would require the department to review a household battery stewardship plan submitted to the department within 30 days after receipt and to approve or disapprove the plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	Neutral
<a href="#">AB 509 Blumenfield D</a>	<b>Consumer affairs.</b> Existing law, the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. This bill would add to that list of unlawful acts the act of representing a product as designed, made, or both in a specific city or county, by using a specified "made in" label, unless the product complies with specified standards.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/10/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 3/4/2013)	5/10/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 515 Dickinson D</a>	<b>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: writ of mandate.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act requires the court, if the court finds that a public agency has violated the requirements of the act, to issue an order, in the form of a peremptory writ of mandate, specifying what actions by the public agency are necessary to comply with the requirements of the act. This bill would require the writ to specify the time by which the public agency is to make an initial return of the writ containing specified information. Because a public agency would be required to file an initial return of a writ, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/9/2014-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. Assembly Rule 56 suspended. (pending re-referral to the Com. on JUD.)	1/6/2014 A. NAT. RES.	
<a href="#">AB 521 Stone D</a>	<b>Recycling: marine plastic pollution.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would require the department, by June 1, 2014, in coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the State Water Resources Control Board,	Amended: 5/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	

	to adopt regulations to implement the bill. The department would be required, by July 1, 2014, in consultation with the council and the state water board, to adopt a list that specifies those items, or categories of items, that the department finds are the major sources of marine plastic pollution and, therefore, would be a covered item for purposes of the bill, and to revise the list, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 543</a> <a href="#">Campos D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: translation.</b> Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act, referred to as CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would require a lead agency to translate, as specified, certain notices required by the act and a summary of any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report when a group of non-English-speaking people, as defined, comprises at least 25% of the population within the lead agency's jurisdiction and the project is proposed to be located at or near an area where the group of non-English-speaking people comprises at least 25% of the residents of that area. By requiring a lead agency to translate these notices and documents, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/12/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(SEN). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/13/2013)	7/12/2013 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 562</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a>	<b>Economic development subsidies: review by local agencies.</b> Existing law provides for various programs for economic development activities by state and local agencies. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2014, require each local agency, as defined, to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy, as defined, within its jurisdiction, and to review, hold hearings, and report on those subsidies at specified intervals.	Chaptered: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 740, Statutes of 2013.	10/11/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 572</a> <a href="#">Atkins D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, for purposes of determining the viability of incentivizing greenhouse gas emissions reductions through increased energy efficiency, would require the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the state board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development	Amended: 3/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	



	Commission, to develop one or more protocols, as specified, to enable 3rd -party intermediaries to document, aggregate, and trade or sell on behalf of specified entities, the greenhouse gas emissions reductions value of energy efficient measures that are more stringent than applicable building code standards.			
<a href="#">AB 575</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a>	<b>Sales and use tax: retail sale: counterfeit mark: pirated intellectual property.</b> The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a sales tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state under the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. For purposes of that law, a "retail sale" or "sale at retail" means a sale for any purpose other than resale in the regular course of business in the form of tangible personal property. This bill would provide that "retail sale" or "sale at retail" and "storage" or "use" also includes any sale of tangible personal property with a counterfeit mark on, or in connection with, that sale or any sale of tangible personal property that is pirated intellectual property, regardless of whether the sale is for resale in the regular course of business, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/13/2013-In committee: Held under submission.	5/13/2013 A. REV. & TAX
<a href="#">AB 597</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation. This bill would prohibit the department from taking a regulatory response until an unspecified number of days after the date that the department submits a notice to the consumer product manufacturer, the consumer product distributor, and the consumer product retailer of the proposed action .	Amended: 3/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/20/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 607</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: dependent children.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Existing law provides certain methods for determining the amount of workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or his or her dependents for purposes of temporary disability, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, and in the case of death. Existing law provides that totally dependent minor children of the deceased worker shall receive death benefits until the youngest child attains 18 years of age, or until the death of a child physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, at a weekly rate of at least \$224. Existing law conclusively presumes, for the purpose of determining the amount of workers' compensation benefits, that children under 18, or certain adult children, who were living with the employee-parent at the time of injury resulting in death, or for whose maintenance the employee-parent was legally liable at the time of the injury resulting in death, is wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee-parent if there is no surviving totally dependent parent. This bill would eliminate the requirement that, in order to conclusively presume that children under 18, or certain adult children, are wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee-parent, there not be	Chaptered: 10/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/13/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 786, Statutes of 2013.	10/13/2013 A. CHAPTERED

	a surviving totally dependent parent. This bill would also make conforming changes.				
<a href="#">AB 633 Salas D</a>	<b>Emergency medical services: civil liability.</b> Under existing law, a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care or assistance at the scene of an emergency is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission, except as specified. Existing law further provides that a person who has completed a basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation course that complies with specified standards, and who in good faith renders emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the scene of an emergency is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, except as specified. Existing law provides that a health care provider, including any licensed clinic, health dispensary, or health facility, is not liable for professional negligence or malpractice for any occurrence or result solely on the basis that the occurrence or result was caused by the natural course of a disease or condition, or was the natural or expected result of reasonable treatment rendered for the disease or condition. This bill would prohibit an employer from having a policy of prohibiting an employee from providing voluntary emergency medical services, including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, in response to a medical emergency, except as specified. The bill would state that these provisions do not impose any express or implied duty on an employer to train its employees regarding emergency medical services or cardiopulmonary resuscitation.	Chapter ed: 10/5/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/5/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 591, Statutes of 2013.	10/5/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 640 Hall D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: adult films.</b> The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 establishes certain safety and other responsibilities of employers and employees. Violations of the act under certain circumstances are a crime. This bill would require an employer engaged in the production of an adult film to adopt prescribed practices and procedures to protect employees from exposure to, and infection by, sexually transmitted diseases, including engineering and work practice controls, an exposure control plan, hepatitis B vaccinations, medical monitoring, and information and training on health and safety. The bill would define terms for those purposes. Because a violation of the act would be a crime under certain circumstances, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/28/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2013-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	8/28/2013 S. RLS.	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 665 Alejo D</a>	<b>Beverage containers: redemption payments.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a beverage container distributor to pay a redemption payment no later than the last day of the month following the sale of the beverage container. Existing law requires the payment to be made to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), which is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, the money in the fund is continuously appropriated to CalRecycle. This bill would extend the date by which a distributor is required to pay the redemption payment to CalRecycle to 60 days following the sale.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/4/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 667 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Land use: development project review: superstores.</b> The Permit Streamlining Act within the Planning and Zoning Law requires the lead agency that has the principal responsibility for approving a development project, as defined, to approve or disapprove the project within a specified number of days from the date	Amended: 5/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/12/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(SEN). (Last location was G. & F. on	7/12/2013 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>

	of certification of an environmental impact report, the date of the adoption of a negative declaration, or the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill in addition, would require a city, county, or city and county, including a charter city, prior to approving or disapproving a proposed development project that would permit the construction of a superstore retailer, or where a superstore would be the recipient of over \$100,000 in financial assistance, to cause an economic impact report to be prepared, as specified, to be paid for by the project applicant, and that includes specified assessments and projections, including, among other things, an assessment of the effect that the proposed superstore will have on designated economic assistance areas, and an assessment of the effect that the proposed superstore will have on retail operations and employment in the same market area. The bill would also require the governing body to provide an opportunity for public comment on the economic impact report. The bill would define certain terms for these purposes. By increasing the duties of local public officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would additionally find and declare that these provisions are an issue of statewide concern and not a municipal affair. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		6/26/2013)	
<a href="#">AB 686 Quirk D</a>	<b>Hazardous waste: pharmaceutical facilities.</b> Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities, including, but not limited to, treatment facilities, to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits or other grants of authorization issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law exempts pharmaceutical neutralization activities from certain requirements of the hazardous waste control laws and certain regulations adopted pursuant to that law if specified conditions are met with regard to the pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development activities, including the management of air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2016 , to develop recommendations for standards and guidelines for the operation of onsite waste management and recycling of hazardous waste at facilities engaged in pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development. The department would be required, by January 1, 2016 , to submit a report to the Legislature on those recommendations, including any recommended statutory and regulatory actions needed to assure the safe and efficient management of waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development activities . The bill would repeal this report requirement on January 1, 2019.	Amended: 5/24/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/12/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(SEN). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/13/2013)	7/12/2013 S. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 710 Pan D</a>	<b>California Health Benefit Exchange: multiemployer plans.</b> Under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), each state is required, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that makes available qualified health plans to qualified individuals and small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange) within state government, specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange, and requires the board to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by qualified individuals and small employers by January 1, 2014. Existing law creates the continuously appropriated California Health Trust Fund, which consists of charges on the qualified health plans offered by carriers to support the development, operations, and prudent cash	Amended: 3/11/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR

	management of the Exchange. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, require the board to also facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by multiemployer plans, as defined, no later than July 1, 2014. By expanding the purpose for which moneys in the California Health Trust Fund may be used, this bill would make an appropriation.				
<a href="#">AB 718 Melendez R</a>	<b>Sales tax: exemption: sales tax holiday: April 15.</b> Existing law imposes taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, and provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would, in 2014 and each calendar year thereafter, for the one-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on April 15 and ending at midnight on that same day, provide an exemption from the computation of sales taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of tangible personal property. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/13/2013-In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.	5/13/2013 A. REV. & TAX	<b>Neutral</b>
<a href="#">AB 729 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.</b> Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under existing law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure made by anyone. This bill would provide that a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee have a privilege to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent while the union agent was acting in his or her representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would provide that a represented employee or represented former employee also has a privilege to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. The bill would further provide that this privilege may be waived in accordance with existing law and does not apply in criminal proceedings. This bill contains other related provisions.	Vetoed: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 781 Bocanegra D</a>	<b>Sales and use taxes: fees: administration: violations for noncompliance: sales suppression devices.</b> Existing law requires the payment of sales and use taxes, and specified taxes, fees, and surcharges that are administered by the State Board of Equalization under the provisions of the Sales and Use Tax Law and the Fee Collection Procedures Law, respectively. This bill would, under those laws, provide that a person who purchases, installs, or uses in this state any automated sales suppression device or zapper or phantom-ware with the intent to defeat or evade the determination of an amount due or collected pursuant to those laws is guilty of a misdemeanor, and would provide that any person who, for commercial gain, sells, purchases, installs, transfers, or possesses in this state any automated sales suppression device or zapper or phantom-ware with the knowledge that the sole purpose of the device is to defeat or evade the determination of an amount due or collected is guilty of an offense punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or both, as specified. This bill would also provide that the person is liable for all taxes, interest, and penalties due as the result of the use of an automated sales suppression device or zapper or phantom-ware. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill	Chaptered: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 532, Statutes of 2013.	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>

	contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 792 Mullin D</a>	<b>Utility user tax: exemption: distributed generation systems.</b> Existing law generally provides that the legislative body of any city and any charter city may make and enforce all ordinances and regulations with respect to municipal affairs, as provided, including, but not limited to, a utility user tax on the consumption of gas and electricity. Existing law provides that the board of supervisors of any county may levy a utility user tax on the consumption of, among other things, gas and electricity in the unincorporated area of the county. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, exempt from any utility user tax imposed by a local jurisdiction, as defined, the consumption of electricity generated by a clean energy resource, as defined, for the use of a single customer or the customer's tenants.	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 534, Statutes of 2013.	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 801 Brown D</a>	<b>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</b> Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to maintain written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which information is to be retained by the dealer or recycler, as part of the written record of purchases, for a specified period of time. This bill would require junk dealers and recyclers to obtain specified information before providing payment for nonferrous materials marked with an indicia of ownership, as defined, and would require that this information be retained as part of the written record of purchases. Because a violation of the recordkeeping requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduc ed: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 3/4/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 816 Hall D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions: on-sale and off-sale retailers advertising.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains limitations on sales commonly known as "tied-house" restrictions, which generally prohibit a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from furnishing, giving, or lending any money or other thing of value to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any off-sale licensed premises. For purposes of these provisions, the listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers, or email addresses, or Internet Web site addresses, of 2 or more unaffiliated off-sale retailers selling beer, wine, or distilled spirits and operating and licensed as bona fide public eating places selling the beer, wine, or distilled spirits produced, distributed, or imported by a nonretail industry member in response to a direct inquiry from a consumer, as specified, does not constitute a thing of value or prohibited inducement to the listed off-sale retailer, if specified conditions are met. This bill would delete the above exceptions that apply specifically to off-sale licensed premises and instead would include off-sale licensed premises within the exceptions previously applicable only to on-sale licensed premises. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduc ed: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/27/2013)	9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 832 Weber D</a>	<b>Electronic benefits transfer cards: state college campuses.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP),	Amende d: 3/21/2	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2).	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	



	formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which nutrition assistance benefits, formerly referred to as food stamps, are allocated to each state by the federal government for the purchase of certain eligible foods at approved retail food stores. This bill would require all convenience stores and bookstores on any campus of the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to accept the use of electronic benefits transfer cards. The bill would also make related legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.	013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	(Last location was HUM. S. on 4/1/2013)		
<a href="#">AB 841</a> <a href="#">Torres D</a>	<b>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials: payment.</b> Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or a recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and other specified requirements are met. This bill would allow payment for nonferrous materials only by check mailed to the seller's address.	Vetoed: 10/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/3/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/3/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 866</a> <a href="#">Linder R</a>	<b>Regulations.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies, and for review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. The act requires an agency, prior to submitting a proposal to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation, to determine the economic impact of the regulation by preparing an economic impact analysis. The act defines a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000. Existing law requires an agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to also prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis. This bill would instead define a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$15,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/9/2014-Action: Set for hearing. Next hearing on 1/15/2014 in A. A. & A.R..	1/10/2014 A. A. & A.R.	
<a href="#">AB 880</a> <a href="#">Gomez D</a>	<b>Medi-Cal program costs: large employer responsibility.</b> Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, to afford to qualifying individuals health care and related remedial or preventive services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, requires applicable large employers, as defined, who offer full-time employees and their dependents the opportunity to enroll in minimum essential coverage and for whom one full-time employee has been certified as having enrolled in a qualified health plan for which a premium tax credit or cost-sharing reduction is allowed or paid, to pay a specified fee. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2015, require a large employer, as defined, to pay the Employment Development Department an employer responsibility penalty for each covered employee, as defined, enrolled in Medi-Cal based on the average cost of employee-only coverage provided by large employers to their employees, including both the employer's and employee's share of the premiums, as specified. The bill would assess interest of 10% per annum on employer responsibility penalties not paid on or before the date payment is due, as specified, and would require a large employer subject to an employer responsibility penalty to pay a penalty, as specified, for any employer	Amended: 6/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/1/2013-Reconsideration granted. (Page 2239.) Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Gomez.	7/1/2013 A. INACTIVE FILE	<b>Oppose</b>

	responsibility penalty payment that is more than 60 days overdue. The bill would establish the Employer Responsibility for Medi-Cal Trust Fund, which would consist of the penalty amounts and interest collected pursuant to these provisions and would require that , upon appropriation, the moneys in the fund be used by the State Department of Health Care Services to provide payment for the nonfederal share of Medi-Cal costs for covered employees, to increase reimbursement to providers of care by providing supplemental Medi-Cal payments for specified benefits and providers , to provide reimbursement to county health systems, community clinics, and other safety net providers, as defined, that provide care without expectation of compensation to those Californians who do not have minimum essential coverage, as defined, to fund medical residency programs that meet certain criteria developed by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, and for all costs to implement the penalty provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 897 Wagner R</a>	<b>Disability access fees and information.</b> Existing law establishes the Disability Access and Education Revolving Fund in the Division of the State Architect for the purpose of increasing disability access and compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements, as specified. Existing law requires, until December 31, 2018, that any applicant for a local business license or equivalent instrument or permit, or any applicant for the renewal of a business license or equivalent instrument or permit, pay an additional fee of one dollar for that license, instrument, or permit, to be collected by the issuing city, county, or city and county. The revenues from this fee are to be used for specified administrative costs, to fund increased certified access specialist (CASp) services in the jurisdiction for the public, and to facilitate compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements. Existing law requires each city, county, or city and county, commencing March 1, 2014, to annually report to the Legislature regarding the collection and distribution of disability access fees in the previous calendar year, as prescribed. This bill would repeal the above fee, reporting, and information requirements . This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 4/2/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 4/3/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 907 Conway R</a>	<b>Employment: flexible work schedules.</b> Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/8/2014-In committee: Set, second hearing. Failed passage.	1/9/2014 A. L. & E.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 909 Gray D</a>	<b>Metal theft and related recycling crimes.</b> Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who fraudulently appropriates property that has been entrusted to him or her, is guilty of theft. Existing law also provides that a person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, buys or receives any wire,	Vetoed: 10/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/3/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/3/2013 A. VETOED	

	<p>cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by, or ordinarily belongs to, a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, or city and county without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property. This bill, on and after January 1, 2015, would require the Department of Justice to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program to provide grants to applicant regional task forces for the purpose of providing local law enforcement and district attorneys with the tools necessary to successfully interdict the commission of metal theft and related metal recycling crimes. The bill, on and after January 1, 2015, would establish the Metal Theft Task Force Fund, to be administered by the department, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would make moneys in the fund available for the purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 914</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a></p>	<p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</b> The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various reporting requirements with regard to contributions and independent expenditures, as defined, made for political purposes. The act establishes the Fair Political Practices Commission as the agency responsible for administering and enforcing the act. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require the Commission to develop a Nonprofit and Multipurpose Organization Disclosure Statement form. The bill would require that the form provide for the disclosure of specified information relating to certain contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures made by, and donations made to, a nonprofit corporation. The bill would, except as otherwise provided, require a nonprofit corporation to file a Nonprofit and Multipurpose Organization Disclosure Statement, at a time prescribed by the Commission, in any year in which the nonprofit corporation makes combined contributions, expenditures, or independent expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate, political party, or ballot measure in this state aggregating \$50,000 or more during the nonprofit corporation's fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/28/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/12/2013-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Padilla.</p>	<p>9/12/2013 S. INACTIVE FILE</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 933</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a></p>	<p><b>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings.</b> Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, authorizes a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to conduct tastings of distilled spirits produced or bottled by, or produced or bottled for, the licensee, on the licensed premises, under specified conditions. Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from, among other things, giving or lending any money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly, to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any off-sale licensed premises. Existing law excepts from this prohibition the listing of names, addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses, among other things, if specified conditions are met. Existing law provides that a violation of the act is a misdemeanor unless otherwise specified. This bill would revise the conditions upon which a distilled spirits manufacturer may conduct tastings, authorize a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to charge consumers for tastings on its licensed premises, and would impose additional conditions on the provision of tastings by the licensee on the licensed premises. The bill would include in these conditions that tastings of distilled spirits not exceed a specified</p>	<p>Chaptered: 9/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 366, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>9/26/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>

	amount and be limited to 6 tastes to be provided to an individual per day. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 945 Nestande R</a>	<b>Taxation: credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporate Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would allow credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, and provide for tax reform, for small businesses.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/6/2014-Referred to Coms. on J., E.D., & E. and REV. & TAX.	1/6/2014 A. J., E.D. & E.	
<a href="#">AB 949 Quirk D</a>	<b>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act authorizes a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to conduct tastings of distilled spirits produced or bottled by, or produced or bottled for, the licensee, on the licensed premises, under specified conditions. The act provides that a violation of its provisions is a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified. This bill would authorize licensed distilled spirits manufacturers to charge consumers for tastings and would impose additional conditions on the provision of tastings by the licensee, including limiting the size and number of tastes. The bill would provide that a distilled spirits manufacturer's license authorizes the licensee to serve and sell food, general merchandise, and nonalcoholic beverages for consumption on or off the premises. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 953 Ammiano D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines "environment" and "significant effect on the environment" for its purposes. CEQA requires the EIR to include a detailed statement setting forth specified facts. This bill would revise those definitions, as specified. This bill would additionally require the lead agency to include in the EIR a detailed statement on any significant effects that may result from locating the proposed project near, or attracting people to, existing or reasonably foreseeable natural hazards or adverse environmental conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to undertake this additional consideration, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/31/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/31/2013)	5/31/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 976 Atkins D</a>	<b>Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: enforcement: penalties.</b> The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires a person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit in accordance with prescribed procedures. Existing law authorizes the superior court to impose civil liability on a person who performs or undertakes development that is in violation of the act or that is inconsistent with a previously issued coastal development permit, and on a person who violates the act in any other manner. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2019, the California Coastal Commission to impose upon a person who violates the act an administrative civil penalty by a majority	Amended: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/6/2014-Action: Set for hearing. Next hearing on 1/9/2014 in A. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.	1/7/2014 A. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE	

	vote of the commissioners, upon consideration of various factors, and in an amount not to exceed 75% of the maximum civil penalty that may be imposed in the superior court, as specified. The bill would require the penalty to be assessed for each day the violation persists, but for no more than 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions.			
<a href="#">AB 996 Dickinson D</a>	<b>Agricultural products: direct marketing: certified farmers' markets.</b> Existing law authorizes the use of the term "California grown" and similar terms for marketing, advertising, or promotional purposes only to identify food or agricultural products that have been produced in the state or harvested in its surface or coastal waters, and makes the fraudulent use of the term or a deliberately misleading or unwarranted use of the term a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$3,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both the fine and imprisonment. This bill would make it unlawful for any person or entity to intentionally make any statement, representation, or assertion relating to the sale or availability of agricultural products that is false, deceptive, or misleading, as specified, and would make a violation of those provisions a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, by a fine not exceeding \$2,500, or both the fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 997 Chesbro D</a>	<b>Solid waste: enforcement agencies.</b> (1) Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (act), provides for the designation of an enforcement agency under specified procedures, including by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the county, by the county and the cities within the county pursuant to a joint exercise of powers agreement, by a city council for purposes of the city, or by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the unincorporated area of the county. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies. This bill would provide that the enforcement agency, when exercising the authority or fulfilling the duties specified in certain provisions of the act, would be deemed to be carrying out a state function governed by the act. The bill would also provide that, in carrying out this state function, the enforcement agency would be deemed to be independent from the local governing body and the enforcement agency's actions would not be subject to the authority of the local governing body. The bill would also provide that if an enforcement agency is authorized or required to take an action by a state law or local ordinance and that action is not otherwise authorized or required by certain provisions of the act, the enforcement agency would, with regard to that action, be governed only by that local ordinance or state law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/15/2013)	9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 1002 Bloom D</a>	<b>Vehicles: registration fee: sustainable communities strategies.</b> Existing law imposes a registration fee to be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles for the registration of every vehicle or trailer coach of a type subject to registration, except those vehicles that are expressly exempted from the payment of registration fees. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes a \$3 increase on that fee, \$2 of which is to be deposited into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund and \$1 of which is to be deposited into the Enhanced Fleet	Amended: 4/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	4/30/2013-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	4/24/2013 A. L. GOV.  <b>Oppose 2 Yr Bill</b>



	Modernization Subaccount. This bill would, in addition to any other taxes and fees specified in the Vehicle Code and the Revenue and Taxation Code, impose a tax of \$6 to be paid at the time of registration or renewal of registration of every vehicle subject to registration under the Vehicle Code in a county that is in a metropolitan planning organization required to prepare a sustainable communities strategy as part of its regional transportation plan, except as specified. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles, after deducting all reasonable administrative costs, to remit the money generated by the tax for deposit in the Sustainable Communities Strategy Subaccount, which the bill would establish in the Motor Vehicle Account. The bill would make funds in the subaccount available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1023 Eggman D</a>	<b>Air resources: greenhouse gas emissions.</b> Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities and requires the Department of Finance to develop a specified 3-year investment plan for the expenditure of funds in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the State Treasury to achieve reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, including increased in-state waste diversion through waste reduction, diversion, and reuse. This bill would enact the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Through Recycling, Composting, and Recycled Content Manufacturing Investment Program and would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to implement the program , including developing standards and guidelines and implementing the market development program required by the bill, by expending funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 5/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1026 Quirk D</a>	<b>Toxic chemicals: listing.</b> (1) The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Proposition 65 requires the Governor to publish a list of those chemicals on or before March 1, 1987, that includes, at a minimum, substances identified as hazardous for the purposes of occupational safety and health laws and to revise the list annually. This bill would specify that the substances included in the list that are identified as hazardous for purposes of the occupational safety and health laws may only be included if there is sufficient evidence that the referenced substance is known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	4/30/2013-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	4/24/2013 A. E.S. & T.M.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 1064 Holden D</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including various hiring credits. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide a more effective hiring tax credit.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/10/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013)	5/10/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1092 Levine D</a>	<b>Building standards: electric vehicle charging infrastructure.</b> The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any	Chaptered: 9/29/2013	9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 410, Statutes of	9/28/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>

	<p>building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. In the absence of a designated state agency, the commission is required to adopt specific building standards, as prescribed. Existing law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code in its entirety once every 3 years. This bill would require the commission, commencing with the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2014, to adopt, approve, codify, and publish mandatory building standards for the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose mandatory building standards for the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and submit the proposed mandatory building standards to the commission for consideration. The bill would require the department and the commission, in proposing and adopting the mandatory building standards, to use specified sections of the California Green Building Standards Code as the starting point for the mandatory building standards and to actively consult with interested parties.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2013.</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 1126</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion.</b> (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (act), which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include, pursuant to specified conditions, not more than 10% through biomass conversion, which is defined as the controlled combustion of specific materials for use in producing electricity or heat. Existing law defines the term “transformation” and excludes from that definition composting, gasification, and biomass conversion. This bill would define the terms “EMSW conversion” and “EMSW conversion facility,” and would make conforming changes to existing definitions with regard to those operations and facilities. The bill would additionally exclude EMSW conversion from the definition of transformation, and would allow a transformation facility that meets specified requirements relating to EMSW conversion to elect to be considered an EMSW facility for purposes of the act, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 9/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 411, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>9/28/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1128</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a></p>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: underage drinking.</b> Existing law provides that every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away an alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age, or who purchases any alcoholic beverage for, or furnishes, gives, or gives away any alcoholic beverage to, a person under 21 years of age who thereafter consumes the alcohol and then causes great bodily injury or death to himself, herself, or any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would include in the provision regarding great bodily injury or death, described above, a person who sells any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age and would provide that a violation of the prohibition is also punishable as a felony subject to specified penalties where a person knew that a person to whom an alcoholic beverage</p>	<p>Vetoed: 10/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/12/2013-Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>10/12/2013 A. VETOED</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	was provided was under 21 years of age. The bill would provide for an exception from felony prosecution for a licensee or employee, agent, or representative of a licensee, unless the person had actual prior knowledge that the person to whom the alcoholic beverage was provided was under 21 years of age. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1129</a> <a href="#">Gaines, Beth R</a>	<b>Income tax: health savings accounts.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various deductions in computing income that is subject to tax under that law. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2013, allow a deduction in connection with health savings accounts in conformity with federal law. In general, the deduction would be an amount equal to the aggregate amount paid in cash during the taxable year by, or on behalf of, an eligible individual, as defined, to a health savings account of that individual, as provided. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2013, also provide related conformity to that federal law with respect to the allowance of rollovers from Archer Medical Savings Accounts, health flexible spending arrangements, or health reimbursement accounts to a health savings account, and penalties in connection therewith. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/13/2013-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to REV. & TAX. suspense file. In committee: Set, first hearing. Held under submission.	5/13/2013 A. REV. & TAX	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 1136</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a>	<b>Pharmacists: drug disclosures.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law requires a pharmacist to inform a patient orally or in writing of the harmful effects of a drug dispensed by prescription if a prescription drug poses a substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol or if the drug may impair a person's ability to drive a motor vehicle. This requirement applies when the board determines that the drug is a drug or drug type for which this warning shall be given. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would additionally require, on and after July 1, 2014, a pharmacist to include a written label on the drug container indicating that the drug may impair a person's ability to operate a vehicle or vessel if the pharmacist, in exercising his or her professional judgment, determines that the drug may impair a person's ability to operate a vehicle or vessel, as specified. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/9/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 304, Statutes of 2013.	9/9/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 1138</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: records.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law seeks to prevent workers' compensation fraud through various procedures. This bill would require the employer, commencing January 1, 2014, and January 1, 2015, to submit to its workers' compensation insurer specified reports that it is required to submit to the Employment Development Department, and the insurer would be required to include the names of all covered employees in the workers' compensation insurance policy. The employer would also be required to make a list of all employees covered by its workers' compensation policy, which would include specified identifying information for each covered employee, to be available in written and electronic form, as specified, upon request, to specified governmental entities and the workers' compensation insurer. The bill would provide that these lists are not	Amended: 4/16/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/8/2014-In committee: Set, final hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	12/4/2013 A. INS.	<b>Oppose</b>

	public records subject to the California Public Records Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1141</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>	<b>Franchises.</b> Existing law provides for the regulation of franchises and establishes certain duties, obligations, and remedies for parties to a franchise agreement. The California Franchise Relations Act sets forth certain requirements related to the termination, nonrenewal, and transfer of franchises, among other things. The Franchise Investment Law authorizes regulations relative to the registration of an offer or sale of a franchise, unless exempted, and prohibits certain fraudulent and unfair practices. This bill would revise both the California Franchise Relations Act and the Franchise Investment Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/21/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1142</a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a>	<b>State beaches and parks: smoking ban.</b> Existing law makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke, as defined, a pipe, cigar, or cigarette on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system, as defined. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 4/25/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1164</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>	<b>Liens: employees and workers.</b> Existing law grants specified persons, including laborers, as defined, who contribute labor, skill, or services to a work of improvement the right to record a mechanic's lien upon the property so improved. This bill would, with certain exceptions, authorize an employee to record and enforce a wage lien upon real and personal property of an employer, or a property owner, as specified, for wages, other compensation, and related penalties and damages owed the employee. The bill would prescribe requirements relating to the recording and enforcement of the wage lien. The bill would require a notice of lien on real property to be executed under penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/7/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose 2 Yr Bill</b>
<a href="#">AB 1165</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: violations.</b> Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce employment safety laws. Existing law authorizes the division to conduct hearings, inspections, and investigations regarding alleged violations of employment safety laws and to issue a citation or notice to employers. Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board in the department, and prescribes procedures for the appeals board to hear and decide employer appeals of a citation or notice. This bill would provide that an appeal of a citation or notice, as specified, that is classified and cited as a serious violation, repeat serious violation, willful serious violation, or failure to abate shall not stay abatement dates and requirements. The bill would require the division to stay the abatement for a serious violation, repeat serious violation, willful serious violation, or failure to abate, if it makes a specified determination. The bill would authorize the division to stay an abatement requirement while a motion to stay an abatement is pending. The bill would authorize an employer to request an expedited appeal from the appeals board and would require the appeals board to conduct an expedited hearing in accordance with specified regulations.	Vetoed: 10/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/13/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/13/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 1252</a> <a href="#">Committee on</a>	<b>Retail food safety.</b> (1) Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, reestablishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities,	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State -	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	

Health	including mobile food facilities and temporary food facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law provides that local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing these provisions. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would redefine a "direct sale" for these purposes as a transaction within the state between a cottage food operation operator and a consumer, as specified. The bill would require a "Class A" cottage food operation to renew its registration annually. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	Chapter No. 556, Statutes of 2013		
<a href="#">AB 1277 Skinner D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: procedures.</b> Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce employment safety laws. Existing law authorizes the division to conduct hearings, inspections, and investigations regarding alleged violations of employment safety laws and to issue citations to employers. Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board in the department and prescribes procedures for the appeals board to hear and decide employer appeals of the division's enforcement actions. Existing law also establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board in the department and authorizes the standards board to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders, and to grant temporary or permanent variances from a standard or order upon request from an employer, and prescribes procedures for the standards board to conduct a hearing on a request for a permanent variance, as specified. This bill would revise and recast various provisions regarding the investigations and citations issued by the division, the persons or entities who are authorized to participate as parties in an appeal before the appeals board, the procedures that govern the standards board in issuing a temporary variance and in conducting a hearing on a permanent variance, the procedures that govern the appeals board in hearing, deciding, and reconsidering appeals, and procedures that govern the judicial review of the appeals board's decisions. The bill would make other related clarifying and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1330 John A. Pérez D</a>	<b>Environmental justice.</b> (1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice to assist the secretary in developing an agency wide strategy for identifying and addressing gaps in existing programs, policies, or activities of the boards, departments, and offices of the California Environmental Protection Agency that may impede the achievement of environmental justice. Existing law requires the agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This bill would require the agency, on or before January 1, 2015, to establish a list of environmental justice communities identifying the top 15% of communities in the state, based on census tracts, that are disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards. The bill would require the agency to revise the list on a triennial basis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 9/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2013)	9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1337 Allen R</a>	<b>Solid waste: plastic bag: recycling.</b> Existing law requires a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean plastic carryout bags. Existing law	Amended: 3/21/2013	9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location	9/13/2013 A. 2 YEAR	Oppose



	authorizes a retail establishment that is not a store, as defined, and that provides plastic carryout bags, to adopt an at-store recycling program. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or other public agency from adopting, implementing, or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that prohibits a retail establishment from offering to its customers, or otherwise prohibits a person from using, a single-use plastic carryout bag for purposes of containing specified products. The bill would also prohibit a city, county, or other public agency that otherwise prohibits the distribution of single-use plastic carryout bags by retail establishments from adopting, implementing, or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that imposes a fee, tax, or other charge upon a retail establishment that provides a single-use carryout bag that is not made of plastic to its customers or that requires the retail establishment to collect a fee, tax, or other charge from a customer for providing that type of single-use carry out bag. The bill would declare the matters regulated by the bill are of statewide interest and concern .	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	was DESK on 5/10/2013)	
<a href="#">AB 1370</a> <a href="#">Patterson R</a>	<b>Recycling: beverage containers.</b> Existing law specifies the manner in which moneys in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, are expended , i ncluding authorizing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually expend up to \$5,000,000 for a statewide public education and information campaign. The department is required to convene a specified advisory committee before expending those funds . This bill would repeal the authorization of the department to spend those funds in that manner and would make conforming changes.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/1/2013)	5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 1375</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: Clean Technology Investment Account.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, hereafter the Global Warming Solutions Act, designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law permits moneys from the fund be allocated for the research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies, measures, and practices related to programs and projects funded under the Global Warming Solutions Act. This bill would create the Clean Technology Investment Account within the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would require the Legislature to annually appropriate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund into the Clean Technology Investment Account. This bill would make those moneys available to the state board for the purposes of accelerating the development, demonstration, and deployment of clean technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and foster job creation in the state. The bill would require the implementation of these provisions be contingent on the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for these purposes.	Amended: 5/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/8/2013)	5/24/2013 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 1376</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: medical treatment: interpreters.</b> Existing law	Chapter	10/13/2013-Chaptered by	10/13/2013 <b>Neutral</b>

<a href="#">Hernández, Roger D</a>	<p>establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide all medical services reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Under existing law, if the injured employee cannot effectively communicate with his or her treating physician because he or she cannot proficiently speak or understand the English language, the injured employee is entitled to the services of a qualified interpreter during medical treatment appointments. Existing law requires that, to be a qualified interpreter for these purposes, a person meet any requirements established by rule by the administrative director, as specified. This bill would provide that the requirement that a person meet any requirements established by the administrative director in order to be a qualified interpreter commences on March 1, 2014. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>ed: 10/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>Secretary of State - Chapter 793, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1383 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<p><b>Hazardous waste: permitting.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to post certain information regarding the status of the hazardous waste facilities program on or before January 1 of each odd-numbered year on its Internet Web site. This bill would define the term "significant noncomplier" and would require the department to develop and maintain a searchable database that contains certain information regarding hazardous waste facilities permits, including information regarding significant noncompliers, for certain hazardous waste facilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 9/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was E.Q. on 9/9/2013)</p>	<p>9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">AB 1385 Committee on Labor and Employment</a>	<p><b>Private employment: Department of Industrial Relations.</b> Existing law authorizes the Legislature to provide for minimum wage and for the general welfare of employees, and for those purposes, to confer on a commission legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Under existing law, the Department of Industrial Relations is responsible for investigation and enforcement of the labor laws, including, but not limited to, the laws governing safe and healthful working conditions on the job, wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment. This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to procure a case management system that has the capability to provide the public with free, web-based access to a searchable database containing information regarding the final disposition of all complaints, citations, and administrative proceedings of the department, as specified.</p>	<p>Introduced: 3/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. &amp; E. on 3/14/2013)</p>	<p>5/3/2013 A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">AB 1386 Committee on Labor and Employment</a>	<p><b>Employment: employee complaints: final orders.</b> Existing law vests with the Labor Commissioner the authority to hear employee complaints regarding the payment of wages and other employment-related issues. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to file an order, decision, or award within 15 days of hearing an employee complaint. If no party to the action appeals the order, decision, or award within 10 days after its service, existing law provides that the order, decision, or award becomes the final order for the action. The Labor Commissioner is required to file the final order with the clerk of the superior court of the appropriate county within 10 days of the order, decision, or award becoming the final order for the action, unless the parties reach a settlement approved by the Labor Commissioner. Existing law then requires the clerk of the</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 750, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/11/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>	

	superior court to enter judgment in conformity with the final order, which has the same force and effect as a judgment entered in a civil action. This bill would provide that, under the above provisions, upon an order becoming final, a lien is created and the Labor Commissioner may record a certificate of lien, as specified, with the county recorder of any county in which the employer's property may be located. The bill would require the certificate to contain specified information. The bill would provide that the lien would continue on the employer's real property until satisfied or released, as provided, or for 10 years, as specified, and would require the county recorder to accept, record, and index the certificate of lien, as specified.				
<a href="#">AB 1392</a> <b>Committee on Insurance</b>	<b>Unemployment insurance: work sharing plans.</b> Existing law deems an individual unemployed in any week if the individual works less than his or her normal weekly hours of work for the individual's regular employer as the result of a plan by the employer, in lieu of layoff, to reduce employment and stabilize the work force by work sharing. Existing law requires that plan to have been approved by the Director of Employment Development, pursuant to prescribed requirements. Existing law requires the plan to involve the participation of at least two employees and include not less than 10 percent of the employer's regular permanent work force, as specified. Existing law requires an approved plan to expire 6 months after its effective date. Existing law provides that employees participating are eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits in an amount equal to the percentage of reduction of the employee's wages resulting from an approved plan, as specified. This bill would limit the application of these provisions to work sharing plans that become effective before July 1, 2014. The bill would prohibit the renewal of those work sharing plans on or after July 1, 2014. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chapter ed: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 141, Statutes of 2013.	8/26/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 1398</a> <b>Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<b>Solid waste: recycling: enforcement agencies.</b> (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (act) requires a business, which is defined as a commercial or public entity, that generates more than 4 cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more, to arrange for recycling services. Existing law also requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements. Existing law defines commercial solid waste by reference to a specified regulation. This bill instead would define commercial solid waste to include all types of solid waste generated by a store, office, or other commercial or public entity source, including a business or a multifamily dwelling of 5 or more units, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new requirements upon local jurisdictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/3/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 509, Statutes of 2013.	10/3/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 1400</a> <b>Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the E</b>	<b>Export documents: expiration.</b> The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law authorizes a person who ships to another state or country a food, drug, device, or cosmetic manufactured or produced in this state to request that the State Department of Public Health issue an export document to reference the shipment. Existing law requires that a person requesting an export document submit certain information and documents to the department, including original labels and advertising affixed to, accompanying, or relating to the food, drug, device, or cosmetic, and authorizes the department to accept copies if the submission of the original labels or advertising is impractical. Existing law also	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 539, Statutes of 2013.	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>

	requires a person requesting an export document to submit specified fees to the department. Under existing law, an export document expires 180 days after its issue date. This bill would authorize a person requesting an export document to make the request in certain electronic formats, and would require the department to accept requests submitted by email or other electronic methods, including electronic copies of labels or advertising. The bill would require that the fees for requests made by email, facsimile, or the department's Internet Web site be submitted within specified time periods. The bill would require the department to develop procedures to expedite approval of requests for an export document in which the labels and advertising remain unchanged from a previously approved request for an export document for that food, drug, device, or cosmetic. The bill would further require that an export document expire one year after its issue date.			
<a href="#">AB 1437 Mullin D</a>	<b>Medically important antimicrobials: nontherapeutic use.</b> Existing law requires the manufacturer of a livestock drug, including a restricted drug, as defined, to register with the Director of Food and Agriculture and requires the director to refuse to register the drug if he or she makes specified findings. Under existing law it is unlawful, among other things, to use or administer any registered livestock drug, except in accordance with the label instructions, as specified, and makes an initial violation of these provisions subject to an infraction and, for subsequent violations, a misdemeanor. This bill, as of January 1, 2017, would redefine "restricted drug" to also include a livestock drug that is recognized by either the Center for Disease Control and Prevention or the World Health Organization to increase the prevalence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, as specified. The bill would prohibit registration of a restricted drug if the director finds that the restricted drug poses a risk to public health through the increased prevalence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. The bill would also authorize the director to revoke the registration of a medically important antimicrobial, as defined, for use in livestock if he or she finds that the drug threatens the public health by increasing the prevalence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-From printer. May be heard in committee February 6.	1/6/2014 A. PRINT
<a href="#">AB 1439 Salas D</a>	<b>Sweepstakes.</b> Existing law prohibits certain unfair acts or practices undertaken by, or omissions of, any person in the operation of a contest, as described, including, among other things, misrepresenting the odds of winning any prize or failing to award and distribute all prizes, as specified. A violation of this provision is a misdemeanor. This bill would make the provision described above applicable to unfair acts or practices undertaken by, or omissions of, any person in the operation of a sweepstakes, as defined. The bill would also prohibit using any method intended to be used by a person interacting with a gambling-themed or simulated gambling electronic video monitor in a business establishment that directly or indirectly implements the predetermination of sweepstakes cash, cash-equivalent prizes, or other prizes of value, or otherwise connects a sweepstakes player or participant with sweepstakes cash, cash-equivalent prizes, or other prizes of value. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-From printer. May be heard in committee February 6.	1/6/2014 A. PRINT
<a href="#">AB 1443 Skinner D</a>	<b>Harassment: unpaid interns.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry,	Introduced: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-From printer. May be heard in committee February 6.	1/6/2014 A. PRINT

	physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. Existing law makes these provisions applicable to employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and specified training programs. This bill would provide that discrimination against any person in the selection or training of that person in an unpaid internship, or the harassment of an unpaid intern, on account of the factors described above is an unlawful employment practice.				
<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>	5/1/2013-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage.	5/1/2013 A. A. & A.R.	
<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>	4/4/2013-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	4/4/2013 A. L. GOV.	Oppose
<a href="#">ACA 8</a> <a href="#">Blumenfeld 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 approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/10/2013-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	6/27/2013 S. G. & F.	Oppose
<a href="#">AJR 30</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>	<b>Federal Chemical Safety Improvement Act.</b> This measure would memorialize the Congress and the President of the United States to respect the rights of states to protect the health of their citizens, including children and pregnant women, and to not enact the federal Chemical Safety Improvement Act in its current form containing provisions that provide for the preemption of a state's authority to protect the public from toxic substances and other harmful chemicals. P1 1WHEREAS, California has historically acted in advance of the 2federal government to protect its citizens, including vulnerable 3subpopulations such as children and pregnant women, against the 4harms of exposure to toxic substances and 5other harmful chemicals through strong environmental laws	Amended: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/12/2013-Withdrawn from committee. Ordered to third reading. (Ayes 27. Noes 7. Page 2411.) Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator DeSaulnier.	9/12/2013 S. INACTIVE FILE	Watch



and P1 1 regulations, which have also driven innovation in the development 2 of safer products; and 3 WHEREAS, California voters overwhelmingly approved 4 Proposition 65, which added the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic 5 Enforcement Act of 1986 (Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 625249.5) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code), to decrease 7 California's exposure to toxic substances known to cause cancer, 8 birth defects, or other reproductive harm by requiring labeling of 9 consumer products containing these toxic substances; and 10 WHEREAS, The Legislature enacted Article 14 (commencing 11 with Section 25251) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health 12 and Safety Code, which is otherwise known as the Green Chemistry 13 program, in 2008, to identify and prioritize chemicals of concern 14 and evaluate safer alternatives to toxic chemicals through a 15 science-based approach; and 16 WHEREAS, The Legislature enacted the California Global 17 Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with 18 Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), a first-in-the-world 19 comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to 20 achieve quantifiable and cost-effective reductions of greenhouse 21 gases; and 22 WHEREAS, The State Air Resources Board adopted regulations, 23 beginning in 1991 and continuing as recently as 2013 (see, for 24 example, Section 94509 of Title 17 of the California Code of 25 Regulations), to reduce the volatile organic compounds emissions 26 from consumer products because these compounds 27 contribute to the formation of ozone and particulate matter that 28 exacerbates respiratory diseases such as asthma; and 29 WHEREAS, The current version of the federal Chemical Safety 30 Improvement Act (Sen. No. 1009) has broad preemption provisions 31 that prevent states from acting to address potential risks of toxic 32 substances and other harmful chemicals, as well as from exercising 33 state enforcement powers that put at risk several California 34 programs that protect public health, including those listed above, 35 among others; now, therefore, be it 36 Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of 37 California, jointly, That the Legislature memorializes the Congress 38 and the President of the United States to respect the rights of states 39 to protect the health of their citizens, including children and 40 pregnant women, and to not enact the federal Chemical Safety P3 1 Improvement Act (Sen. No. 1009) in its current form containing 2 provisions that provide for the preemption of a state's authority to 3 protect the public, including from toxic substances and other 4 harmful chemicals; and be it further 5 Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the 6 Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and 7 Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House 8 of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the 9 authors of Senate Bill No. 1009, to each Senator and Representative 10 from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the 11 author for appropriate distribution. O This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 1 Steinberg D](#)

**Sustainable Communities Investment Authority.** The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined. Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies, as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies. This bill would authorize certain public entities of a Sustainable Communities Investment Area, as described, to form a Sustainable Communities Investment Authority (authority)

Amended: 9/3/2013

[pdf](#) [html](#)

9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2013)

9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR

	to carry out the Community Redevelopment Law in a specified manner. The bill would require the authority to adopt a Sustainable Communities Investment Plan for a Sustainable Communities Investment Area and authorize the authority to include in that plan a provision for the receipt of tax increment funds provided that certain economic development and planning requirements are met. The bill would authorize the legislative body of a city or county forming an authority to dedicate any portion of its net available revenue, as defined, to the authority through its Sustainable Communities Investment Plan. The bill would require the authority to contract for an independent financial and performance audit every 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 2 Lieu D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees. The act also imposes administrative, civil, and criminal fines and penalties for violations of its provisions. This bill would increase certain administrative, civil, and criminal fines and penalties imposed by the act, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/11/2013-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Atkins.	9/11/2013 A. INACTIVE FILE
<a href="#">SB 3 Yee D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> (1) Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, as defined, and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees, as defined. The act requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop online and electronic filing processes for specified entities. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the terms "late contribution" and "late independent expenditure," as defined in the act, to "election-cycle contribution" and "election-cycle independent expenditure," respectively, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/8/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/8/2013 S. VETOED
<a href="#">SB 18 Hernandez D</a>	<b>California Health Benefits Review Program: health insurance.</b> Existing law requests the University of California to establish the California Health Benefits Review Program to assess legislation proposing to mandate a benefit or service or to repeal a mandated benefit or service, and to prepare a written analysis with relevant data on specified areas, including public health, medical impacts, and financial impacts. This bill would include essential health benefits and the impact on the California Health Benefit Exchange in the areas to be reported on by the California Health Benefits Review Program.	Amended: 4/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/16/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(ASM). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/20/2013)	8/16/2013 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">SB 20 Hernandez D</a>	<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 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	Amended: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/30/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2013)	8/30/2013 A. 2 YEAR

	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.			
<a href="#">SB 25</a> <a href="#">Steinberg D</a>	<b>Agricultural labor relations: contract dispute resolution.</b> Existing law specifies the time for filing a declaration by an agricultural employer, as defined, or a certified labor organization representing agricultural employees that the parties have failed to reach a collective bargaining agreement, thus triggering mandatory mediation. Under existing law, the declaration may be filed under specified circumstances, including 90 days after a renewed demand to bargain where the parties have failed to reach agreement for at least one year, the employer committed an unfair labor practice, and the parties have not previously had a binding contract between them. This bill would require the agricultural employer or labor organization filing the declaration to additionally declare that it has made itself available to meet and bargain with the other party at reasonable times and places during the applicable period. This bill would permit the filing of a declaration as described above without having to meet the condition that the parties have not previously had a binding contract between them. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2013)	9/13/2013 S. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">SB 27</a> <a href="#">Correa D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> (1) Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, as defined, and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees, as defined. The Fair Political Practices Commission administers and enforces the act. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the definition of "contribution" to include certain payments made by a person to a multipurpose organization, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/12/2013-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Atkins.	9/12/2013 A. INACTIVE FILE
<a href="#">SB 118</a> <a href="#">Lieu D</a>	<b>Unemployment insurance: education and workforce investment systems.</b> Existing law provides that the California Workforce Investment Board is responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system. Existing law further provides that the board must assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified high-wage industry sectors and providing guidance to ensure that services reflect the needs of those sectors. This bill would provide that the board is also responsible for assisting the Governor in the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century workforce and the promotion of the development of a well-educated and highly skilled 21st century economy and workforce. This bill would require the board to assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified industry clusters that provide economic security and leverage state and federal funds to ensure that resources are invested in activities that meet the needs of specified industry sectors and advance the education and employment of students and workers so they can meet the specified needs of the state, its regional economies, and	Chaptered: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 562, Statutes of 2013	10/4/2013 S. CHAPTERED

	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.	Chapter ed: 6/28/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 43, Statutes of 2013.	6/28/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 121</a> <a href="#">Evans D</a>	<b>Corporations: political activities: shareholder disclosure.</b> Existing law, the General Corporation Law, provides for the regulation of corporations. Under existing law, the board of directors of a corporation is required, except as specified, to send an annual report to shareholders containing, among other things, a balance sheet as of the end of that fiscal year and an income statement and a statement of cashflows for that fiscal year. This bill would require a corporation, as defined, that reasonably believes it has one or more shareholders located in this state and that makes a contribution or expenditure, as defined, to, or in support of or in opposition to, a candidate, ballot measure campaign, or a signature-gathering effort on behalf of a ballot measure, political party, or political action committee to issue a report on the political expenditures of the corporation in the previous fiscal year, and to notify shareholders not less than 24 hours prior to each political contribution during the fiscal year, by specified means, including posting the report and notification on the corporation's Internet Web site, if any. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amende d: 4/1/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B. & F. I. on 4/18/2013)	5/3/2013 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 146</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: medical treatment: billing.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide all medical services reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury, and generally provides for the reimbursement of medical providers for services rendered in connection with the treatment of a worker's injury. Existing law requires a pharmacy to submit its request for payment with an itemization of services provided and the charge for each service, a copy of all reports showing the services performed, the prescription or referral from the primary treating physician if the services were performed by a person other than the primary treating physician, and any evidence of authorization for the services that may have been received. This bill would prohibit a copy of the prescription from being required with a request for payment of pharmacy services, unless the provider of services has entered into a written agreement, as provided, that requires a copy of a prescription for a pharmacy service, and would give any entity until March 31, 2014, to resubmit pharmacy bills for payment, originally submitted on or after January 1, 2013, where payment was denied because the bill did not include a copy of the prescription from the treating physician. The bill would also clarify that an employer, insurer, pharmacy benefits manager, or 3rd-party claims administrator would not be precluded from requesting a copy of a prescription during a review of any records of prescription drugs dispensed by a pharmacy. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chapter ed: 8/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/19/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 129, Statutes of 2013.	8/19/2013 S. CHAPTERED	

<a href="#">SB 161</a> <a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	<p><b>Stop-loss insurance coverage.</b> Existing law prohibits a person from transacting any class of insurance business, including health insurance, in this state without first being an admitted insurer. Under existing law, admission is secured by procuring a certificate of authority from the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law prohibits a health insurance policy from being issued or delivered to any person in this state unless specified requirements have been met, including that a copy of the form and premium rates are filed with the commissioner. Under existing law, if the commissioner notifies the health insurer that the filed form does not comply with specified requirements, it is unlawful for that health insurer to issue any health insurance policy in that form. This bill would prohibit a stop-loss insurer, as defined, from excluding any employee or dependent on the basis of actual or expected health status-related factors, as specified. Except as specified, the bill would require a stop-loss insurer to renew, at the option of the small employer, all stop-loss insurance policies. The bill would prohibit a stop-loss insurance policy issued, reissued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2014, and prior to January 1, 2016, except as provided, to a small employer from containing certain individual or aggregate attachment points for a policy year or providing direct coverage, as defined, of an employee or his or her dependent. The bill would require a stop-loss insurer to report to the Department of Insurance, on April 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the number of small employer stop-loss policies it had issued and in effect in the previous year, as specified. The bill would make a stop-loss insurer in violation of these provisions subject to administrative penalties and would prohibit the act from affecting the ongoing operations of multiple employer welfare arrangements that provide health care benefits to their members on a self-funded or partially self-funded basis and that comply with small group health reforms. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	Chapter ed: 10/1/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/1/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2013.	10/1/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 189</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<p><b>Health care coverage: wellness programs.</b> Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA allows the premium rate charged by a health insurance issuer offering small group or individual coverage to vary only by family composition, rating area, age, and tobacco use, as specified, and prohibits discrimination against individuals based on health status, as specified. PPACA prohibits a health insurance issuer from requiring any individual to pay a premium or contribution that is greater than the premium or contribution paid by a similarly situated individual on the basis of any health status-related factor and prohibits construing this provision to prevent a group health insurance issuer from establishing premium discounts or rebates or modifying copayments or deductibles in return for adherence to wellness programs, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from offering a wellness program in connection with a group health care service plan contract or group health insurance policy, or offering an incentive or reward under a group health care service plan contract or group health insurance policy, based on adherence to a wellness program, unless specified requirements are satisfied. The bill would specify that it does not apply to wellness programs established prior to its enactment provided that those programs comply with all other applicable laws, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Amende d: 5/8/20 13 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/20/2013)	5/24/2013 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 193</a>	<p><b>Hazard evaluation system and information service.</b> Existing law requires the</p>	Amende	8/30/2013-Failed	8/30/2013	<b>Oppose</b>



<p><a href="#">Monning</a> D</p>	<p>Department of Industrial Relations, with the State Department of Public Health (DPH) , to establish a repository of current data on toxic materials and harmful physical agents in use or potentially in use in places of employment in the state. That repository is known as the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS). Existing law requires the HESIS, 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. Existing law expressly does not require employers to report any information not otherwise required by law. This bill, except as specified, when there is new scientific or medical information and the Chief of HESIS, in consultation with the Chief of the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control in DPH, makes a specified determination, would require chemical manufacturers, formulators, suppliers, distributors, importers, and their agents to provide to HESIS the names and addresses of their customers who have purchased specified chemicals or commercial products containing those chemicals, and certain other information related to those shipments , upon written request of HESIS, for every product the final destination of which may be a place of employment in California . The bill would deem the names and addresses of customers , the quantities and dates of shipments, and the proportion of a specified chemical within a mixture to be confidential. The bill would also provide that DPH would be entitled to reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs incurred in seeking an injunction to enforce this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>d: 8/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/6/2013)</p>	<p>A. 2 YEAR</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 204</a> <a href="#">Corbett</a> D</p>	<p><b>Prescription drugs: labeling.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the directions for the use of the drug. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2016, require translations of the directions for use in non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site to be used, as applicable, when labeling a prescription container. The bill would, notwithstanding these provisions, authorize a pharmacy to use its own translations of the board's English language directions for use, as specified, if a trained and qualified translator or translation service, as defined, is utilized to complete the additional translations. The bill would authorize the directions for use, as specified, to be translated into additional non-English languages if a trained and qualified translator or translation service, as defined, is utilized to complete the additional translations. The bill would authorize a pharmacist to use the English language directions for use, as specified, if he or she reasonably believes a translation of the directions for use contains an error due to software or equipment malfunction. The bill would also provide that a pharmacist that reasonably uses the translations of the directions for use in non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site has not breached his or her legal duty if the published translations contain an error and the pharmacist did not know, or did not have reason to know, of the error. The bill would require that the board's English language directions for use be provided in each instance in which a non-English translation of the directions for use is used. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-</p>	<p>Amended: 6/27/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/16/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(ASM). (Last location was HEALTH on 7/23/2013)</p>	<p>8/16/2013 A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 205</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 defines a prescription as including a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, if requested by the patient. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill, beginning January 1, 2016, would require certain portions of the required information on the prescription label, including the name of the patient or patients, to be printed in at least a 12-point typeface. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Vetoed by Governor	10/4/2013 S. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 228</a> <a href="#">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>	5/10/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/21/2013)	5/10/2013 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 241</a> <a href="#">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 and gas severance tax upon any operator, as defined, for the privilege of severing oil or gas from the earth or water in this state for sale, transport, consumption, storage, profit, or use, as provided, at the specified rates, calculated as provided. The tax would be administered by the State Board of Equalization and would be collected pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require the board to deposit all tax revenues, penalties, and interest collected pursuant to these provisions into the California Higher Education Fund, a continuously appropriated fund created by this bill, for allocation to the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and to a reserve account, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2013-Held in committee and under submission.	5/23/2013 S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 242</a> <a href="#">Wyland R</a>	<b>Toll collection: alternative technologies.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system, as specified, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing federal law, pursuant to the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act, requires all toll facilities on federal-aid highways to implement technologies or business practices that provide for the interoperability of electronic toll collection programs no later than a specified date. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation and local and regional transportation agencies with existing or planned toll facilities to	Amended: 4/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/16/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(ASM). (Last location was TRANS. on 7/8/2013)	8/16/2013 A. 2 YEAR	

	conduct a pilot project that uses automated toll collection technologies as an alternative to the existing radio-frequency identification tolling technology, in order to identify opportunities to facilitate lower cost tolling infrastructure, lower related operating costs, and more rapid deployment of high-occupancy toll lane networks. The bill would allow the test of tolling technologies that may not meet the interoperability requirements in existing law. The bill would authorize pilot projects in that regard for a period of up to 4 years . The bill would require any vendor participating in a pilot project to cover all related costs incurred by the participating agency . The bill would require each participating agency to make a specified report within 4 years of commencement of the pilot project to the Governor and the Legislature .				
<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. Existing law makes these provisions applicable to employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and specified training programs and also defines harassment because of sex for these purposes. This bill would specify, for purposes of the definition of harassment because of sex under these provisions, that sexually harassing conduct need not be motivated by sexual desire.	Chapter ed: 8/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/12/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 88, Statutes of 2013.	8/12/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 365</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>	<b>Jail construction: funding.</b> Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, participating counties, and the State Public Works Board to acquire, design, and construct local jail facilities approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes in the amounts of \$445,771,000 and \$774,229,000, in 2 phases, to finance the acquisition, design, and construction, and a reasonable construction reserve, of approved local jail facilities, as specified. The funds derived from those revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes are continuously appropriated for the purposes described above. This bill would decrease the authorization for revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes in the first phase from \$445,771,000 to \$365,771,000 and increase the authorization of the 2nd phase from \$774,229,000 to \$854,229,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/7/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 627, Statutes of 2013.	10/7/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 383</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Credit cards: personal information.</b> Existing state and federal law regulates the provision of credit and the use of credit cards. The Song-Beverly Credit Card Act of 1971 generally regulates credit card transactions and prohibits a person or entity that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business from requesting, or requiring as a condition to accepting the credit card, that the cardholder write any personal identification information, as defined, upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise. Existing law prohibits a person or entity that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business from requesting, or requiring as a condition to accepting the credit card, that the cardholder provide his or her personal identification information to the person or entity to be written or caused to be written upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise. Notwithstanding those	Amende d: 5/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/31/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2013)	5/31/2013 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>

	<p>provisions, existing law authorizes a person or entity that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business to require the cardholder, as a condition to accepting the credit card, to provide reasonable forms of positive identification, which may include a driver's license or a California state identification card, provided that the information is not written or recorded on the credit card transaction form or otherwise. Existing law authorizes the use of ZIP Code information in a sales transaction at a retail motor fuel dispenser or retail motor fuel payment island with an automated cashier that uses the ZIP Code information solely for prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. This bill would authorize a person or entity that accepts credit cards in an online transaction, as defined, to require a cardholder, as a condition to accepting a credit card as payment in full or in part for goods or services, to provide the billing ZIP Code and street address number associated with the credit card, if used solely for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. The bill would authorize the person or entity accepting the credit card to require a cardholder, as a condition to accepting a credit card as payment in full or in part, in an online transaction, to provide additional personal information, if it requires that information for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft, and the additional personal information is used solely for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. The bill would require that person or entity to destroy or dispose of the ZIP Code, street address number, and any additional personal information it requires in a secure manner after it is no longer needed for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. The bill would further prohibit that person or entity from aggregating the ZIP Code, street address number, or additional personal information it requires with any other personal identification information, as defined, and from sharing the ZIP Code, street address number, or additional personal information it requires with any other person or entity.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 390 Wright D</a></p>	<p><b>Employee wage withholdings: failure to remit.</b> (1) Existing law makes it a crime for an employer to fail to make agreed-upon payments to health and welfare funds, pension funds, or various benefit plans. Existing law provides that the crime be punished as a felony or a misdemeanor, as specified, if the amount unpaid exceeds \$500, and as a misdemeanor, if the amount is less than \$500. This bill would make it a crime, as described above, for an employer to fail to remit withholdings from an employee's wages that were made pursuant to state, local, or federal law. The bill would prescribe how recovered withholdings or court-imposed restitution, if any, are to be forwarded or paid. By broadening the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 10/10/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/10/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 718, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/10/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 400 Jackson D</a></p>	<p><b>Employment protections: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.</b> (1) Existing law provides protections to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Existing law prohibits an employer from taking adverse employment action against a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault who takes time off from work to attend to issues arising as a result of the domestic violence or sexual assault, as long as the employee complies with certain conditions. Existing law entitles an employee who is discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by his or her employer because the employee has taken time off for specified purposes, to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer. Under existing law, an employer who willfully refuses to</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 759, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/11/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Remove d Oppositi on</p>

	<p>rehire, promote, or otherwise restore an employee or former employee who has been determined to be eligible for rehiring or promotion by a grievance procedure or hearing authorized by law is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law authorizes an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or otherwise discriminated or retaliated against by his or her employer in violation of these provisions to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, as specified. This bill would extend these protections to victims of stalking. The bill would also prohibit an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee because of the employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking if the victim provides notice to the employer of the status or the employer has actual knowledge of the status. The bill would also require the employer to provide reasonable accommodations that may include the implementation of safety measures or procedures for a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as specified. Because a violation of the bill's requirements under certain circumstances would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 404 Jackson D</a></p>	<p><b>Fair employment: familial status.</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 or abridgment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. This bill would include "familial status," as defined, as an additional basis upon which the right to seek, obtain, and hold employment cannot be denied.</p>	<p>Amended: 7/3/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/30/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2013)</p>	<p>8/30/2013 A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 405 Padilla D</a></p>	<p><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 require a reusable grocery bag that a store is required to sell on and after July 1, 2016, to meet specified requirements. A violation of that requirement and the requirements that would be imposed upon grocery bag producers to submit certain laboratory test results would be subject to an administrative civil penalty assessed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The department would be required to deposit these penalties into the Reusable Bag Account, which would be created in the Integrated Waste Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement those requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/24/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/31/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2013)</p>	<p>5/31/2013 S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 435 Padilla D</a></p>	<p><b>Compensation: meal and rest or recovery periods.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) and establishes penalties for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest period. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including wage claims. This bill would make that prohibition applicable to any meal or rest or recovery period mandated by applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/10/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/10/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 719, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/10/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>



	Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill would require employers to pay employees for any rest period mandated by law, including any applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, that is not provided. The bill would require the rate of pay for the rest and recovery periods of piece-rate workers to be the average piece-rate wage, as specified. The bill would authorize a piece-rate worker, pursuant to a civil action or a claim filed with DLSE, to recover his or her unpaid average piece-rate wage for each rest or recovery period in which a violation of these provisions occurred. The bill would provide that it does not apply to an employee whose wages, hours, and working conditions are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that expressly addresses rest or recovery periods for employees paid on a piece-rate basis, or to employees exempt under specified law.				
<a href="#">SB 462</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Employment: compensation.</b> Existing law, except as specified, requires a court in any action brought for the nonpayment of wages, fringe benefits, or health and welfare or pension fund contributions, to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party if any party to the action requests attorney's fees and costs upon the initiation of the action. This bill would make the award of attorney's fees and costs where the prevailing party is not an employee contingent on a finding by the court that the employee brought the court action in bad faith.	Chapter ed: 8/26/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 142, Statutes of 2013.	8/26/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 465</a> <a href="#">Correa D</a>	<b>Packaging and labeling: containers: slack fill.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, enforcement of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The act prohibits specified persons from distributing any packaged commodity that is not in conformity with prescribed packaging and labeling requirements, except as provided. The act prohibits a container wherein commodities are packed to have a false bottom, false sidewalls, false lid or covering, or to be constructed or filled as to facilitate the perpetration of deception or fraud. The act prohibits a commodities container, or a food container subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act from being made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. The act provides that a container that does not allow a consumer to fully view its contents violates this provision if it contains nonfunctional slack fill. The act provides that nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to less than its capacity for other than specified reasons. However, existing law provides that these state provisions regarding food containers are operative only to the extent they are identical to specified federal requirements. This bill would instead define nonfunctional slack fill for all of these provisions as the empty space in a package that is filled to substantially less than its capacity for other than any one or more of the applicable reasons. The bill would provide that slack fill in a package shall not be used as grounds to allege a violation of the applicable provisions based solely on its presence in any of these types of packages unless it is nonfunctional slack fill, except that, for food containers, this would be operative only to the extent it is identical to the federal requirement. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 9/30/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/30/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 429, Statutes of 2013.	9/30/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">SB 477</a> <a href="#">Steinberg D</a>	<b>Foreign labor contractors: registration.</b> Existing federal law permits certain aliens to engage in employment in the United States under specified conditions.	Amende d: 1/6/20	1/9/2014-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	1/9/2014 S. APPR.	

	<p>Existing state law regulates the services of foreign labor contractors, as defined, with regard to contracts, recruitment procedures and representations, and information as to terms and conditions of employment. Existing law provides that any person who violates or induces a violation of the latter provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law also permits any person aggrieved by a violation of these provisions to bring an action for injunctive relief or damages, or both, and authorizes recovery of damages, costs, and reasonable attorney's fees, in an amount not less than \$500, if the aggrieved person prevails on the action. This bill would change the definition of a foreign labor contractor to mean a person who performs foreign labor contracting activity, as defined, and would require a foreign labor contractor to register with the Labor Commissioner and would impose certain conditions for registration, including payment of specified fees. The bill would require the commissioner to enforce and administer the registration and supervision of foreign labor contractors, and would authorize the commissioner to adopt regulations or policies and procedures to implement these provisions. The bill would prohibit a person from knowingly entering into an agreement for the services of a foreign labor contractor that is not registered with the commissioner. The bill would also require foreign labor contractors to disclose specified information and deposit with the commissioner a surety bond in a specified amount, for payment of any amount adjudicated against the foreign labor contractor, as a condition of registration, as specified. The bill would further require persons knowingly using the services of foreign labor contractors to obtain foreign workers to disclose specified information to the commissioner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>			
<p><a href="#">SB 482</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a></p>	<p><b>Point-of-sale systems.</b> Existing law provides the criteria and methodology, as specified, by which local officials are to measure and verify the accuracy of a point-of-sale system used by retail establishments as a means for determining the price of an item being purchased by a consumer. Existing law repeals those provisions on January 1, 2014. This bill would delete the repeal provision, thereby extending the operation of those provisions indefinitely. By directing local officials to follow a specified standard of inspection, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 8/27/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/27/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 166, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>8/27/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p><b>SPONS OR</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 483</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a></p>	<p><b>Hazardous materials: business and area plans.</b> (1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law establishes the respective responsibilities of unified program agencies, designated to implement that unified program locally and requires the secretary to establish a statewide information management system for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. This bill would revise and recast the area and business plan requirements and, among other things, would require instead that a unified program agency enforce these requirements. The bill would instead require the inspection program that is part of the unified program to include the onsite inspections of businesses and would delete the requirement to institute a data management system. The bill would require the unified program agency to provide to agencies that have certain shared responsibilities access to information collected in the statewide information management system and would require handlers to submit certain</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 9/29/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 419, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>9/28/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	

	information to that system, as specified. The bill would require a business owner, operator, or officially designated representative to annually review and certify that the information in the statewide information database has been verified and is complete, accurate, and up to date. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 498</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	<b>Solid waste: biomass conversion.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or "biomass conversion," as defined, if specified conditions are met. The act defines various terms, including "biomass conversion," for the purposes of the act. This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to include, in addition to controlled combustion, the use of conversion technology, as defined.	Amended: 1/7/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.	1/7/2014 S. E.Q.
<a href="#">SB 501</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Social networking Internet Web sites: privacy: minors.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Internet Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its site or online service to conspicuously post its privacy policy on its Internet Web site. Existing law also prescribes various prohibitions with regard to disclosures of personal information related to, among other things, driver's licenses, social security numbers, and direct marketing. This bill would require a social networking Internet Web site, as defined, to remove the personal identifying information, as defined, of any registered user that is accessible online, within 96 hours after his or her request and would also require removal of that information in that same manner regarding a user under 18 years of age upon request by the user's parent or legal guardian. The bill would also authorize a social networking Internet Web site to require a request submitted for the removal of personal identifying information to include a specified statement. The bill would not require removal or elimination of the personal identifying information if federal or state law otherwise requires the social networking Internet Web site to maintain the information. The bill would impose a civil penalty, not to exceed \$10,000, for each willful and knowing violation of these provisions.	Amended: 6/5/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/16/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(ASM). (Last location was A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. on 6/5/2013)	8/16/2013 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">SB 506</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a>	<b>Ephedrine: retail sale.</b> Existing law classifies controlled substances into 5 schedules, with the most restrictive limitations placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. A controlled substance in any of the schedules may be possessed or dispensed only upon a lawful prescription, as specified. Existing law does not classify ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine within any of these 5 schedules, but provides that it is a crime, punishable as specified, for a person in this state who engages in specified transactions involving those drugs to fail to submit a report to the Department of Justice of all of those transactions, or to fail to submit an application to, and obtain a permit for the conduct of that business from, the	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2013)	5/24/2013 S. 2 YEAR
				<b>Neutral</b>

	Department of Justice, as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of more than 3 packages or 9 grams of a nonprescription product containing ephedrine or the other drugs, as specified. This bill would instead provide that it is a misdemeanor, punishable as specified, for a retail distributor, except pursuant to a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner with prescriptive authority, to sell or distribute to a person specified amounts of nonprescription products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine within specified time limits, to sell or distribute any of those substances to a person whose information has generated an alert, or, except under specified conditions, to sell or distribute to a purchaser a nonprescription product containing any amount of those substances. The bill would contain provisions requiring the secure storage and monitoring of products containing any amount of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 529</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>Recycling: fast food facilities.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Plastic and Marine Pollution Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act and would define terms for the purposes of that act. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/24/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2013)	5/24/2013 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 607</a> <a href="#">Berryhill R</a>	<b>Employment: working hours.</b> Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. Under existing law, any person who violates the provisions regulating work hours is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow the employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 3/11/2013)	5/3/2013 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">SB 610</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Franchises.</b> The California Franchise Relations Act sets forth certain requirements related to the termination, nonrenewal, and transfer of franchises between a franchisor, subfranchisor, and franchisee, as those terms are defined. Existing law provides that any condition purporting to bind any person to waive compliance with the act is contrary to public policy and void. This bill would require these parties to deal with each other in good faith, as defined, and prohibit a franchisor or subfranchisor from restricting the right of a franchisee to join or participate in an association of franchisees to the extent the restriction is prohibited by existing law. The bill would authorize a franchisee to bring an action against a franchisor or subfranchisor who offers to sell, sells, fails to renew or transfer, or terminates a franchise in violation of these provisions for temporary and permanent injunctive relief, and damages caused thereby, or for rescission	Amended: 6/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/16/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(ASM). (Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 6/24/2013)	8/16/2013 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>

	<p>or other relief deemed appropriate by the court. The bill would additionally authorize a court in its discretion to award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff. The bill would also authorize a franchisor or subfranchisor who becomes liable to make payments for a violation of these provisions to recover contributions from any person who, if sued separately, would also have been liable to make the same payments. The bill would prohibit a franchisor or subfranchisor from requiring a franchisee to waive its rights as a condition of doing business with the franchisor or subfranchisor, and would provide that any waiver that is required as a condition of doing business shall be presumed unenforceable. The bill would authorize a franchisor or subfranchisor to enforce a waiver of rights under these provisions only if the waiver is knowing, voluntary, and not made as a condition of doing business with the franchisor or subfranchisor.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 617</a> <a href="#">Evans</a> D</p>	<p><b>California Environmental Quality Act.</b> (1) The California Environmental Quality Act, referred to as CEQA requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, referred to as an EIR on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would additionally require the above mentioned notices to be filed with both the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk and be posted by the county clerk for public review. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices within one business day, as defined, of receipt and stamp on the notice the date on which the notices were actually posted. By expanding the services provided by the lead agency and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices for at least 30 days. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to post the notices on a publicly available online database established and maintained by the office. The bill would require the office to stamp the notices with the date on which the notices were actually posted for online review and would require the notices to be posted for at least 30 days. The bill would authorize the office to charge an administrative fee not to exceed \$10 per notice filed. The bill would specify that a time period or limitation period specified by CEQA does not commence until the notice is actually posted for public review by the county clerk or is available in the online database, whichever is later. The bill would require the notice of determination to be filed solely by the lead agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/28/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/31/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2013)</p>	<p>5/31/2013 S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 621</a> <a href="#">Gaines</a> R</p>	<p><b>Vehicular air pollution: in-use, diesel-fueled vehicles.</b> Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law requires the state board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 13 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was T. &amp; H. on 4/2/2013)</p>	<p>5/3/2013 S. 2 YEAR</p>	



	contaminants, including standards for off-road and nonvehicle engine categories. This bill would require the state board to amend a specified regulation relating to the emissions restrictions of diesel particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria pollutants from in-use, diesel-fueled vehicles to extend by 5 years various compliance dates applicable to those vehicles.				
<a href="#">SB 622</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Taxation: sweetened beverage tax: Children's Health Promotion Fund.</b> Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2014, and until July 1, 2024, impose a tax on every distributor, as defined, for the privilege of distributing in this state bottled sweetened beverages, at a rate of \$0.01 per fluid ounce and for the privilege of distributing concentrates in this state, either as concentrate or as sweetened beverages derived from that concentrate, at the rate of \$0.01 per fluid ounce of sweetened beverage to be produced from concentrate. The tax would be administered by the State Board of Equalization and would be collected pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. This bill would exempt from the tax, among other things, the distribution in this state of bottled sweetened beverages or concentrate made by a distributor to another distributor registered with the board and supported by an exemption certificate that consists of a statement signed under penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2013-Held in committee and under submission.	5/23/2013 S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Oppose
<a href="#">SB 623</a> <a href="#">Gaines R</a>	<b>Food safety.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations providing for the issuance of permits to manufacturers, processors, or packers of a class of food that may be injurious to the health of any human or other animal that consumes the food by reason of contamination with micro-organisms during manufacture, packing, or storage. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/10/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 3/11/2013)	5/10/2013 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 626</a> <a href="#">Beall D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> Existing law establishes a worker's compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law creates the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation consisting of 8 voting members, that includes 4 voting members representing organized labor and 4 voting members representing employers. This bill would increase the number of commission voting members to 10 by adding one voting member representing injured workers and one additional voting member representing employers, appointed by the Governor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/9/2014-Set for hearing January 15.	1/8/2014 S. L. & I.R.	Oppose
<a href="#">SB 633</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a>	<b>CEQA.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act, referred to as CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify completion of, an environmental impact report, referred to as an EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant	Amended: 8/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/30/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/6/2013)	8/30/2013 A. 2 YEAR	

	<p>effect on the environment. CEQA prescribes certain requirements for the review of draft EIRs, as specified. CEQA prohibits a lead agency or responsible agency from requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR when an EIR has been prepared for a project pursuant to its provisions, unless one or more of specified events occurs, including, among other things, that new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the EIR was certified as complete, becomes available. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the office to review the guidelines once every 2 years and recommend proposed changes or amendments to the guidelines to the secretary. CEQA requires the guidelines to include a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and to exempt those classes of projects from CEQA. These are referred to as categorical exemptions. This bill would , for purposes of the new information exception to the prohibition on requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR, specify that the exception applies if new information that becomes available was not known and could not have been known by the lead agency or any responsible agency at the time the EIR was certified as complete. The bill would authorize the office, by July 1, 2015, to draft and transmit to the secretary revisions to the guidelines to include as a categorical exemption projects involving minor temporary uses of land and public gatherings that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment. The bill would require the secretary, if the Office of Planning and Research transmits the revisions to the secretary , to certify and adopt the proposed revisions to the guidelines by January 1, 2016 . Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project would fall within this categorical exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>			
<p><a href="#">SB 635</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a></p>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides that any on- or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, who sells, gives, or delivers to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would allow an on-sale licensee to apply to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to authorize, with or without conditions on the on-sale license , the selling, giving, delivering, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the local jurisdiction in which the licensee is located, as provided. This bill would require the applicant to notify specified persons of the application for additional hours and would provide a procedure for protest and hearing regarding the application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 4/17/2013)</p>	<p>5/3/2013 S. 2 YEAR</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 648</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a></p>	<p><b>Electronic cigarettes: restriction of use and advertising.</b> Existing law defines an electronic cigarette as a device that can provide an inhalable dose of nicotine by delivering an inhalable solution. Existing law, to the extent not preempted by federal law, makes it unlawful for a person to sell or otherwise furnish an electronic cigarette to a person under 18 years of age. This bill would extend the above-referenced restrictions and prohibitions against the smoking of tobacco</p>	<p>Amended: 8/5/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/16/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(ASM). (Last location was G.O. on 8/5/2013)</p>	<p>8/16/2013 A. 2 YEAR</p>

	products to include electronic cigarettes. By including electronic cigarettes within the restricted and prohibited activity, this bill would change the definition of a crime with respect to certain facilities, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 655</a> <a href="#">Wright D</a>	<b>Fair Employment and Housing Act: unlawful practices.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment, participate in a labor organization, and participate in employment training or apprenticeship programs without discrimination or abridgment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. Existing law authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice under these provisions to file a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and authorizes the department to bring a civil action on the behalf of the person in the case of a failure to eliminate an unlawful practice under these provisions. This bill would provide that, in a claim of discrimination or retaliation under these provisions, the person claiming to have been aggrieved shall prevail if he or she has proven that a protected characteristic or activity was a substantial motivating factor, as defined, in the employment action or decision. If an employer pleads and proves that it would have made the same employment action or decision at the same time, without considering the protected characteristic or activity, the remedies available to the employee would be limited as specified. In addition, if an employer pleads and proves that it would have made the same employment action or decision at the same time without considering the protected characteristic or activity, the bill would authorize injunctive relief and attorney's and expert's fees against the employer and would require a specified civil penalty to be paid by that employer to the employee.	Vetoed: 10/10/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/10/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2013 S. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 667</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a>	<b>Retail sale of shelled eggs.</b> Existing law prohibits a shelled egg from being sold or contracted for sale for human consumption in California if it is the product of an egg-laying hen that was confined on a farm or place that is not in compliance with animal care standards. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would instead prohibit a shelled egg from being sold or contracted for sale for human consumption in California if the seller knows or should have known that the egg is the product of an egg-laying hen that was confined on a farm or place that is not in compliance with animal care standards.	Chapter ed: 10/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/7/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 625, Statutes of 2013.	10/7/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>SPONSOR</b>
<a href="#">SB 672</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), under which nutrition assistance benefits are allocated to each state by the federal government. Under existing state law, the CalFresh program, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires that the eligibility of households be determined to the extent permitted by federal law, and requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a program of categorical eligibility for CalFresh in accordance with federal law. Existing law requires each county welfare department to carry out the local administrative responsibilities of this program, subject to the supervision of the department and to rules and regulations adopted by the department. This bill would require the department to issue guidance to simplify the verification of dependent care	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 568, Statutes of 2013	10/4/2013 S. CHAPTERED	

	expense deductions necessary to determine a household's eligibility for, or the benefit level of, CalFresh. The bill would require that the guidance establish that dependent care expenses shall be considered verified upon receipt of a self-certified statement of monthly dependent care expenses, unless federal law requires, or the county human services agency requests, additional documentation, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions until regulations are adopted, and would require the department to adopt regulations on or before January 1, 2015.				
<a href="#">SB 673</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>County employees' retirement: Contra Costa County.</b> The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes counties and districts to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. The law defines a district for these purposes and includes specified county retirement systems within that definition. The law generally provides that the personnel of a county retirement system are county employees, but also authorizes the board of retirement in specified counties to appoint certain personnel who are designated employees of the retirement system. This bill would make the Contra Costa County retirement system for purposes of the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937. The bill would authorize the board of retirement to appoint a retirement administrator and other personnel as required to accomplish the necessary work of the board and would authorize the administrator to make appointments on its behalf. The bill would provide that these employees are employees of the retirement system, not the county, and would except them from civil service provisions and merit system rules that would otherwise apply. The bill would make the retirement board a public agency for purposes of collective bargaining and provide that the compensation of the personnel so employed by the board is an expense of the system. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/9/2014-Re-referred to Com. on P.E. & R. Set for hearing January 13.	1/9/2014 S. P.E. & R.	
<a href="#">SB 700</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>	<b>Natural resources: parks: carryout bags.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. Existing law provides for the enforcement of those provisions by local agencies and by the state and requires the civil penalties collected by the state to be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement these requirements. This bill would require a retail establishment, as defined, to collect a charge of \$0.05 for each single-use carryout bag provided to a customer. The bill would require the retail establishment to retain \$0.005 of that charge and would allow a retail establishment to retain an additional \$0.005 if the retail establishment credits the consumer no less than \$0.05 for each carryout bag provided by the consumer for packaging his or her purchases, and meets other requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2013-Held in committee and under submission.	5/23/2013 S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 727</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Medical waste: pharmaceutical product stewardship program.</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. Existing law requires, among other things,	Amended: 4/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013)	5/3/2013 S. 2 YEAR	

	<p>that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. This bill would require a producer of a pharmaceutical sold in the state to, individually or through a stewardship organization, to submit a plan, on or before January 1, 2015, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development of a program to collect, transport, and process home-generated pharmaceutical drugs and to include specified aspects, including the minimum amount of collection sites, including by January 1, 2016, at least one collection service within 10 miles per person in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 731</a> <a href="#">Steinberg D</a></p>	<p><b>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. CEQA establishes time periods within which a person is required to bring a judicial action or proceeding to challenge a public agency's action taken pursuant to CEQA. This bill would provide that aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project, as defined, on an infill site, as defined, within a transit priority area, as defined, shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment. The bill would require the office to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, and the secretary to certify and adopt, revisions to the guidelines for the implementation of CEQA establishing thresholds of significance for noise and transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas. The bill would require the office, on or before July 1, 2015, to prepare, develop, and transmit to the secretary recommended proposed changes or amendments to the guidelines establishing criteria for a lead agency to assess the need for translating specified notices into non-English languages and requirements for the posting of those notices in non-English languages. Because the bill would require the development of guidelines that would require a lead agency to translate notices into non-English languages and to post those translated notices, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the office to produce a report on economic displacement and would require the office to publicly circulate a draft of the report. The bill would require the lead agency, in making specified findings, to make those findings available to the public at least 10 days prior to the adoption of the findings and to provide</p>	<p>Amended: 9/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/13/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was L. GOV. on 9/11/2013)</p>	<p>9/13/2013 A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>



	specified notice of the availability of the findings for public review. Because the bill would require the lead agency to make the draft finding available for public review and to provide specified notices to the public, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant for specified projects, to, among other things, prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, EIRs, or other environmental documents for specified projects. Because the bill would require a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings as provided, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the tolling of the time period in which a person is required to bring a judicial action or proceeding challenging a public agency's action taken pursuant to CEQA through a tolling agreement that does not exceed 4 years. The bill would authorize the extension of the tolling agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 737</a> <a href="#">Huff R</a>	<b>Appeals: representative actions.</b> Existing law specifies the judgments and orders from which an appeal may be taken to the court of appeal. This bill would allow appeal of an order granting or denying class action certification, at the discretion of the court of appeal. The bill would specify various factors the court would be required to consider in determining whether to allow the appeal.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/10/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 4/30/2013)	5/10/2013 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 747</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>Public health impact assessments.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate various consumer products, including food and drugs, for the protection of the people of the state. This bill, known as the Public Health Epidemic Prevention Act of 2014, would authorize the department to submit a written request to the manufacturer or a group of manufacturers of a contributing product, as defined, to submit a written response to the department's determination that the product is a contributing product. The bill would require the written response to contain specified information, including a risk assessment of adverse public health impacts and a mitigation plan for those impacts. The bill would authorize the department to charge the manufacturer of the contributing product an amount not exceeding \$20,000 for the reasonable costs of reviewing the risk assessment and mitigation document .	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/7/2014-Set for hearing January 15.	1/6/2014 S. HEALTH	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 761</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>Personal income taxes: voluntary contributions: School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes an individual to contribute amounts in excess of his or her tax liability for the support of specified funds, including the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund. Existing law requires the moneys deposited in the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the State Department of Education for the sole purpose of assisting pupils in California pursuant to the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act by providing school supplies and health-related products to homeless children through competitive grant programs, as provided. This bill would instead require the same moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be allocated to the State Department of Education for distribution to a single nonprofit organization, exempt from taxation, for the sole purpose of assisting pupils in California pursuant to the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act by providing grants of school supplies and health-related products to partnering learning education agencies, as provided.	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/9/2014-Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	1/9/2014 S. G. & F.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 766</a>	<b>Ancillary day care centers.</b> Existing law requires a person 18 years of age or	Amended: 1/6/2014	1/6/2014-From committee	1/6/2014	

<a href="#">Yee D</a>	older who provides child care or child care supervision in an ancillary day care center, as defined, to be registered as a trustline provider, as specified. A person is prohibited from being a trustline provider if he or she is not eligible to obtain a child care license. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to charge a fee to each trustline applicant who provides care in an ancillary day care center that is equal to the total amount required by the department to process applications and maintain the trustline registry for these providers. Under existing law, moneys collected by the department to implement the trustline provisions are continuously appropriated to the department without regard to fiscal year for expenditure to implement the trustline provisions. This bill would, in addition, require a person who is otherwise responsible for engaging with children cared for in an ancillary day care center to be registered as a trustline provider. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	d: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	S. APPR.	
<a href="#">SB 768 De León D</a>	<b>Cigarette and tobacco products taxes: California Tobacco Tax Act of 2014.</b> The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the violation of which is a crime, imposes a tax on every distributor of cigarettes and tobacco products at specified rates, including additional taxes imposed under the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988 (Proposition 99) and the California Families and Children Act of 1998 (Proposition 10). A provision of that law imposes a tax upon the distribution of tobacco products at a tax rate that is equivalent to the combined rate of all taxes imposed on cigarettes, which is deposited in specified accounts. This bill would, on or after the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 90 days on or after the effective date of the bill, impose an additional tax on the distribution of cigarettes at the rate of \$0.10 for each cigarette distributed; would require a dealer and a wholesaler to file a return with the State Board of Equalization showing the number of cigarettes in its possession or under its control on that date, and impose a related floor stock tax; and would require a licensed cigarette distributor to file a return with the board and pay a cigarette indicia adjustment tax for cigarette tax stamps in its possession or under its control on that date. Because the bill would impose an additional tax on 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.	Amended: 5/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2013-Held in committee and under submission.	5/23/2013 S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 770 Jackson D</a>	<b>Unemployment compensation: disability benefits: paid family leave.</b> Under existing law, the family temporary disability insurance program provides up to 6 weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, domestic partner, or to bond with a minor child within one year of the birth or placement of the child in connection with foster care or adoption. These benefits are payable for family temporary disability leaves that begin on and after July 1, 2004. This bill would, beginning on July 1, 2014, expand the scope of the family temporary disability program to include time off to care for a seriously ill grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or parent-in-law, as defined. The bill would also make conforming and clarifying changes in provisions relating to family temporary disability compensation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/24/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 350, Statutes of 2013.	9/24/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 787 Berryhill R</a>	<b>Environmental quality: the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act , or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as	Amended: 4/18/2013	5/3/2013-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2).	5/3/2013 S. 2 YEAR	

	<p>defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report , or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would enact the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act and would specify the environmental review required pursuant to CEQA for projects related to specified environmental topical areas. For a judicial action or proceeding filed challenging an action taken by a lead agency on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA, the bill would prohibit a cause of action that (1) relates any topical area or criteria for which compliance obligations are identified or (2) challenges the environmental document if: (A) the environmental document discloses compliance with applicable environmental law, (B) the project conforms with the use designation, density, or building intensity in an applicable plan, as defined, and (C) the project approval incorporates applicable mitigation requirements into the environmental document. The bill would provide that the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act only applies if the lead agency or project applicant has agreed to provide to the public in a readily accessible electronic format an annual compliance report prepared pursuant to the mitigation monitoring and reporting program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>(Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013)</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 791</a> <a href="#">Wyland</a> R</p>	<p><b>Motor vehicle fuel tax: rate adjustment.</b> Existing law, as of July 1, 2010, exempts the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, motor vehicle fuel from specified sales and use taxes and increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, as provided. Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to annually adjust the excise tax rate for the state's next fiscal year so that the revenues from the sales and use tax exemption and motor vehicle fuel excise tax increase are revenue neutral. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the State Board of Equalization adjust the rate of the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, and instead would require the Department of Finance to annually calculate that rate and report that calculated rate to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The rate for the state's next fiscal year would remain the same as the rate of the current fiscal year or would decrease, as provided. This bill would further state that the rate may increase upon a further act by the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>4/29/2013-Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>4/11/2013 S. T. &amp; H.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 809</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier</a> D</p>	<p><b>Controlled substances: reporting.</b> (1) Existing law classifies certain controlled substances into designated schedules. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) for the electronic monitoring of the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances by all practitioners authorized to prescribe or dispense these controlled substances. This bill would establish the CURES Fund within the State Treasury to receive funds to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Department of Justice for the purposes of funding CURES, and would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter 9/27/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/27/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>9/27/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>

<p><a href="#">SB 820</a> <b>Committee on Governmental Organization</b></p>	<p><b>State government.</b> (1) Existing law and the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 2012 (GRP 2), effective on July 3, 2012, and operative on July 1, 2013, assigns and reorganizes the functions of state government among executive officers and agencies by creating the following general agency structure in the executive branch: Business, Consumer Services, and Housing; Government Operations; Corrections and Rehabilitation; Labor and Workforce Development; California Health and Human Services; Environmental Protection; Natural Resources; and Transportation. In creating the new general agency structure, existing law and the GRP 2, abolished certain existing state entities and offices, including, among others, the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and its secretary, and created new ones, including, but not limited to, the Transportation Agency and its secretary. This bill would generally enact the statutory changes to make conforming name changes to properly reflect the assignment and reorganization of the functions of state government among the newly established executive entities and officers, including, among others, changing the name Department of Real Estate to Bureau of Real Estate and the California Emergency Management Agency to the Office of Emergency Services. This bill would also reallocate certain duties of abolished and reorganized executive entities and officers to newly established and existing ones. This bill would specifically authorize the Governor to appoint up to 4 deputies for the Secretary of Transportation, up to 3 deputies for the Secretary of Government Operations, and up to 3 deputies for the Secretary of Business, Consumer Services, and Housing under certain conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 9/26/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>9/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 353, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>9/26/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 835</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a></p>	<p><b>Food-producing animals: medically important antimicrobial drugs.</b> Under existing law, the Secretary of Food and Agriculture has the responsibility of ensuring that food products are not adulterated and that they are capable for use as human food. A violation of the laws and regulations relating to the adulteration of livestock or poultry products is a crime, punishable as specified. Existing law regulates the sale of livestock drugs by the secretary, and requires livestock drugs to be registered. This bill would prohibit the secretary from registering a medically important antimicrobial drug, as defined, for use on a food-producing animal, unless prescribed requirements are met. The bill would provide that a medically important antimicrobial drug currently registered with the department that does not meet the prescribed requirements has until January 1, 2017, to meet the prescribed requirements and reregister with the secretary. The bill would require a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as described, to exist prior to the use of a medically important antimicrobial drug. Because a violation of the bill's provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduc ed: 1/6/2 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/7/2014-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 6.</p>	<p>1/6/2014 S. PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 844</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a></p>	<p><b>Elections: ballot measure contributions.</b> Existing law requires each campaign committee formed or existing primarily to support or oppose a statewide ballot measure to file with the Secretary of State periodic reports identifying the sources and amounts of contributions received during specified periods. Existing law, including the Political Reform Act of 1974, also specifies information required to be included in the statewide ballot pamphlet for each statewide ballot measure to be voted upon. This bill would require the Secretary of State to post on his or her Internet Web site, for each statewide ballot measure, a list of the 10 highest</p>	<p>Introduc ed: 1/8/2 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/9/2014-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 8.</p>	<p>1/8/2014 S. PRINT</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>

	<p>contributors of \$50,000 or more who have made the largest cumulative amount of contributions to campaign committees formed or existing primarily to support or oppose that ballot measure. The bill would require the Secretary of State to update each list of contributors at specified intervals up until 2 business days before the election and to post a final version of each list by a specified date after the election. In addition, the bill would require the statewide ballot pamphlet to include a printed statement that refers voters to the Secretary of State's Internet Web site for the above-described lists of contributors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<a href="#">SCA 4 Liu D</a>	<p><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 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for local transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements. This measure would prohibit a local government from expending any revenues derived from a special transportation tax approved by 55% of the voters at any time prior to the completion of a statutorily identified capital project funded by revenues derived from another special tax of the same local government that was approved by a 2/3 vote. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/28/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/29/2013-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>8/29/2013 S. APPR.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">SCA 7 Wolk D</a>	<p><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, if the proposition meets specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 2/26/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/27/2013-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>6/27/2013 S. APPR.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">SCA 8 Corbett D</a>	<p><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, if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/21/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/29/2013-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>8/29/2013 S. APPR.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">SCA 9 Corbett D</a>	<p><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</p>	<p>Amended: 5/21/2013</p>	<p>6/27/2013-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>6/27/2013 S. APPR.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>



	special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for community and economic development projects, as specified, requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition , if the proposition proposing the tax contains specified requirements . The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>			
<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 , if the proposition proposing the tax contains specified requirements . The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.	Amended: 5/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2013-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/27/2013 S. APPR.	<b>Oppose</b>

Total Measures: 175

Total Tracking Forms: 175