



## CGA Website Report Friday, July 07, 2017

Measure/ Author	Summary	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Position
<a href="#">AB 1</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a>	<p><b>Transportation funding.</b> (1)Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a \$0.012 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, an increase of \$38 in the annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a new \$165 annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, applicable to zero-emission motor vehicles, as defined, and certain miscellaneous revenues described in (7) below that are not restricted as to expenditure by Article XIX of the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	1/19/2017-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.	1/19/2017 A. TRANS.	
<a href="#">AB 5</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a>	<p><b>Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.</b> Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. 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. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation</p>	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/20/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Watch</b>

	of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.				
<a href="#">AB 9 Garcia, Cristina D</a>	<b>Sales and use taxes: exemption: sanitary napkins: tampons: menstrual sponges and menstrual cups.</b> Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2018, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tampons, sanitary napkins, menstrual sponges, and menstrual cups. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	5/24/2017 A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	
<a href="#">AB 12 Cooley D</a>	<b>State government: administrative regulations: review.</b> Existing law authorizes various state entities to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations for various specified purposes. The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law and a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to review the proposed changes for, among other things, consistency with existing state regulations. This bill would require each state agency to, on or before January 1, 2020, review that agency's regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date, to revise those identified regulations, as provided, and report to the Legislature and Governor, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021.	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	Support
<a href="#">AB 14 Gomez D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</b> (1)Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 7/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E. & R. Read second time and amended.	5/1/2017 A. E. & R.	
<a href="#">AB 29 Nazarian D</a>	<b>Pharmacy benefit managers.</b> Existing law requires a pharmacy benefit manager that reimburses a contracting pharmacy for a drug on a maximum allowable cost basis to provide the contracting pharmacy with specified information regarding the data used to determine the maximum allowable cost of a drug. This bill would require, except as provided, a pharmacy benefit manager to disclose certain information to a purchaser, including, among other things, the aggregate amount of rebates, retrospective utilization discounts, and other income that the pharmacy benefit manager would receive from a pharmaceutical manufacturer or labeler in connection with drug benefits related to the purchaser. The bill would excuse a pharmacy benefit manager from making these disclosures unless the purchaser agrees to keep any proprietary information disclosed to it pursuant to these provisions confidential, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/11/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 44 Reyes D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: medical treatment: terrorist attacks: workplace violence.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the	Amended: 6/29/20	6/29/2017-In committee: Hearing postponed by	5/24/2017 S. L. & I.R.	

	Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Under existing law, an employer must provide reasonably required treatments, including, but not limited to, medical and surgical treatment, to cure or relieve an employee's injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires an employer to establish a utilization review process to review, approve, modify, or deny a treatment claim. This bill would require employers to provide immediately accessible advocacy services to employees, including first responders, injured in the course of employment by an act of domestic terrorism, as defined, and would require employer-appointed advocates to assist employees and others to obtain approval for medical treatments, as specified. The bill would establish a disputable presumption that physician-requested treatment is appropriate, set parameters for approving or denying treatment, and create processes for when treatment is denied. The bill would apply retroactively to employees and first responders injured in an act of domestic terrorism before January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	17 <a href="#">Text</a>	committee. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. & I.R.		
<a href="#">AB 46 Cooper D</a>	<b>Employers: wage discrimination.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that one or more specific factors, reasonably applied, account for the entire wage differential. Existing law also similarly prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of another race or ethnicity for substantially similar work. This bill would define "employer" for those purposes to include public and private employers. The bill would specify that a public employer is not subject to the misdemeanor provision. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/27/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	6/26/2017 S. JUD.	
<a href="#">AB 61 Holden D</a>	<b>State Compensation Insurance Fund: board.</b> Existing law establishes the State Compensation Insurance Fund to be administered by a board of directors for the purpose of transacting workers' compensation insurance and other public employment-related insurances, as specified. Under existing law, the board is composed of 11 members, 9 of whom are appointed by the Governor. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint the chairperson and one board member from organized labor, as well as appointing board members, other than the labor member, who have specified qualifications. This bill would require one of the board members that the Governor appoints to be a current or former small business owner who is or has been a small business owner for more than 5 years and who is a State Compensation Insurance Fund policyholder, as specified. The bill would require the exemption from specified qualifications that currently applies to the labor member to also apply to the small business owner member. The bill would provide that the small business owner member shall be appointed to the first board vacancy that is not left by the labor member or the member with an auditing background.	Amended: 7/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.	7/5/2017 S. THIRD READING	
<a href="#">AB 162 Cervantes D</a>	<b>Income taxation: credits.</b> Existing law allows a credit against the taxes imposed under the Corporation Tax Law and the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2025, in an amount as provided in a written agreement between the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and the taxpayer, agreed upon by the California Competes Tax Credit Committee, and based on specified factors, including the number of jobs the taxpayer will create or retain in the state and the amount of investment in the state by the taxpayer.	Amended: 6/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/26/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	6/8/2017 S. GOV. & F.	

	Existing law provides for the allocation of credit amounts through the 2017–18 fiscal year and limits the aggregate amount of credit that may be allocated in a fiscal year. Existing law defines “small business” for these purposes as a trade or business, except as specified, that has an aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances reportable to the state, of less than \$2,000,000 during the previous taxable year. This bill, to be known as the Small Business Tax Cut Act of 2017, would, for allocations for the 2018–19 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, define “small business” as having 50 or fewer full-time equivalent employees, on average, in the current and 2 preceding tax years.				
<a href="#">AB 164 Arambula</a> D	<b>Food assistance.</b> Existing law provides the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), administered in California as CalFresh, under which each county distributes nutrition assistance benefits provided by the federal government to eligible households. Existing state law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system. This bill would require, on and after July 1, 2018, the department to develop a mechanism to respond to changing needs for food assistance and to allow the department flexibility to provide nutrition benefits for specific populations. The bill would set forth criteria for the mechanism, including requiring the mechanism to be designed to issue nutrition benefits using EBT and designed in a manner that can target various populations, depending on the purpose of the specific benefit. The bill would also require that benefits be provided under the mechanism contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/28/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/27/2017 S. APPR.	
<a href="#">AB 168 Eggman</a> D	<b>Employers: salary information.</b> Existing law imposes various restrictions on employers with respect to applicants for employment. A violation of those restrictions is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit an employer from seeking salary history information about an applicant for employment and would require an employer, upon reasonable request, to provide the pay scale for a position to an applicant for employment. The bill would apply to all employers, including state and local government employers and the Legislature. The bill would specify that a violation of its provisions would not be subject to the misdemeanor provision.	Amended: 6/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/21/2017-Referred to Com. on P.E. & R.	6/21/2017 S. P.E. & R.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 178 Eggman</a> D	<b>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</b> (1) Under existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state is required to have a minimum refund value. A distributor is required to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department for, among other things, the payment of refund values. The act defines the term “beverage” for purposes of the act to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, as specified. The act excludes from the definition of “beverage,” among other products, any product sold in a container that is not an aluminum beverage container, a glass container, a plastic beverage container, or a bimetal container. This bill would eliminate reference to the material from which a beverage container is made in defining the terms “beverage” and “beverage container.” Because redemption payments for the previously excluded beverage container material types made subject to the act by this bill would be deposited in a	Amended: 4/24/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/25/2017-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/20/2017 A. NAT. RES.	

	continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 195 Obernolte R</a>	<b>Local initiative measures: ballot printing specifications.</b> Existing law requires that the ballots used when voting upon a proposed county, city, or district ordinance submitted to the voters as an initiative measure have printed on them a specified statement describing the nature of the proposed ordinance. This bill would extend these ballot requirements to any measure submitted to the voters that is proposed by a local governing body or submitted to the voters as an initiative or referendum measure. The bill would require the statement describing the measure to be a true and impartial synopsis of the proposed measure, as specified. By expanding the local measures to which the ballot requirements apply, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrolled: 7/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/3/2017-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	7/3/2017 A. ENROLLMENT
<a href="#">AB 249 Gomez D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</b> (1) Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. (2) The act defines "expenditure" as a payment, a forgiveness of a loan, a payment of a loan by a third party, or an enforceable promise to make a payment, unless it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it is not made for political purposes. This bill would describe circumstances in which a payment would be made for political purposes within the meaning of the definition of "expenditure." (3) The act prohibits a candidate, committee, or slate mailer organization from expending campaign funds to pay for specified telephone calls that advocate support of, or opposition to, a candidate, ballot measure, or both, unless the name of the organization that authorized or paid for the call is disclosed to the recipient of the call during the course of each call. This bill would instead apply these requirements to a candidate, a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, a political party committee, and a slate mailer organization that expends campaign funds to pay for such telephone calls. (4) The act also requires advertisements, as defined, to include prescribed disclosure statements, including, among others, a requirement that the disclosure statements include the names of the persons who made the 2 highest cumulative contributions, as defined, to the committee paying for the advertisement. This bill would repeal and recast provisions of the act relating to advertisement disclosure statements. The bill would revise the definition of "advertisement" to exclude a number of communications, including communications that involve wearing apparel, sky writing, and certain electronic media communications, as specified. The bill would prohibit specified entities from sending a mass electronic mailing, as defined, unless the name of the candidate or committee are shown in the electronic mailing preceded by the words "Paid for by" in at least the same size font as a majority of the text in the mass electronic mailing. The bill would also replace existing advertisement disclosure statements with newly prescribed disclosure statements that identify the name of the committee paying for the advertisement and the top contributors to that committee. The bill would define "top contributors" for purposes of these provisions as the persons from whom the committee paying for the advertisement received its 3 highest cumulative	Amended: 6/20/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/21/2017- Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	6/21/2017 S. RLS.

	<p>contributions, as specified. The bill would exempt certain committees, including committees that make independent expenditures totaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year, from the requirement to disclose the top contributors in advertisement disclosure statements. The bill would also prescribe location and format criteria for the disclosure statements that are specific to radio and telephone, television and video, print, and electronic media advertisements.(5)The act prohibits a person from making a contribution as an intermediary on behalf of another person without disclosing to the recipient of the contribution specified information about both the intermediary and the source of the contribution. The act also prohibits a person from making a contribution to a committee on the condition or with the agreement that it will be contributed to a particular candidate unless the contribution is disclosed in compliance with those requirements for contributions made by an intermediary.This bill would prohibit a person from making a contribution to a committee or candidate that is earmarked unless the contribution is disclosed in compliance with the requirements for contributions made by an intermediary. The bill would also describe circumstances in which a contribution is deemed to be earmarked.(6)Because a violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.(7)The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes upon a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and compliance with specified procedural requirements.This bill would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 274</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina</a> D</p>	<p><b>Sales and use taxes: exemption: food products.</b> Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. These laws provide various exemptions from these taxes, including an exemption for food products, which, pursuant to Proposition 163, approved by the voters on November 3, 1992, are required to include, among other items, candy, confectionery, and snack foods.This bill, on and after July 1, 2019, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of those certain, food products for human consumption subject to those taxes pursuant to Assembly Constitutional Amendment 2 of the 2017–18 Regular Session, except for food products that are candy or confectionery, as defined, or processed snacks, as defined.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/1/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>5/15/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>3/20/2017 A. REV. &amp; TAX</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 315</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D</p>	<p><b>Pharmacy benefit management.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. Existing law also imposes requirements on audits of pharmacy services provided to beneficiaries of a health benefit plan, as specified.This bill would require pharmacy benefit managers, as defined, to be licensed by the Department of Managed Health Care, as prescribed. The bill would require the department to develop an application for new and renewed licenses, and would specify certain information to be provided</p>	<p>Amended: 5/30/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>7/5/2017-Action From HEALTH: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</p>	<p>7/5/2017 S. APPR.</p>	

	in those applications. The bill would authorize the department to charge a license fee for a new or renewed license, as specified. The bill would authorize the director of the department to assess a civil penalty against a pharmacy benefit manager that conducts business in the state without a current license, and would authorize the director to revoke, suspend, or place on probational status the license of a pharmacy benefit manager under specified circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 319 Stone, Mark D</a>	<b>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is 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 prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.	Introduced: 2/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 A. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 345 Ridley-Thomas D</a>	<b>Municipal code violations.</b> (1)Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2023, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would, for violations of a city building and safety code determined to be an infraction, increase the amounts of the fines to \$134 for a first violation, \$668 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$1,336 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 7/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	6/14/2017 S. GOV. & F.	
<a href="#">AB 347 Chau D</a>	<b>Weights and measures: inspection: fees.</b> Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge fees, not to exceed the county's total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by sealers described above, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge fees to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2022, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2022.	Introduced: 2/8/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	5/18/2017 S. B., P. & E.D.	
<a href="#">AB 351 Melendez R</a>	<b>Transportation funding.</b> (1)Existing law provides for loans of revenues from various transportation funds and accounts to the General Fund, with various repayment dates specified. This bill, with respect to any loans made to the General Fund from specified transportation funds and accounts with a repayment date of January 1, 2019, or later, would require the loans to be	Introduced: 2/8/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/21/2017)(May be	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	

	repaid by December 31, 2018.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		acted upon Jan 2018)		
<a href="#">AB 373</a> <a href="#">Melendez R</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> Existing law prohibits any person, firm, or corporation, other than an insurer admitted to transact workers' compensation insurance, from contracting to administer claims of self-insured employers as third-party administrators unless they are in possession of a certificate of consent to administer self-insured employers' workers' compensation claims.This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the those provisions.	Introduced: 2/9/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/9/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 378</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Cristina D</a>	<b>Greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants.</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. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.This bill would additionally require the state board to consider and account for the social costs of the emissions of greenhouse gases when adopting those rules and regulations. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt or amend regulations that establish a market-based compliance mechanism, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to complement direct emissions reduction measures in ensuring that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt no-trade zones or facility-specific declining greenhouse gas emissions limits where facilities' emissions contribute to a cumulative pollution burden that creates a significant health impact.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/30/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/1/2017-Read third time. Refused passage. Motion to reconsider on the next legislative day made by Assembly Member Cristina Garcia. (FAILED)	5/30/2017 A. RECONSIDERATION	
<a href="#">AB 391</a> <a href="#">Chiu D</a>	<b>Medi-Cal: asthma preventive services.</b> Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law authorizes, at the option of the state, preventive services, as defined, to be provided by practitioners other than physicians or other licensed practitioners.This bill, which would be known as the Asthma Preventive Services Program Act of 2017, would require the department to seek an amendment to its Medicaid state plan to include qualified asthma preventive services providers, as defined, as providers of asthma preventive services, as defined, for individuals with poorly controlled asthma, under the Medi-Cal program. The bill would require the department to approve at least 2 governmental or nongovernmental accrediting bodies with expertise in asthma to review and approve training curricula for qualified asthma preventive services providers, as specified, and would require the curricula to be, at a minimum, 16 hours of instruction on specified topics. The bill would require an individual to satisfy specified educational and experience requirements in order to become a qualified asthma preventive services provider and would require any entity or supervising licensed provider who employs or contracts with a qualified asthma preventive services provider to comply with specified requirements. The bill would authorize the department to seek any federal waivers or other state plan amendments as necessary to implement these provisions and would require these provisions to be implemented only if and to the extent that all necessary federal	Amended: 6/19/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-Action From HEALTH: Do pass as amended.To APPR..	7/5/2017 S. APPR.	



	approvals are obtained and federal financial participation is available.				
<a href="#">AB 392 Lackey R</a>	<b>Conspiracy: shoplifting.</b> Existing law makes it a crime, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, for 2 or more persons to conspire to commit any crime. This bill would specify that the crime of conspiracy occurs when 2 or more persons conspire to commit shoplifting, and that the punishment for that conspiracy offense would be a felony, as specified. The bill would provide that conspiracy to commit shoplifting would be known as "organized retail crime." This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/9/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 401 Aguiar-Curry D</a>	<b>Pharmacy: remote dispensing site pharmacy: telepharmacy.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, requires the California State Board of Pharmacy, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs, to license and regulate the practice of pharmacy, including pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacies. This bill would require the board to issue a remote dispensing site pharmacy license to a supervising pharmacy, as defined, of a remote dispensing site pharmacy, as defined, if all the requirements for licensure are met for the purpose of increasing access to dispensing or pharmaceutical care services in the geographic area in which the remote dispensing site pharmacy is located. The bill would require a remote dispensing site pharmacy to use a telepharmacy system, as specified, and would prohibit pharmacy services from being provided at a remote dispensing site pharmacy if the telepharmacy system is unavailable. The bill would require a remote dispensing site pharmacy to be located in a medically underserved area, as defined, unless otherwise approved by the board. The bill would authorize a pharmacy located in this state to serve as a supervising pharmacy to provide telepharmacy services for one remote dispensing site pharmacy. The bill would require a remote dispensing site pharmacy to utilize specified security communications systems and security systems. The bill would prohibit a remote dispensing site pharmacy from being located in any state facility and would prohibit a remote dispensing site pharmacy from being located or operated for the purpose of displacing state employees. The bill would require a remote dispensing site pharmacy that dispenses more than 300 prescriptions per day, calculated each calendar year, to cease being a remote dispensing site pharmacy and authorizes the remote dispensing site pharmacy to become a full-service pharmacy if it meets all the requirements for licensure as a pharmacy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 7/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	6/14/2017 S. B., P. & E.D.	
<a href="#">AB 417 Wood D</a>	<b>Health coverage: small employers.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange) within state government for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans, and specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange. Existing law requires the board to establish the Small Business Health Options Program, otherwise referred to as the SHOP Program, separate from the activities of the board related to the individual market, to assist qualified small employers in facilitating the enrollment of their employees in qualified health plans offered through the Exchange in the small employer market in a manner consistent with a specified provision of the federal act. This bill would change the name of	Amended: 4/27/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/24/2017-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	5/24/2017 S. HEALTH	

	the SHOP Program to the Covered California for Small Business Exchange and make related conforming changes.				
<a href="#">AB 428</a> <a href="#">Ridley-Thomas D</a>	<b>Local government: the Ralph M. Brown Act.</b> The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency be open and public, except that closed sessions may be held under prescribed circumstances. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law provided that the teleconferenced meeting or proceeding complies with all otherwise applicable requirements and provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, authorizes a health authority that conducts a teleconference meeting to count members who are outside the jurisdiction of the authority toward the establishment of a quorum when participating in the teleconference if at least 50% of the number of members that would establish a quorum are present within the boundaries of the territory over which the authority exercises jurisdiction, and the health authority provides a teleconference number, and associated access codes, if any, that allows any person to call in to participate in the meeting, as specified. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions relating to the establishment of a quorum for teleconferenced meetings of a health authority indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/9/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/29/2017-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	6/29/2017 S. THIRD READING	
<a href="#">AB 442</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a>	<b>Employer liability: small business and microbusiness.</b> Under existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health investigates complaints that a workplace is not safe and may issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Under existing law, certain violations of that act or a standard, order, or special order authorized by the act are a crime. This bill would prohibit the division from commencing any enforcement action for any nonserious violation, as defined, against any employer where the employer is a small business or microbusiness, as defined, without first giving the employer written notice and providing the employer 30 days to correct the violation. The bill would authorize the division to assess a reasonable fee to cover its costs not to exceed \$50.	Introduced: 2/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/27/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 476</a> <a href="#">Gipson D</a>	<b>Vehicular air pollution: heavy-duty 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 defines a heavy-duty vehicle as having a manufacturer's maximum gross vehicle weight rating of 6,001 or more pounds, a light-duty vehicle as having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of under 6,001 pounds, and a medium-duty vehicle as a heavy-duty vehicle having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating under a limit established by the state board. This bill instead would define a heavy-duty vehicle as having a manufacturer's maximum gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds.	Amended: 4/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 479</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	<b>Sales and use taxes: exemption: menstrual and incontinence products: alcoholic beverage taxes: distilled spirits: additional surtax.</b> (1) Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption	Amended: 3/27/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/8/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.	3/23/2017 A. REV. & TAX	

	<p>of, medicines. This bill, beginning January 1, 2018, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, wearable incontinence supplies designed, manufactured, processed, fabricated, or package for use by infants, children, or adults, and of tampons, sanitary napkins, menstrual sponges, and menstrual cups. The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes cities and counties to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law, and existing laws authorize districts, as specified, to impose transactions and use taxes in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, which generally conforms to the Sales and Use Tax Law. Amendments to the Sales and Use Tax Law are automatically incorporated into the local tax laws. Existing law requires the state to reimburse cities and counties for revenue losses caused by the enactment of sales and use tax exemptions. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding these provisions, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse cities and counties for sales and use tax revenues lost by them pursuant to this bill. (2) The Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law imposes an excise tax, at specified rates, for the privilege of selling or possessing for sale beer, wine, sparkling wine, sparkling cider, and distilled spirits. The proceeds from the excise tax are deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund for transfer to the General Fund. The Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law also imposes a surtax, at specified rates, for the privilege of selling or possessing for sale, beer, wine, sparkling cider, and distilled spirits. The proceeds from the surtax are deposited into the General Fund. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2018, would impose an additional surtax, and a related floor stock tax, on distilled spirits at specified rates. By imposing an additional surtax on distilled spirits, this bill would include 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 would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>			
<a href="#">AB 514 Salas D</a>	<p><b>Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic," and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.</p>	Amended: 4/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	7/5/2017 S. E.Q.
<a href="#">AB 522 Cunningham R</a>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: nonprofit corporations: raffles.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, prohibits any licensee from giving any premium, gift, or free goods in connection with the sale or distribution of any alcoholic beverage, but permits alcoholic beverages to be provided in consumer contests and sweepstakes subject to specified</p>	Amended: 7/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time,	6/27/2017 S. APPR.

	conditions. Existing law permits the department to issue a special temporary on-sale or off-sale beer or wine license to certain nonprofit corporations that entitles the licensee to sell beer or wine, as specified. Existing law generally makes it a misdemeanor for a person to sell chances in a lottery, but excepts from this prohibition a charitable organization that has been registered with the Department of Justice that conducts a raffle pursuant to certain requirements. This bill would authorize a nonprofit corporation issued a special temporary on-sale or off-sale beer or wine license and that also obtains a raffle registration to offer, provide, or award alcoholic beverages as a prize in a raffle.		amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
<a href="#">AB 602 Bonta D</a>	<b>Pharmacy: nonprescription diabetes test devices.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensing and regulation of the practice of pharmacy by the California State Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Consumer Affairs. That law authorizes the board to take disciplinary action against any holder of a license who is guilty of unprofessional conduct, as described, or whose license has been issued by mistake. That law also requires the records of manufacture and of sale, acquisition, receipt, shipment, or disposition of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices to be open for inspection during business hours and preserved for at least 3 years, as specified. That law authorizes a board inspector to embargo any dangerous drug or dangerous device that the board inspector finds or has probable cause to believe is adulterated, misbranded, or counterfeit. Under that law, a person who fails to maintain or produce those records and who violates any provision of that law, when no other penalty is provided, is guilty of a crime. This bill would make it unprofessional conduct for a licensee to acquire a nonprescription diabetes test device from a person that the licensee knew or should have known was not the nonprescription diabetes test device's manufacturer or manufacturer's authorized distributor or to submit to specified persons a claim for reimbursement for a nonprescription diabetes test device when the licensee knew or should have known that the diabetes test device was not purchased directly from the manufacturer or from a manufacturer's authorized distributor. The bill would authorize the board to embargo any nonprescription diabetes test device that a board inspector finds or has probable cause to believe was not purchased directly from the manufacturer or from a manufacturer's authorized distributor, as specified. The bill would require pharmacies that dispense nonprescription diabetes test devices pursuant to prescriptions to retain records of acquisition and sale of those nonprescription diabetes test devices for at least 3 years and keep those records open to inspection during business hours, as described above. The bill would require a manufacturer of nonprescription diabetes test devices to make the names of its authorized distributors available on its Internet Web site, to provide those names to the board, and to, within 30 days of making changes, update its Internet Web site and inform the board of the changes, as specified. The bill would require the board to post the names of authorized distributors on the board's Internet Web site, as specified. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/3/2017-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.	7/3/2017 S. CONSENT CALENDAR	
<a href="#">AB 626 Garcia, Eduardo D</a>	<b>California Retail Food Code: microenterprise home kitchen operations.</b> Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law defines "food facility" as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise	Amended: 5/2/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2017) (May be acted upon	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	

	provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a private home, including a registered or permitted cottage food operation, from the definition of food facility. A violation of any provision of the California Retail Food Code or regulation adopted pursuant to it is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would, among other things, include a microenterprise home kitchen operation within the definition of a food facility, and would define a microenterprise home kitchen operation to mean a food facility that is operated by a resident of a private home where food is prepared for a consumer and that meets specified requirements, including, among others, that the operation has no more than one full-time equivalent food employee and has no more than \$50,000 in verifiable gross annual sales. The bill would specify that a city or county, or city and county, shall have full discretion to authorize, by ordinance or resolution, the permitting of microenterprise home kitchen operations in accordance with the provisions of this bill. The bill would require a microenterprise home kitchen operation to be considered a restricted food service facility for purposes of certain provisions of the code, except as otherwise provided. The bill would require the applicant for a permit to operate a microenterprise home kitchen operation to submit to the enforcement agency written standard operating procedures that include specified information, including all food products that will be handled and the days and time that the home kitchen will be utilized as a microenterprise home kitchen operation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		Jan 2018)		
<a href="#">AB 652</a> <a href="#">Flora R</a>	<b>Property taxation: base year value: new construction.</b> (1)The California Constitution generally limits the maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of its full cash value and defines "full cash value" for these purposes as the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Existing property tax law requires the assessor to determine a new base year value for the portion of any taxable real property which has been newly constructed and that new construction in progress on the lien date be appraised at its full value on that date, and each lien date thereafter, until construction is completed, at which time the entire portion of property which is newly constructed is reappraised at its full value. This bill would instead prohibit new construction that is in progress from acquiring a new base year value until the date of completion. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrolled: 7/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/3/2017-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	7/3/2017 A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 655</a> <a href="#">O'Donnell D</a>	<b>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</b> The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of these resources sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste is not an eligible renewable energy resource, except as regards generation before January 1, 2017,	Amenended: 3/23/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	

	from a facility located in Stanislaus County prior to September 26, 1996. This bill would provide that a facility engaged in the transformation of municipal solid waste is an eligible renewable energy resource, and can earn renewable energy credits, if it operates, on an annual basis, at not less than 20% below the permitted emissions of air contaminants, or toxic air contaminants concentration limits, for the facility and the operator of the facility has reported its emissions to the applicable air pollution control district or air quality management district for a period of not less than 5 years, as specified.				
<a href="#">AB 656</a> <a href="#">Kiley R</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits: unemployment insurance tax.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/14/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/3/2017-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	3/2/2017 A. REV. & TAX	Support
<a href="#">AB 674</a> <a href="#">Low D</a>	<b>Election day holiday.</b> Existing law requires congressional and state elective offices to be elected at an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year. Existing law requires a presidential general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in any year that is evenly divisible by the number 4. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 3/21/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 680</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: studies.</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 authorizes the commission to conduct a continuing examination of the workers' compensation system. Existing law authorizes the commission to conduct or contract for studies it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities. This bill would prohibit a study that is conducted or contracted for by the commission from being funded or commenced prior to a public hearing on the purpose and design of the study, the sources from which the required data will be obtained, and the proposed researcher or entity. The bill would require a majority vote of the commission to approve the study and the researcher or entity selected to perform the study. The bill would prohibit payment for a study if those requirements are not complied with.	Introduced: 2/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/2/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 759</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>	<b>Electricity: electrical cooperatives: integrated resource plan.</b> Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a process for each load-serving entity to file an integrated resource plan, and a schedule for periodic updates to the plan to ensure that load-serving entities meet specified requirements. Existing law requires each load-serving entity to prepare and file an integrated resource plan consistent with certain requirements on a time schedule directed by the commission and subject to commission review. This bill would provide that, for a load-serving entity that is electrical cooperative, the above requirements only apply if the electrical cooperative has an annual electrical demand exceeding 700 gigawatthours, as determined on a 3-year average commencing January 1, 2013.	Amended: 6/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/27/2017-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	6/27/2017 S. THIRD READING	
<a href="#">AB 767</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva D</a>	<b>Master Business License Act.</b> Existing law authorizes various state agencies to issue permits and licenses in accordance with specified requirements to conduct business within this state. Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing law creates	Amended: 5/3/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/3/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	

	<p>within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development the Office of Small Business Advocate to advocate for the causes of small businesses and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill would create within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, or its successor, a business license center to develop and administer an online master business license system to simplify the process of engaging in business in this state. The bill would set forth the duties and responsibilities of the business license center. The bill would require each state regulatory agency to cooperate and provide reasonable assistance to the office to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 814</a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a></p>	<p><b>Consumer protection: enforcement powers: investigatory subpoena.</b> The Unfair Competition Law (UCL) establishes a statutory cause of action for unfair competition, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising. Under this law, actions for relief are required to be prosecuted exclusively by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel authorized by agreement with the district attorney in actions involving violation of a county ordinance, a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, or a city attorney in a city and county, or, with the consent of the district attorney, by a city prosecutor in a city having a full-time city prosecutor in the name of the people of the State of California, as specified, or by a person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition. This bill would specify that this investigatory power granted to the Attorney General as a head of a department applies to a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000 or to a city attorney of a city and county when those city attorneys reasonably believe that there may have been a violation of the UCL. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/23/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>6/26/2017-In committee: Referred to suspense file.</p>	<p>6/13/2017 S. APPR.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 831</a> <a href="#">Patterson R</a></p>	<p><b>Personal income and corporation taxes: credits: compliance.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017, for microbusinesses, as defined, for costs paid or incurred during the taxable year with regard to compliance with state laws and regulations in an amount equal to \$25 for each person-hour spent on compliance with state regulations and laws, not to exceed \$1,200, or \$1,200, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/25/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>5/26/2017-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>5/3/2017 A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 881</a> <a href="#">Gallagher R</a></p>	<p><b>Property taxation: new construction exclusion: methane digester.</b> The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would exclude from classification as "newly constructed" and "new construction" the construction or addition, on or after January 1, 2018, of a methane digester or methane digester electric generating system, as provided. By imposing new duties upon county assessors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state,</p>	<p>Amended: 3/27/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>3/28/2017-Referred to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX.</p>	<p>3/23/2017 A. REV. &amp; TAX</p>

	reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.Existing law requires the state to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.This bill would provide that, notwithstanding those provisions, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.				
<a href="#">AB 912 Obernolte R</a>	<b>Small business: California Small Business Regulatory Fairness Act.</b> Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and requires, among other things, that a state agency make available to the public facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the state agency relies to support the agency's determination that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse impact on business. Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate, within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, and establishes the duties and functions of the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate including, among other duties, representing the views and interests of small businesses before other state agencies whose policies and activities may affect small businesses. Existing law requires each state agency that significantly regulates small business or that significantly impacts small business to designate at least one person who is required to serve as a small business liaison.This bill would require a state agency to assist a small business, as defined, in complying with all statutes and regulations administered by the state agency and in any enforcement action by the state agency. The bill would require a state agency to establish a policy, by December 31, 2018, that provides for the reduction of civil penalties for violations of regulatory or statutory requirements by a small business under appropriate circumstances. The bill would authorize the state agency to update the policy to reflect current issues and conditions affecting small businesses and the state agency. The bill would require the state agency to post a current copy of the policy on the state agency's Internet Web site and, until June 30, 2022, to annually post specified information about enforcement actions and penalty reductions (annual report). The bill would require a state agency to notify the Office of Small Business Advocate of certain events relating to its policy and annual report.	Amen ded: 4/ 19/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 913 Gray D</a>	<b>Construction-related accessibility claims: extremely high-frequency litigants.</b> Existing law provides that individuals with disabilities or medical conditions have the same right as the general public to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, medical facilities, public facilities, and other public places, and allows a person who is aggrieved or potentially aggrieved by a violation of specific provisions of law to bring an action to enjoin the violation. Existing law provides that an attorney or unrepresented party who presents a pleading, petition, or other similar paper to the court is certifying that specified conditions have been met, including, but not limited to, that the action is not being presented primarily for an improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay.This bill would authorize a court to enter a prefiling order prohibiting an extremely high-frequency litigant, as defined, from filing any new litigation in the courts of this state without first obtaining leave of the presiding justice or presiding judge of the court where the litigation is proposed to be filed. The bill would require the clerk of the court to provide the Judicial Council with a copy of all prefiling orders,	Introd uced: 4/ 2/16/2 017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/28/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	Suppo rt



	and would require the Judicial Council to maintain and annually disseminate a record of extremely high-frequency litigants subject to those prefiling orders, as specified. The bill would also authorize a defendant in a construction-related disability action to move the court for an order requiring a plaintiff who is an extremely high-frequency litigant to furnish security or for an order dismissing the litigation on the ground that the plaintiff is an extremely high-frequency litigant subject to a prefiling order and the litigation was filed for an improper purpose.				
<a href="#">AB 954</a> <a href="#">Chiu D</a>	<b>Food labeling: quality and safety dates.</b> Existing law provides that all food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be the food labeling regulations of this state, and authorizes the State Department of Public Health to adopt additional food labeling regulations. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before July 1, 2018, to publish information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to voluntarily use uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, and would require the department to promote the consistent use of those terms. The bill would also require the department to encourage food distributors and retailers to develop alternatives to consumer-facing "sell by" dates. The bill would establish the Consumer Education Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund for the deposit of nonstate funds from public and private sources. The bill would continuously appropriate the funds in the account to the department to educate consumers about the meaning of quality dates and safety dates.	Amended: 6/29/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 5). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	7/6/2017 S. APPR.	
<a href="#">AB 956</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>	<b>Energy assistance: corner stores.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires each electrical corporation and gas corporation to develop and implement a program of rate assistance to eligible food banks at a fixed percentage to be determined by the commission and subject to direction and supervision by the commission. Pursuant to existing law, the commission supervises various energy efficiency and low-income targeted energy efficiency programs administered by electrical corporations, gas corporations, and 3rd-party administrators. This bill would require each electrical corporation and gas corporation to develop a program, subject to the direction and supervision of the commission, that provides incentives and assistance to owners, operators, or lessees of corner stores, as defined, to reduce their electricity and gas bills through conservation and energy efficiency improvements in order to improve community access to healthy and fresh food options. The bill would provide that in order to qualify for the program, counties would be required to demonstrate that they have the ability to oversee corner stores and ensure that those stores are providing fresh food options once they receive improvements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/2/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	Support
<a href="#">AB 978</a> <a href="#">Limón D</a>	<b>Employment safety: injury and illness prevention program.</b> Existing law, 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. Under existing law, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health enforces and administers the act's provisions. The act requires the division to issue a citation to an employer for specified violations of the act's provisions,	Amended: 6/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/28/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (June 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/28/2017 S. APPR.	

	as provided. This bill would require an employer who receives a written request for a paper or electronic copy of the written injury prevention program from a current employee, or his or her authorized representative, to comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 10 business days from the date the employer receives the request. The bill would require the employer to provide the copy of the written injury prevention program free of charge. The bill would authorize the employer to take reasonable steps to verify the identity of a current employee or his or her authorized representative and to designate the person to whom a request is to be made. The bill would authorize the assertion of impossibility of performance, as specified, as an affirmative defense by an employer in any complaint alleging a violation of these new provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1008</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a>	<b>Employment discrimination: prior criminal history.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibits an employer from engaging in various defined forms of discriminatory employment practices. This bill would repeal the prohibition on a state or local agency from asking an applicant for employment to disclose information regarding a criminal conviction, as described above. The bill would, instead, provide it is an unlawful employment practice under FEHA for an employer to include on any application for employment any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's criminal history, to inquire into or consider the conviction history of an applicant until that applicant has received a conditional offer, and, when conducting a conviction history background check, to consider, distribute, or disseminate specified information related to prior criminal convictions, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 6/ 20/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/28/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (June 28). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	6/28/2017 S. JUD.	
<a href="#">AB 1036</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a>	<b>Organic waste: composting.</b> Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, to, among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in certain state laws and documents. This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in an additional state law, as provided, and would make other changes in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 6/ 20/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/26/2017-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	5/18/2017 S. E.Q.	
<a href="#">AB 1073</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo D</a>	<b>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The 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 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 instead	Amen ded: 6/ 22/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/22/2017-Read second time and amended. Re- referred to Com. on APPR.	6/22/2017 S. APPR.	

	would require the state board, when funding a specified class of projects, to allocate, until December 31, 2020, no less than 20% of that available funding to support the early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1091 Quirk D</a>	<b>Balloons: electrically conductive material.</b> Existing law makes it a crime to release, outdoors, balloons made of electrically conductive material and filled with a gas lighter than air as part of a public or civic event, promotional activity, or product advertisement. This bill would require that the balloon be released willfully, and would delete the requirement that the balloon be released as part of a public or civic event, promotional activity, or product advertisement in order to violate the law. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/20/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/20/2017 S. APPR.	
<a href="#">AB 1111 Garcia, Eduardo D</a>	<b>Removing Barriers to Employment Act: Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative.</b> Existing law, the California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. That act requires the establishment of a local workforce development board in each local workforce development area of the state to, among other things, carry out analyses of the economic conditions in the local region. This bill would enact the Removing Barriers to Employment Act, which would establish the Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative administered by the California Workforce Development Board. The bill would specify that the purpose of the initiative is to create a grant program to provide individuals with barriers to employment the services they need to enter, participate in, and complete broader workforce preparation, training, and education programs aligned with regional labor market needs. The bill would specify that people completing these programs should have the skills and competencies to successfully enter the labor market, retain employment, and earn wages that lead to self-sufficiency and economic security. The bill would require the board to develop criteria for the selection of grant recipients, as specified. The bill also would specify the criteria by which grants are required to be evaluated, the populations that are eligible to be served by grants, and the activities eligible for grant funding. The bill would make the funding of the initiative subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose and would make implementation of the initiative contingent on the board notifying the Department of Finance that sufficient moneys have been appropriated. The bill would create the Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative Fund, as specified, in the State Treasury for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.	Amended: 7/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. & I.R.	6/8/2017 S. L. & I.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1148 Steinorth R</a>	<b>Commercial property: disclosures: disability access.</b> Existing law requires the State Architect to establish a program for the voluntary certification by the state of any person who meets criteria as a Certified Access Specialist (CASp). This position requires certain knowledge and training on standards governing access to buildings for persons with disabilities. This bill would define commercial property for the purposes of that provision as property that is offered for rent or lease to persons operating, or intending to operate, a place of public accommodation, as specified, or a facility to which the general public is invited at those premises. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	7/6/2017 A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 1173</a>	<b>Employment: work hours: holiday season: overtime.</b> Existing	Introd	4/28/2017-Failed	4/28/2017	

<a href="#">Harper R</a>	<p>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 establish an overtime exemption for an employee-selected holiday season flexible work schedule. The exemption would allow during the holiday season, as defined, at the request of an individual nonexempt employee working in the retail industry, and upon employer approval, an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek. The employer would be obligated to pay overtime based on the employee's regular rate of pay, as prescribed, for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek or over 10 hours in a workday, whichever is greater. The bill would establish requirements for the termination of an agreed-upon schedule. The bill would except from its provisions employees covered by collective bargaining and public employees, as specified. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt or revise regulations as necessary.</p>	<p>uced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. &amp; E. on 3/9/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>A. 2 YEAR</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1174 Harper R</a>	<p><b>Right to work: labor organizations.</b> Under existing law, it is against public policy for an employer and a prospective employee to enter into an agreement whereby either or both of them promise to join, or not to join, or remain a member of, a labor or an employer organization or to withdraw from an employment relation should one party or the other join or remain a member of a labor or employer organization. Existing law also grants state employees the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of employer-employee relations and provides that once an employee organization is recognized as the exclusive representative of an appropriate bargaining unit, it may enter into an agreement with the state employer to provide for organizational security in the form of maintenance of membership or fair share fee deduction. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2018, prohibit a person from requiring an employee, as a condition of obtaining or continuing employment, to contribute financial support to a labor organization or financially support a charity or other organization sponsored by, or at the behest of, a labor organization. This bill would permit an employee or potential employee to seek injunctive relief or monetary damages, or both, for violations or threatened violations of these provisions. This bill would exempt specified employers and employees covered by federal law and would exempt circumstances that would be preempted by federal law from these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introd uced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. &amp; E. on 3/9/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>3/9/2017 A. 2 YEAR</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1216 Choi R</a>	<p><b>Corporation Tax Law: credit: employment.</b> The Corporation Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill, upon appropriation of specified funds by the Legislature, for each taxable year beginning on and after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against the taxes imposed under that law to a qualified taxpayer, as defined to mean a taxpayer that increases its workforce by 20 annual full-time equivalent qualified employees, as compared to the taxpayer's base year, in an amount equal to 17.5% of qualified wages paid or incurred during the taxable year to a qualified</p>	<p>Amen ded: 5/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>5/26/2017-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>5/24/2017 A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p>	

	employee, not to exceed \$5,000,000 per qualified taxpayer per taxable year. The bill would limit the credit to the first 5 consecutive, taxable years after a qualified taxpayer first qualifies to receive the credit, subject to specified requirements. The bill would limit the aggregate amount of credits to be allocated in each calendar year to up to \$50,000,000. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to allocate and certify credits to taxpayers on a first-come-first-served basis. The bill also would include that additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit. This bill contains other related provisions.			
<a href="#">AB 1219 Eggman D</a>	<b>Food donations.</b> Existing law specifies that a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank is not liable for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food, unless the injury resulted from negligence or a willful act in the preparation or handling of the donated food. This bill, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, would expand these provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food, as defined. The bill would also expand these provisions to include the donation of food directly to end recipients. The bill would narrow the exception to protection from liability to injury resulting from gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The bill would specify that the immunity from civil liability provided by these provisions applies to the donation of food that is fit for human consumption and that has exceeded the labeled shelf life date recommended by the manufacturer, provided, in instances of perishable food, the donee makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/22/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	6/21/2017 S. JUD.
<a href="#">AB 1239 Holden D</a>	<b>Building standards: electric vehicle charging infrastructure.</b> The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. That law requires 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. That law also requires the department and the commission to use specified provisions of the California Green Building Standards Code as a starting point for those mandatory building standards. This bill would express legislative findings and declarations relating to the adoption of building standards to increase electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The bill would require the department and the commission to research, develop, propose, and adopt mandatory building standards regarding electric vehicle capable parking spaces for existing multifamily dwellings and existing commercial buildings in the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2018, as specified.	Amended: 7/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on T. & H.	6/14/2017 S. T. & H.
<a href="#">AB 1260 Medina D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> Existing law prohibits a person or entity, other than physicians or attorneys, from advertising, printing, displaying, publishing, distributing, or broadcasting in any manner a statement concerning services or benefits to be provided to an injured worker, which is paid for by that person or entity that is false, misleading, or deceptive. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor punishable by incarceration in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. This bill would increase the maximum fine for that offense to \$15,000.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/9/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 1287</a>	<b>Solid waste: plastic products.</b> Existing law prohibits the sale	Introduced	4/28/2017-Failed	4/28/2017

<a href="#">Acosta R</a>	<p>of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” “decomposable,” or as otherwise specified. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill would extend the operation of that provision indefinitely. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>roduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>A. 2 YEAR</p>
<a href="#">AB 1294 Berman D</a>	<p><b>Solid waste: plastic products.</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” “decomposable,” or as otherwise specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of those provisions. This bill would extend indefinitely the provision concerning recycled content market claims.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>6/29/2017-From Consent Calendar. Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Hill.</p>	<p>6/29/2017 S. INACTIVE FILE</p>
<a href="#">AB 1295 Chu D</a>	<p><b>Workers’ compensation: aggregate disability payments.</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 every employer to establish a utilization review process, as described, and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision, as specified. Existing law requires that aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after certain dates be limited, as provided. This bill would require that if a denial of treatment requested by a treating physician is subsequently overturned by independent medical review or by the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board, any temporary disability paid or owing from the date of the denial until the treatment is authorized would not be included in the calculation of the aggregate disability payments.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/13/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR</p>
<a href="#">AB 1296 Quirk-Silva D</a>	<p><b>California E-Identity Program Task Force.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a driver’s license to an applicant when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law also authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue an identification card to any person attesting to the true full name, correct age, and other identifying data as certified by the applicant for the identification card. Existing law authorizes a person who has been issued a driver’s license or identification card by the department to use it as a form of identification for various purposes. This bill would establish the California E-Identity Program Task Force within the Government Operations Agency. The bill would require the Secretary of Government Operations to appoint 10 people to serve as the members of</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P. &amp; C.P. on 3/13/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR</p>

	the task force. The bill would require the task force to study the development of an e-identity program within California, and to report its findings to the Legislature by January 1, 2019.				
<a href="#">AB 1326 Cooper D</a>	<b>Petty theft: subsequent convictions.</b> Existing law establishes the penalty for petty theft as a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, provides that a registered sex offender or a person with a prior conviction for certain serious or violent felonies, such as a sexually violent offense, who commits petty theft, is subject to imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year or in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. This bill would expand those enhanced petty theft penalties to a person who has a prior conviction for any serious or violent felony, and to any person who as 3 or more prior convictions for crimes such as petty theft, grand theft, and burglary. The bill would also authorize the court, when it is in the interests of justice, to order a person convicted of a felony violation under those provisions to complete a licensed drug rehabilitation program in lieu of part or all of any term of imprisonment. The bill would provide that as a condition of that sentence, the court may require the offender to pay all or a portion of the drug rehabilitation program, as specified. The bill would make additional conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 4/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1346 Ridley-Thomas D</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits: supplier diversity goals.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new income tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements, as provided. This bill would require a taxpayer allowed a credit, which is enacted and becomes effective on or after January 1, 2018, against those taxes to meet supplier diversity goals by procuring supplies from business entities with certifications from certain entities, prior to claiming the credit in the first, 3rd, and 5th taxable years. The bill would exclude taxpayers who are individuals and specified small businesses from the supplier diversity goal requirement. Under the bill, for each taxable year that the supplier diversity goal is not fully met but the taxpayer has achieved a goal of at least 5% overall or at least 50% of its goal for the taxable year, whichever is greater, the percentage of the goal achieved would be the percentage of the tax credit awarded. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to audit compliance with these requirements and would require a taxpayer under audit to pay for the cost of the audit.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1347 Ridley-Thomas D</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits: supplier diversity goals.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new income tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements, as provided. This bill would require a taxpayer allowed a credit, which is enacted and becomes effective on or after January 1, 2018, against those taxes to meet supplier diversity goals by procuring supplies from business entities with certifications from certain entities, prior to claiming the credit in the first, 3rd, and 5th taxable years. The bill would exclude taxpayers who are individuals and specified small businesses from the supplier diversity goal requirement. Under the bill, for each taxable year that the supplier diversity goal is not fully met but the taxpayer has	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	

	achieved a goal of at least 5% overall or at least 50% of its goal for the taxable year, whichever is greater, the percentage of the goal achieved would be the percentage of the tax credit awarded. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to audit compliance with these requirements and would require a taxpayer under audit to pay for the cost of the audit. The bill would also authorize the Franchise Tax Board to impose substantial penalties on taxpayers who are not compliant with these requirements.				
<a href="#">AB 1374</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a>	<b>Diesel taxes: biofuel.</b> The Diesel Fuel Tax Law imposes a tax of a specified amount per gallon of diesel fuel for the removal of diesel fuel in this state from a terminal if the diesel fuel is removed at the rack, and in addition to that tax, imposes a tax, at a specified rate, for the privilege of using diesel fuel in a qualified motor vehicle in this state by an interstate user. Existing law allows a claim for refund for amounts of tax paid on the biodiesel fuel portion of dyed blended biodiesel fuel removed from an approved terminal at the terminal rack, as provided, to the extent a supplier can show that the tax on that biodiesel fuel has been paid by the same supplier. This bill would limit the definition of biodiesel to a biofuel that meets a specified standard for the purposes of the Diesel Fuel Tax Law and this would limit the above-specified claims for refund. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/17/2017-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	3/13/2017 A. REV. & TAX	
<a href="#">AB 1383</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: regulations.</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 approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. This bill would require the state board to take specified actions and make specified findings prior to adopting a regulation under the act. The bill also would require the state board to take specified actions within 2 years of adopting a regulation under the act and to revise that regulation based on those specified actions.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1417</a> <a href="#">Cunningham R</a>	<b>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay, among other things, handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers. Existing law requires every dealer to post a clear and conspicuous sign at each public entrance to the dealer's place of business that specifies certain information relating to beverage container recycling opportunities. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1422</a> <a href="#">Daly D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation insurance: fraud.</b> Existing law governing workers' compensation requires a lien filed by or on behalf of a physician or provider of medical treatment services or medical-legal services, and any accrual of interest related to the lien, to be automatically stayed upon the filing of criminal charges against that physician or provider for an offense involving fraud against the workers' compensation system, medical billing fraud, insurance fraud, or fraud against the	Amended: 4/20/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on L. & I.R.	6/8/2017 S. L. & I.R.	



	Medicare or Medi-Cal programs. Existing law makes the stay effective from the time of the filing of the charges until the disposition of the criminal proceedings. This bill would, in the event the criminal proceeding resulted in a conviction, additionally require the stay to remain in effect from the date of the conviction until the adjudication procedures described above have been completed. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1430</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a>	<b>Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.</b> The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. Under the act, an employee is authorized to bring an action for such an alleged violation after the agency notifies the employer and the aggrieved employee or representative that it does not intend to investigate the alleged violation, if the agency proceeds with an investigation and no citation is issued, or the agency fails to provide notification as prescribed. This bill would revise those procedural provisions to require the agency, after receiving notification of an alleged violation, to investigate the alleged violation and either issue a citation or determine if there is a reasonable basis for a civil action. The bill would authorize an aggrieved employee to commence an action upon receipt of notice from the agency that there is a reasonable basis for a civil action, or if the agency fails to provide timely or any notification, as specified.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/13/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	Support
<a href="#">AB 1441</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<b>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</b> (1) Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would authorize specified manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including requirements to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of a manifest, to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to keep or retain a copy of a manifest, to be satisfied through the use of the United States Environmental Protection Agency electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system, once it comes online. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/21/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/21/2017 S. APPR.	
<a href="#">AB 1461</a> <a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	<b>Food facility employee: food handler cards.</b> (1) Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. The code defines food facility to mean an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, and includes, among others, public and private school cafeterias, and excludes, among others, private homes. The code requires a food handler to obtain a food handler card, as specified, and to maintain the card for the duration of his or her employment as a food handler. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would require an employee of a food facility that is a business organized for profit that offers meal subscription plans, as defined, who is a food handler to obtain a food handler card in accordance with the requirements described above. By	Amended: 5/30/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/14/2017-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	6/14/2017 S. HEALTH	

	imposing duties on local officials and 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 1522</a> <a href="#">Limón D</a>	<b>Beverage containers.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act requires a beverage manufacturer to clearly indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale by the beverage manufacturer a specified message relating to the beverage container's redemption value or refund by either printing or embossing the beverage container or by securely affixing a clear and prominent stamp, label, or other device to the beverage container. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1552</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva D</a>	<b>Electricity: distributed generation.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the PUC 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 PUC to require each electrical corporation under the operational control of the Independent System Operator as of January 1, 2001, to modify tariffs so that all customers that install new distributed energy resources, as defined, in accordance with specified criteria are served under rates, rules, and requirements identical to those of a customer within the same rate schedule that does not use distributed energy resources and to withdraw any provisions in otherwise applicable tariffs that activate other tariffs, rates, or rules if a customer uses distributed energy resources. Existing law provides, notwithstanding these requirements, that a customer that installs new distributed energy resources not be exempted from (1) reasonable interconnection charges, (2) charges imposed pursuant to the Reliable Electric Service Investment Act, and (3) charges imposed to repay the Department of Water Resources for electricity procurement expenses incurred in response to the electricity crisis of 2000–01. Existing law requires the PUC, in establishing the rates applicable to customers that install new distributed energy resources, to create a firewall that segregates distribution cost recovery so that any net costs, taking into account the actual costs and benefits of distributed energy resources, proportional to each customer class, as determined by the PUC, resulting from the tariff modifications granted to members of each customer class may be recovered only from that class. This bill would, by July 1, 2018, to the extent authorized by federal law, require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to stop assessing utility-imposed nonbypassable charges against customers using clean distributed generation resources, as defined, for electricity generated and consumed on-site and instead require those customers to pay all applicable fees based only on electricity purchased from the electrical corporation that is delivered over the electrical grid. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/16/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1565</a> <a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	<b>Work hours: overtime compensation: executive, administrative, or professional employees.</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 Industrial Welfare Commission to establish exemptions from overtime pay requirements for certain executive, administrative, and professional employees, as prescribed. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including orders of the commission. This bill would exempt from overtime	Amended: 5/22/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/28/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (June 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/28/2017 S. APPR.	<b>Oppose</b>

	compensation an executive, administrative, or professional employee, if the employee earns a monthly salary equivalent to either \$3,956 or an amount no less than twice the state minimum wage for full-time employment, as defined, whichever amount is higher.			
<a href="#">AB 1566</a> <a href="#">Irwin D</a>	<b>Sales and use taxes: underpayments: overpayments.</b> Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, and provides various exemptions from those taxes. Existing law requires that any amount collected or paid in excess of what is due under that law is required to be credited by the State Board of Equalization against any other amounts due and payable from the person from whom the excess amount was collected or by whom it was paid, and the balance refunded to the person, as provided. This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require the board, on and after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2023, to credit and setoff underpayment of taxes barred by the statute of limitations, provided a specified condition is met, in one quarter against an overpayment of taxes in another quarter within the same calendar year, if both the set off and overpayment occurred during the same period put at issue by the taxpayer's claim to refund. The bill, under the same conditions, would also require the board, on and after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2023, to credit and set off overpayment of taxes barred by the statute of limitations in one quarter against an underpayment of taxes in another quarter within the same calendar year, if both the setoff and overpayment occurred during the same period put at issue by the taxpayer's claim for refund. On or before January 1, 2021, the bill would require the board to submit a specified report to the Legislature relating to these requirements.	Amen ded: 4/ 6/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR
<a href="#">AB 1579</a> <a href="#">Daly D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: vehicle-miles-traveled database.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA 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 develop criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of project within transit priority areas that promote, among other things, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. CEQA requires the office, in developing the criteria, to recommend potential metrics to measure transportation impacts of projects that may include, among other things, vehicle miles traveled. CEQA authorizes the office to establish criteria for models used to analyze transportation impacts. CEQA authorizes the office to adopt those criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects outside transit priority areas. This bill would require the office to establish and maintain a vehicle-miles-traveled database containing methodological guidance on which models should be used for particular types of projects and the	Amen ded: 4/ 3/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/30/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR

	best sources of trip-length data for various land-use types.				
<a href="#">AB 1583</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	<b>Proposition 65: enforcement: certificate of merit: factual basis.</b> The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 65 at the November 4, 1986, statewide general election (Proposition 65), prohibits a person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from knowingly discharging or releasing such a chemical into water, or into or onto land and passing into any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act imposes civil penalties upon persons who violate those prohibitions, and provides for the enforcement of those prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors. The act also provides for enforcement by an action brought by any person in the public interest, if that private action is commenced more than 60 days after the person has given notice of the violation that is the subject of the action to the Attorney General and the district attorney, the city attorney, or the prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and to the alleged violator. This bill would require, if the Attorney General believes there is not merit to the action after reviewing the factual information sufficient to establish the basis for the certificate of merit and meeting and conferring with the noticing party regarding the basis for the certificate of merit, the Attorney General to serve a letter to the noticing party and the alleged violator stating the Attorney General believes there is not merit to the action, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/ 20/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/21/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re- referred to Com. on JUD.	6/21/2017 S. JUD.	
<a href="#">AB 1589</a> <a href="#">Bocanegra D</a>	<b>Pharmacy: pharmacist supervision: technicians.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes a pharmacy technician to perform certain tasks under the direct supervision and control of a pharmacist. Existing law prohibits a pharmacy with one pharmacist from having more than one pharmacy technician and prohibits the ratio of pharmacy technicians to any additional pharmacists from exceeding 2 to 1, except as specified. This bill would raise the limit on the number of pharmacy technicians a pharmacy with one pharmacist may have to 4 and would raise the limit on the ratio of pharmacy technicians to any additional pharmacists to 4 to 1.	Amen ded: 5/ 9/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/25/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">AB 1591</a> <a href="#">Berman D</a>	<b>Medi-Cal: federally qualified health centers and rural health centers: licensed professional clinical counselor.</b> Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides that federally qualified health center (FQHC) services and rural health clinic (RHC) services, as defined, are covered benefits under the Medi-Cal program, to be reimbursed, to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained, to providers on a per-visit basis. "Visit" is defined as a face-to-face encounter between a patient of an FQHC or RHC and specified health care professionals. Existing law allows an FQHC or RHC to apply for an adjustment to its per-visit rate based on a change in the scope of services it provides. This bill would include a licensed professional clinical counselor within those health care professionals covered under that definition. The bill would require an FQHC or RHC that currently includes the cost of the services of a licensed professional clinical counselor for the purposes of establishing its FQHC or RHC rate to apply to the	Amen ded: 3/ 28/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/14/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 14). Re- referred to Com. on APPR.	6/14/2017 S. APPR.	

	department for an adjustment to its per-visit rate, and, after the rate adjustment has been approved by the department, would require the FQHC or RHC to bill for these services as a separate visit, as specified. The bill would require an FQHC or RHC that does not provide the services of a licensed professional clinical counselor, and later elects to add this service and bill these services as a separate visit, to process the addition of these services as a change in scope of service.				
<a href="#">AB 1594 Bloom D</a>	<b>Ocean protection: plastic pollution.</b> The California Ocean Protection Act establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. This bill would provide that any action to increase recycling taken by the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or by any person or entity, affecting, among other things, the method of invoicing the sale of any food or drinks for the purposes of increasing food and drink packaging recycling is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding plastic and packaging waste in the state's waste stream and would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to increase the diversion of single-use takeout food packaging while reducing a primary source of permanent litter and marine debris. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 6/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.	7/6/2017 S. E.Q.	
<a href="#">AB 1615 Garcia, Eduardo D</a>	<b>Gender discrimination: civil actions.</b> Existing state and federal law prohibits discrimination based on sex. Existing state law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, prohibits discrimination on a variety of personal characteristics including sex and defines sex to include pregnancy and childbirth. The act provides that sex includes gender and that gender is sex, and that gender includes gender identity and gender expression. Existing law prohibits a business from boycotting or discriminating, among other actions, based on a characteristic protected by the Unruh Civil Rights Act. This bill would enact the Small Business Gender Discrimination in Services Compliance Act, and would define a "gender discrimination in pricing services claim" as a civil claim in a civil action with respect to a business establishment, including, but not limited to, a claim brought under the Unruh Civil Rights Act or the Gender Tax Repeal Act of 1995, based on an alleged price difference charged for services of similar or like kind against a person because of the person's gender. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/27/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/27/2017-Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on APPR.	6/27/2017 S. APPR.	
<a href="#">AB 1629 Maienschein R</a>	<b>Income taxes: credit: employees with disabilities.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2023, would allow a credit under those laws to a qualified employer that pays or incurs to a qualified employee a wage equal to or exceeding the minimum wage during the taxable year, as provided. The bill would define a qualified employee as an individual with a disability who may be paid a special minimum wage under existing state or federal law. The credit would be allowed in an amount equal to the difference between the special minimum wage and the minimum wage, multiplied by the hours worked by the qualified employee. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to submit a report containing specified data relating to these credits to the Legislature by June 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-In committee: Held under submission.	5/26/2017 A. APPR.	Support
<a href="#">AB 1659 Low D</a>	<b>Food Service Plastic Packaging Recovery and Recycling Stewardship Act.</b> (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the	Amended: 4/4/2017	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was	4/28/2017 A. 2 YEAR	

disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill, the Food Service Plastic Packaging Recovery and Recycling Stewardship Act, would authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish and implement a residential curbside collection program for the collection and recycling of a particular type of plastic packaging, defined to mean a container or single-use food service packaging product labeled with the same resin code. The bill would require a residential curbside collection program to impose certain requirements on the transportation of plastic packaging collected as a part of the program and on material recovery facilities to which waste that includes that plastic packaging is delivered. The bill would require, by June 30, 2018, a manufacturer of plastic packaging sold in this state, individually or through a plastic packaging stewardship organization, to submit to the department one or more plastic packaging stewardship plans, similar to the carpet stewardship plans described above, collectively covering each particular type of plastic packaging distributed, sold, or used in the state by that manufacturer. The bill would require the plan to include a funding mechanism similar to that required in the carpet stewardship law. The bill would require the manufacturer or organization to, among other things, establish a plastic packaging stewardship fee that would be imposed on members of the organization and to determine the appropriate projects and programs to be funded by the stewardship fee that would further the efforts to recycle the particular type of plastic packaging. The bill would require each plastic packaging stewardship organization to make reasonable efforts to achieve specified rate of community access to residential curbside collection programs for each type of plastic packaging covered by the organization's plan, with an overall goal of a 75% rate of community access for each type of plastic packaging on or before January 1, 2043. Similar to the carpet stewardship organization, a manufacturer or plastic packaging stewardship organization would be required to pay the department an annual administrative fee, as determined by the department. The bill would require the department to identify the direct development or regulatory costs incurred by the department prior to the submittal of plastic packaging stewardship plans and to establish a fee in an amount adequate in aggregate to cover those costs, to be paid by each plastic packaging stewardship organization that submits a plastic packaging stewardship plan. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties upon a person who violates the bill. The bill would establish the Plastic Packaging Stewardship Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund and would require the fees collected by the department to be deposited in that account, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover the department's cost to implement the bill's provisions. The bill would also establish the Plastic Packaging Stewardship Penalty Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by the department pursuant to the bill's provisions be deposited in that subaccount, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover the department's costs to implement the bill's provisions. (2) Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations relating to waste management, including standards for the design, operation, maintenance, and ultimate reuse of solid waste facilities, and for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal. This bill would authorize a material recovery facility to send residual materials containing plastic packaging to a secondary sorting facility with the capacity of sorting or separating plastic packaging material from the residual material for recycling. The bill would encourage a solid waste

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	landfill that receives solid waste that contains plastic packaging to send the plastic packaging to a material recovery facility, secondary sorting facility, or to a recycling facility that has the capability to sort, separate, or recycle plastic packaging material. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1679</a> <a href="#">Burke D</a>	<b>Motor vehicle insurance: auto body repair.</b> Existing law makes certain business practices in insurance unlawful, including, but not limited to, an insurer requiring an auto body repair shop, as a condition of participation in the insurer's direct repair program, to pay for the cost of an insured's rental vehicle that is replacing an insured vehicle damaged in an accident, or to pay for the towing charges of the insured with respect to that accident. Existing law also requires any insurer that conducts an auto body repair labor rate survey to determine and set a specified prevailing auto body repair labor rate in a specific geographic area to report the results of that survey to the Department of Insurance, which is required to make the information available upon request. This bill would delete the above-described provisions regarding an auto body repair labor rate survey and instead would require an insurer that conducts or uses a survey that establishes a prevailing auto body repair labor rate in a specific geographic area to report the results of the survey to the department at least every 24 months and would require the survey results to contain specified information, including, among other things, the name and physical address of each auto body repair shop surveyed, the total number of auto body repair shops surveyed, and a description of the geographic area covered. The bill would authorize the department to have access to all labor rate survey responses, a list of surveyed auto repair shops, the method for selecting surveyed shops, and the information used by the insurer to determine the geographic area for the survey and would require the department to keep all that information confidential, as specified. The bill would provide that a survey that complies with specified standards and requirements be accorded the status of a rebuttable presumption by the commissioner that the insurer has attempted in good faith to effectuate a fair and equitable labor rate component of a claim settlement or an adjustment of the labor rate component of a written estimate provided by a claimant. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amen ded: 4/ 6/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 A. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Mullin D</a>	<b>Ballot measures: effective date.</b> The California Constitution provides that an initiative statute, referendum, or constitutional amendment or revision approved by a majority of votes thereon takes effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to compile the results of all statewide measures, and to prepare, certify, and file a statement of the vote from the compiled results no later than the 38th day after the election. This measure would instead provide that an initiative statute, a referendum, or a constitutional amendment or revision approved by a majority of votes thereon takes effect 5 days after the Secretary of State files the statement of the vote for the election at which the measure is voted on, and the measure clarifies that an initiative statute, referendum, or constitutional amendment or revision may provide that it becomes operative after its effective date. The measure would also make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Amen ded: 6/ 21/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/22/2017-Measure version as amended on June 21 corrected.	6/14/2017 S. E. & C.A.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">ACA 2</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina D</a>	<b>Sales and use taxes: food products.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the state or any of its political subdivisions from levying or collecting a sales or use tax on the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, food products for human consumption that were exempt from tax on January 1, 1993. Proposition 163, which was approved by the voters at the November 3, 1992, statewide	Amen ded: 5/ 1/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/15/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	4/27/2017 A. REV. & TAX	

	<p>general election to add that prohibition to the California Constitution, also amended a statute, to take effect December 1, 1992, to provide that certain items, including candy and snack foods, were food products the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, which were thereby exempted from tax. This measure, on and after July 1, 2019, would instead require that any sales or use tax levied by the State of California or any of its political subdivisions apply to the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, certain food products for human consumption. The measure would authorize the Legislature to exempt the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, any food product from sales and use tax by a statute that becomes operative on or after November 7, 2018. The measure would be submitted to the voters only if AB 274 of the 2017–18 Regular Session is enacted.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 1</a> <a href="#">Beall D</a></p>	<p><b>Transportation funding.</b> (1) Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a \$0.12 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel excise tax, with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a portion of a new transportation improvement fee imposed under the Vehicle License Fee Law with a varying fee between \$25 and \$175 based on vehicle value and with an inflation adjustment, as provided, and a new \$100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable only to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 and later, with an inflation adjustment, as provided. The bill would provide that the fuel excise tax increases take effect on November 1, 2017, the transportation improvement fee takes effect on January 1, 2018, and the zero-emission vehicle registration fee takes effect on July 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 4/30/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>4/28/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>4/28/2017 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 4</a> <a href="#">Mendoza D</a></p>	<p><b>Medi-Cal: county organized health system: County of Orange.</b> Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services are provided to qualified, low-income persons. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law authorizes a county board of supervisors, by ordinance, to establish a commission to negotiate an exclusive contract with the department to provide, or arrange for the provision of, health care services under the Medi-Cal program. This system of services provided by or through a county under these provisions is known as a county organized health system.</p>	<p>Amended: 6/28/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>6/29/2017-Assembly Rule 56 suspended.</p>	<p>6/22/2017 A. HEALTH</p>	



	Existing law requires the enabling ordinance to, among other things, specify the membership of the county commission, the qualifications for individual members, the manner of appointment, and how long they will serve. Pursuant to this authority, the County of Orange, by ordinance, established a commission to provide health care services under the Medi-Cal program. This bill would codify those provisions of the enabling ordinance that prescribe the membership composition, the qualifications for individual members, tenure of the members, and the procedure for removing a member of the governing body of the commission established in the County of Orange. This bill contains other related provisions.				
<a href="#">SB 17 Hernandez D</a>	<b>Health care: prescription drug costs.</b> Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC) and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance (DOI). Existing law requires health care service plans and health insurers to file specified rate information with DMHC or DOI, as applicable, for health care service plan contracts or health insurance policies in the individual or small group markets and for health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies in the large group market. This bill would require health care service plans or health insurers that file the above-described rate information to report to DMHC or DOI, on a date no later than the reporting of the rate information, specified cost information regarding covered prescription drugs, including generic drugs, brand name drugs, and specialty drugs, dispensed as provided. DMHC and DOI would be required to compile the reported information into a report for the public and legislators that demonstrates the overall impact of drug costs on health care premiums and publish the reports on their Internet Web sites by January 1 of each year. Except for the report, DMHC and DOI would be required to keep confidential all information provided pursuant to these provisions. The bill would also require health care service plans or health insurers that file the above-described rate information to disclose to DMHC and DOI with the rate information specified information regarding the relation of prescription drug costs to plan or insurer spending and premium charges. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 7/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on APPR.	7/5/2017 A. APPR.	
<a href="#">SB 41 Galgiani D</a>	<b>State Air Resources Board: compliance: regulations.</b> Existing law imposes various limitations on the emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. The State Air Resources Board has adopted a regulation to significantly reduce emissions of particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria air pollutants from existing diesel trucks and buses operating in the state, commonly known as the Truck and Bus Regulation. This bill would require the state board, until January 1, 2023, to deem a person, as defined, to be in compliance with the Truck and Bus Regulation and would prohibit the state board from requiring a person to expend further moneys to achieve compliance with, or from seeking to enforce against that person, that regulation if specified conditions are met.	Amended: 3/23/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 1/12/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 45 Mendoza D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: mass mailing prohibition.</b> The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits sending mass mailings at public expense. The act defines "mass mailing" as over 200 substantially similar pieces of mail not including form letters or other mail that is sent in response to an unsolicited request, letter, or other inquiry. An existing regulation adopted by the Fair	Amended: 4/24/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/15/2017-Referred to Com. on E. & R.	6/15/2017 A. E. & R.	

	Political Practices Commission prescribes criteria for mass mailings that are prohibited by the act and for mass mailings that are permissible under the act. This bill would codify this regulation. The bill would additionally prohibit a mass mailing from being sent within the 90 days preceding an election by or on behalf of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 49</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>	<b>California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.</b> (1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. This bill would prohibit state or local agencies from amending or revising their rules and regulations implementing the above state laws to be less stringent than the baseline federal standards, as defined, and would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. The bill would make conforming changes to the Protect California Air Act of 2003. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/3/2017-Joint Rule 62(a) suspended. Assembly Rule 56 suspended.	6/27/2017 A. NAT. RES.	
<a href="#">SB 60</a> <a href="#">Glazer D</a>	<b>Recycling: beverage containers: convenience zones.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week. This bill, until July 1, 2017, would exempt from the requirement that each convenience zone be served by at least one certified recycling center (1) a convenience zone that was served by or exempted because of a recycling center that closed between January 1, 2016, and March 31, 2016, or that is closed as a result of an action taken by the department on or after July 1, 2016, and (2) a convenience zone that is in a jurisdiction with a land use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center on or after July 1, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 12/21/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	2/15/2017-February 15 hearing: Testimony taken. Hearing postponed by committee.	1/12/2017 S. E.Q.	<b>SPONSOR</b>
<a href="#">SB 63</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Unlawful employment practice: parental leave.</b> Existing law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period (1) for reason of a child born to, adopted by, or placed for foster care with, the employee, (2) to care for the employee's parent or spouse who has a serious health condition, as defined, or (3) because the employee is suffering from a serious health condition rendering him or her unable to perform the functions of the job. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from refusing to allow an employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer, who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, and who works at a worksite in	Amended: 5/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/28/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/27/2017 A. APPR.	

	<p>which the employer employs at least 20 employees within 75 miles, to take up to 12 weeks of parental leave to bond with a new child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement. The bill would also prohibit an employer from refusing to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan for an employee who takes this leave. The bill would provide that it would not apply to an employee who is subject to both specified state law regarding family care and medical leave, and the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. The bill would authorize, but not require, an employer, when 2 employees of this employer are entitled to leave pursuant to this bill for the same birth, adoption, or foster care placement, to grant simultaneous leave to both of these employees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 100</a> <a href="#">De León</a> D</p>	<p><b>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</b> (1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030, and for all electricity sold at retail to be from zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 45% of retail sales by December 31, 2023, 50% by December 31, 2026, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 6/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>7/6/2017-Assembly Rule 56 suspended.</p>	<p>6/12/2017 A. U. &amp; E.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 160</a> <a href="#">Berryhill</a> R</p>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: wine.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act defines alcoholic beverages for purposes of that act and includes a definition of wine. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/19/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 1/19/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>5/12/2017 S. 2 YEAR</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 168</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D</p>	<p><b>Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2017.</b> (1)Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to the department and subjects the organization to audits, if necessary. The act</p>	<p>Amended: 4/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>6/2/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>6/2/2017 S. 2 YEAR</p>	

	requires the organization to reimburse the department for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer or renovator is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer or renovator is in compliance with the chapter. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. The act would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcement. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 174</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	<b>Diesel-fueled vehicles: registration.</b> Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway any motor vehicle, as defined, that has been registered in violation of provisions regulating vehicle emissions. This bill, effective January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to confirm, prior to the initial registration or the transfer of ownership and registration of a diesel-fueled vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds, that the vehicle is compliant with, or exempt from, applicable air pollution control technology requirements, pursuant to specified provisions. The bill would require the department to refuse registration, or renewal or transfer of registration, for certain diesel-fueled vehicles, based on weight and model year, that are subject to specified provisions relating to the reduction of emissions of diesel particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria pollutants from in-use diesel-fueled vehicles. The bill would authorize the department to allow registration, or renewal or transfer of registration, for any diesel-fueled vehicle that has been reported to the State Air Resources Board, and is using an approved exemption, or is compliant with applicable air pollution control technology requirements, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/29/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/29/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 186</a> <a href="#">Nguyen R</a>	<b>Food safety.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health, whenever the department finds that a class of food distributed in the state may, by reason of contamination with micro-organisms during manufacture, packing, or storage, be injurious to the health of a man or other animal that consumes it, and that the injurious nature cannot be adequately determined after the food has entered commerce, to adopt regulations providing for the issuance of permits to manufacturers, processors, or packers of the class of food. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 1/25/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 1/25/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 258</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	<b>Cleaning Product Right to Know Act of 2017.</b> Existing law regulates the existence of, and disclosure of, specified chemicals and components in consumer products, including phthalates and bisphenol A. This bill would require a manufacturer of a designated product, as defined, that is sold in the state to disclose on the product label and on the product-specific Internet Web site information related to chemicals	Amended: 7/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on	7/5/2017 A. E.S. & T.M.	<b>Oppose</b>

	contained in the designated product, as specified. The bill would authorize a manufacturer to protect certain chemicals from disclosure by use of a generic name, as specified. The bill would prohibit the sale in the state of a designated product that does not satisfy these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		E.S. & T.M.		
<a href="#">SB 271</a> <a href="#">Mendoza D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: minors: license suspension and revocation.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act prohibits the sale, furnishing, giving, or giving away of alcoholic beverages to, or the purchase of alcoholic beverages by, persons under the age of 21 years, and imposes penalties in that regard. This bill would authorize the department to not aggregate a first violation of those provisions pertaining to minors as the first violation for the purposes of determining penalties, suspension, or an offer in compromise if the licensee or designee has completed or agrees to complete a Responsible Retailer Course within 6 months of the date of settlement or final decision. The bill would prescribe the requirements of the course and would require the licensee to submit to the department a certificate of completion of the course. The bill would authorize the department to accept a certificate of completion only if the department previously had received from the training provider an attestation under penalty of perjury that the course meets the prescribed requirements. By expanding the scope of the existing crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 288</a> <a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	<b>Health coverage: small employers.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange) within state government for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans, and specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange. Existing law requires the board to establish the Small Business Health Options Program, otherwise referred to as the SHOP Program, separate from the activities of the board related to the individual market, to assist qualified small employers in facilitating the enrollment of their employees in qualified health plans offered through the Exchange in the small employer market in a manner consistent with a specified provision of the federal act. This bill would change the name of the SHOP Program to the Covered California for Small Business Exchange and make related conforming changes.	Amended: 5/1/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/1/2017-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	6/1/2017 A. HEALTH	
<a href="#">SB 300</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Sugar-sweetened beverages: health warnings.</b> (1) Existing federal law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the quality and packaging of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce and generally prohibits the misbranding of food. Existing federal law, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, governs state and local labeling requirements, including those that characterize the relationship of any nutrient specified in the labeling of food to a disease or health-related condition. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates misbranded food and provides that any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act. Existing law requires that a food facility, as defined, make prescribed disclosures and	Introduced: 2/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	4/28/2017 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>

	warnings to consumers, as specified. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would establish the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Health Warning Act, which would prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a sugar-sweetened beverage in a sealed beverage container, or a multipack of sugar-sweetened beverages, in this state unless the beverage container or multipack bears a health warning, as prescribed. The bill also would require every person who owns, leases, or otherwise legally controls the premises where a vending machine or beverage dispensing machine is located, or where a sugar-sweetened beverage is sold in an unsealed container, to place a specified safety warning in certain locations, including on the exterior of any vending machine that includes a sugar-sweetened beverage for sale. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 306</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	<b>Retaliation actions: complaints: administrative review.</b> (1) Existing law prohibits a person from discharging or otherwise discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant engaged in specified protected conduct. Under existing law, an aggrieved employee or applicant is entitled to reinstatement or employment and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by acts of the employer in violation of this prohibition, and may file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (division). This bill would authorize the division to commence an investigation of an employer, with or without a complaint being filed, when specified retaliation or discrimination is suspected during the course of a wage claim or other specified investigation being conducted by the Labor Commissioner. The bill would also authorize the commissioner, upon finding reasonable cause to believe that any person has engaged in or is engaging in a violation, to petition a superior court for prescribed injunctive relief. The bill would require a court, if an employee has been discharged or faced adverse action for raising a claim of retaliation for asserting rights under any law under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, to order appropriate injunctive relief on a showing that reasonable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/28/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 5). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	7/5/2017 A. APPR.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 315</a> <a href="#">Nguyen R</a>	<b>California Massage Therapy Council: material for non-English speakers.</b> The Massage Therapy Act, until January 1, 2021, provides for certification of massage practitioners and massage therapists by the California Massage Therapy Council. The act requires the council to take reasonable actions as needed to carry out its responsibilities and duties, including, among others, hiring staff, entering into contracts, and developing policies, procedures, rules and bylaws to implement the act. This bill would require the council to assess its contact with non-English speakers. The bill would require the council, based on this assessment, to offer and make available all publicly available written and electronic materials provided to certificate holders and applicants in languages other than English that the council determines will be used by a substantial number of non-English speakers in contact with the council. The bill would exclude examinations, denial and disciplinary legal documents, and email communications from that requirement. The bill also would require the council to provide a report to the Legislature on the findings of its assessment of contact with non-English speakers on or before January 1, 2019.	Amended: 4/25/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	7/6/2017 S. DESK	
<a href="#">SB 352</a> <a href="#">Stone R</a>	<b>Income taxes: withholding: real property sales.</b> Existing law requires the transferee of a California real property interest, in specified circumstances, to withhold for income tax purposes	Amended: 4/18/2017	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5).	5/26/2017 S. 2 YEAR	

	<p>31/3% of the sales price of the property when the property is acquired from either an individual, or a partnership or corporation without a permanent place of business, as specified. Existing law also allows, by election of the transferor, alternative withholding amounts that are not less than the amount of gain required to be recognized under income tax laws multiplied by the corporation tax rate, bank and financial corporate tax rate, the highest personal income tax rate, or the current "S" corporation tax rate plus the highest personal income tax rate, as applicable. Existing law imposes a penalty for a failure to withhold, as specified, and requires a real estate escrow person to provide written notification to the transferee, other than a transferee that is an intermediary or accommodator in a deferred exchange, of withholding requirements. This bill would eliminate these withholding provisions for the disposition of a California real property interest that occurs on or after January 1, 2018, and would instead require the transferee, including any intermediary or accomodator in a deferred exchange, of a California real property interest to withhold 37% of the purchase price of the property if the property was either acquired from a person with a last known street address outside this state at the time of title transfer, or from a corporation if after the transfer that corporation has no permanent place of business in this state. The bill would also allow, by election of the transferor, alternative withholding amounts that are not less than the amount of gain required to be recognized under income tax laws multiplied by the corporation tax rate, bank and financial corporate tax rate, the highest personal income tax rate, or the current "S" corporation tax rate plus the highest personal income tax rate, as applicable. The bill would also require a real estate escrow person to provide the corresponding written notification to subject transferees.</p>	17 <a href="#">Text</a>	(Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
<a href="#">SB 458 Wiener D</a>	<p><b>Beverage container recycling: pilot projects.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay handling fees to certified recycling centers. The act requires processors to pay refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments to certified recycling centers, dropoff or collection programs, and curbside programs. This bill would, until July 1, 2020, authorize up to 5 limited-term recycling pilot projects, subject to department approval, that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones. The bill would subject the pilot projects to certain requirements, including, among others, that the pilot project is served by a pilot project recycler meeting certain requirements. The bill would authorize the department to issue a probationary certificate of operation to a pilot project recycler, to be valid for no more than 3 years, and would make that pilot project recycler eligible to apply for handling fees from the department and to receive refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments from processors. By authorizing the use of moneys in a continuously appropriated fund for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Amen ded: 6/ 22/20 17 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/3/2017-Set for hearing July 10.	6/22/2017 S. APPR.	Support
<a href="#">SB 498 Skinner D</a>	<p><b>Vehicle fleets: zero-emission vehicles.</b> (1) Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the</p>	Amen ded: 7/	7/6/2017-From committee with	6/26/2017 A. A. & A.R.	

	state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. The Charge Ahead California Initiative, administered by the state board, includes goals of, among other things, placing in service at least 1,000,000 zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles by January 1, 2023, and increasing access for disadvantaged, low-income, and moderate-income communities and consumers to zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with stakeholders, to review all programs affecting the adoption of light-duty and medium-duty zero-emission vehicles in the state and report to the Legislature no later than July 1, 2019, recommendations for increasing the use of those vehicles for vehicle fleet use and on a general-use basis in the state, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on A. & A.R.		
<a href="#">SB 504</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D	<b>Synthetic food dyes.</b> Existing federal law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the quality and packaging of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, regulates potentially hazardous foods and establishes parameters for studying and monitoring chemicals in processed foods. This bill would direct the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to review scientific literature, as specified, on the risks to children who consume synthetic food dyes, if any, and issue a report that answers specified questions no later than July 1, 2019.	Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/26/2017 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 524</a> <a href="#">Vidak</a> R	<b>Employment: violations: good faith defense.</b> The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations is generally charged with enforcing employment statutes and regulations, either in administrative actions or through litigation. Under existing law, an employer may face administrative sanctions, civil fines and penalties, and criminal penalties for violations of employment statutes or regulations. This bill would permit a person to raise as an affirmative defense that, at the time of an alleged violation of statute or regulation in a judicial or administrative proceeding, the person was acting in good faith, had sought, relied upon, and conformed with a published opinion letter or enforcement policy of the division, and had provided true and correct information to the division in seeking the opinion letter or enforcement policy. The bill would require any person who asserts the affirmative defense to post a bond as prescribed.	Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	4/26/2017-April 26 set for second hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 2. Page 854.) Reconsideration granted.	3/2/2017 S. L. & I.R.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">SB 538</a> <a href="#">Monning</a> D	<b>Hospital contracts.</b> Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including general acute care hospitals, acute psychiatric hospitals, and special hospitals, administered by the State Department of Public Health. A violation of these provisions is a crime. Existing law, the Health Care Providers' Bill of Rights, prescribes restrictions on the types of contractual provisions that may be included in agreements between health care service plans and health care providers and agreements between health insurers and health care providers. This bill, the Health Care Market Fairness Act of 2017, would prohibit contracts between hospitals and contracting agents, health care service plans, or health insurers from containing certain provisions, including, but not limited to, setting payment rates or other terms for nonparticipating affiliates of the hospital, requiring the contracting agent, plan, or insurer to keep the contract's payment rates confidential from any payor, as defined, that is or may become financially responsible for the payment, and	Amended: 5/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/15/2017-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	6/15/2017 A. HEALTH	<b>Support</b>



	<p>requiring the contracting agent, plan, or insurer to submit to arbitration, or any other alternative dispute resolution program, any claims or causes of action that arise under state or federal antitrust laws after those claims or causes of action arise, except as provided. The bill would make any prohibited contract provision void and unenforceable. The bill would define “contracting agent” and “hospital” for those purposes. The bill would enact an identical provision under the health facility licensure and regulation provisions as that provision described above for contracts between hospitals and contracting agents. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 555</a> <a href="#">Morrell R</a></p>	<p><b>Regulations: 5-year review and report.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would additionally require a state agency to review and report on regulations that it adopts or amends on and after January 1, 2018, 5 years after adoption, as specified. The bill would require that the review and report include 10 specified factors, including a summary of the written criticisms of the regulation received by the agency within the immediately preceding 5 years and the estimated economic, small business, and consumer impact of the regulation. The bill would require the Office of Administrative Law to make the review and report available on the office’s Internet Web site.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/28/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>4/28/2017 S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 562</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a></p>	<p><b>The Healthy California Act.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacted various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. PPACA required each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a “qualified health plan” as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. This bill, the Healthy California Act, would create the Healthy California program to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that the program cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including, but not limited to, the state’s Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. The bill would require the board to seek all necessary waivers, approvals, and agreements to allow various existing federal health care payments to be paid to the Healthy California program, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>6/1/2017-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 23. Noes 14.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>6/1/2017 A. DESK</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 567</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a></p>	<p><b>Taxation.</b> (1)The Personal Income Tax Law does not conform to specified provisions of federal law relating to the taxation of specified trusts. Existing law exempts from tax for the taxable year any charitable remainder annuity trust or charitable remainder unitrust, subject to specified requirements, including that the value of the charitable remainder interest must be at least 10% of the initial fair market value of all of the property placed in trust. This bill would, for charitable remainder annuity</p>	<p>Amended: 5/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a></p>	<p>6/1/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Lara.</p>	<p>6/1/2017 S. INACTIVE FILE</p>	

	trusts formed on or after January 1, 2018, require that the charitable remainder interest must be at least 40% of the initial fair market value of all of the property placed in trust. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 584</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2017.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2017.	Amen ded: 5/ 1/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/3/2017-Re- ferred to Com. on B. & F.R.	5/3/2017 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">SB 602</a> <b>Allen D</b>	<b>Pesticides: neonicotinoids: labeling.</b> Existing law generally regulates pesticide use by the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to endeavor to eliminate from use any pesticide that endangers the agricultural or nonagricultural environment. A violation of those provisions and regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions is generally a misdemeanor. Existing law requires the department, on or before July 1, 2018, to issue a determination with respect to its reevaluation of neonicotinoids, and to adopt control measures necessary to protect pollinator health within 2 years, as specified. This bill, on and after July 1, 2018, would require labeling, as specified, of commercially available seeds and plants sold at retail establishments, excluding noxious weed seeds and plants, that have been treated with a neonicotinoid pesticide. The bill would specify that a violation of this requirement is not a crime but would constitute an unfair and unlawful business act or practice.	Amen ded: 4/ 6/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/2/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	6/2/2017 S. 2 YEAR	<b>Oppo se</b>
<a href="#">SB 629</a> <b>McGuire D</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: fees: adjustment: posting.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides for the issuance of licenses for which various annual fees are charged depending upon the type of license issued. That law authorizes an annual adjustment of the fees, as provided, commencing with the 2010 calendar year. Existing law requires that the adjusted fee list be published by the department and transmitted to the Legislature for approval as part of the department's budget submission for the fiscal year in which the fees would be implemented. This bill also would require the department to post the adjusted fee list on its Internet Web site.	Introd uced: 2/ 17/2 017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/21/2017-June 21 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	5/26/2017 A. G.O.	
<a href="#">SB 631</a> <b>Nielsen R</b>	<b>Nitrous oxide: retail sales.</b> Existing law prohibits the possession of nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also prohibits the sale of nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly dispense nitrous oxide to a person who will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to himself or herself or another person. Finally, existing law requires a seller of nitrous oxide to keep a record of persons who purchase nitrous oxide from it and also to provide certain written warnings to the purchaser. This bill would prohibit a retailer of tobacco or tobacco-related products, as defined, from selling, offering, or exposing for sale nitrous oxide, as specified. The bill would authorize a civil penalty to be assessed against a retailer who violates this prohibition and would require the suspension of the retailer's license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products, if the retailer possesses that license.	Amen ded: 7/ 3/201 7 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/6/2017-July 11 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	6/27/2017 A. JUD.	
<a href="#">SB 640</a> <b>Hertzberg D</b>	<b>Taxation.</b> Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would make legislative findings regarding responding to pending proposals for federal tax reform and California's tax climate and would state that the intent of the bill is to make 3 changes to taxation within the state, including broadening the tax base by imposing a modest	Introd uced: 2/ 17/2 017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 3/2/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 S. 2 YEAR	

	sales tax on services. This bill would also establish the Retail Sales Tax on Services Fund in the State Treasury and state the intent of the Legislature that moneys in the fund would be appropriated to, among other purposes, provide tax relief to middle- and low-income Californians to offset the effect of a sales tax on services.				
<a href="#">SB 650</a> <a href="#">Glazer D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverage licensees: events: sponsorship and participation.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act regulates the application for, the issuance of, the suspension of, and the conditions imposed upon, various alcoholic beverage licenses pursuant to which the licensees may exercise specified privileges in the state. Existing law authorizes licensees to sponsor or otherwise participate in an event conducted by, and for the benefit of, a nonprofit organization subject to specified conditions, including, except as otherwise provided, that a retail licensee shall not give, sell, or furnish any alcoholic beverages to the temporary licensee. This bill would revise this provision to provide that, except as otherwise provided, a retail licensee shall not, directly or indirectly, give, sell, or furnish any alcoholic beverages to the temporary licensee.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was G.O. on 3/2/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 692</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>	<b>Transmission: transmission and wheeling access charges.</b> Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with jurisdiction over the delivery of electrical services. Existing law provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires the ISO to make certain filings with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and to seek authority from FERC as needed to give the ISO the ability to secure generating and transmission resources necessary to guarantee achievement of planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. This bill would require the ISO to undertake a stakeholder initiative to consider modification of the billing determinants to which the operator applies the transmission and wheeling access charges, as specified. The bill would require the ISO, by June 30, 2018, to submit to FERC proposed modifications of the billing determinants for approval. The bill would require the ISO to fully implement any modification approved by FERC within one year of the date of approval.	Amended: 6/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/5/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	5/26/2017 A. U. & E.	
<a href="#">SB 705</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>	<b>Solid waste: expanded polystyrene food service containers.</b> Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. 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 Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017. The bill would prohibit a food vendor, as defined, that is subject to specified federal requirements for the posting of calories and nutrients imposed upon restaurants and other retail food establishments, on and after January 1, 2020, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container. The bill would prohibit all food vendors from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container on and after January 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a city or county to grant a food vendor an exemption from these prohibitions, as specified, upon request of the food vendor, if the food vendor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the city or county that compliance with the prohibition would impose an undue economic hardship, as defined. The bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state to impose civil liability on a person or entity	Amended: 5/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/2/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	6/2/2017 S. 2 YEAR	

	that knowingly violates that prohibition, or reasonably should have known that it was violating that prohibition, in the amount of \$1,000 per day for the first violation, \$2,000 per day for the 2nd violation, and \$5,000 per day for the 3rd and subsequent violations. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to the office that brought the action and would authorize these penalties, if collected by the Attorney General, to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce that prohibition. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop an Internet Web page with information on how to comply with, and how to file a complaint for a violation of, that prohibition. The act would also define related terms.				
<a href="#">SB 716 Hernandez D</a>	<b>California State Board of Pharmacy: pharmacy technician member.</b> The Pharmacy Law establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacies. Under that law, the board is comprised of 13 members, including 7 competent pharmacists appointed by the Governor and 6 public members appointed as specified. This bill would increase the number of members of the board to 15 by adding one pharmacy technician appointed by the Governor and one additional public member appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the pharmacy technician board member to have at least 5 years of experience and to continue to work in California as a pharmacy technician. The bill would require the pharmacy technician board member to have specified work experience as a pharmacy technician and to have documented work experience in a variety of pharmacy procedures and practices, as specified.	Amended: 4/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/1/2017-Referred to Com. on B. & P.	6/1/2017 A. B.&P.	
<a href="#">SB 717 Stern D</a>	<b>Food choices.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is tasked with, among other things, promoting and protecting the agricultural industry of the state, and seeking to enhance, protect, and perpetuate the ability of the private sector to produce food and fiber in a way that benefits the general welfare and economy of the state. Existing law also establishes the California Healthy Food Financing Initiative for the purpose of promoting healthy food access in the state. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would develop and implement a coherent and comprehensive policy to improve access to more equitable, sustainable, and healthier food choices for all Californians.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/17/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)	5/12/2017 S. 2 YEAR	
<a href="#">SB 744 Hueso D</a>	<b>Outdoor advertising: exemption.</b> Existing law, the Outdoor Advertising Act, provides for the regulation by the Department of Transportation of advertising displays, as defined, within view of public highways. The act exempts from certain of its provisions advertising displays that advertise the business conducted or services rendered or goods produced or sold on the property upon which the display is placed, as specified. This bill would exempt from those provisions of the act 3 advertising displays located within 1,800 feet of the intersection of Interstate 8 and State Highway Route 111 in the County of Imperial if certain conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 5/3/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/5/2017-July 5 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	7/5/2017 A. G.O.	
<a href="#">SB 772 Leyva D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: regulations.</b> Existing law authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders, as defined, and requires the adoption of standards at least as effective as the federal standards for all issues for which federal standards have been promulgated under provisions of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Existing law exempts a standard or amendment to any standard adopted by the board that is substantially the same as a federal standard from specified provisions of the existing Administrative Procedure Act,	Amended: 4/4/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/22/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	6/21/2017 A. APPR.	<b>Oppose</b>

	including a requirement that a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation, as defined, on or after November 1, 2013, prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis in the manner prescribed by the Department of Finance. This bill would exempt any occupational safety and health standard and order from the standardized regulatory impact analysis requirement.			
<a href="#">SB 774</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a>	<b>Hazardous substances: California Toxic Substances Board.</b> The hazardous waste control laws provide that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. The Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act establishes a program authorizing certain responses to releases of hazardous substances, including spills and hazardous waste disposal sites, that pose a threat to the public health or the environment, and imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions. The hazardous waste control laws and the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act require the department to adopt regulations to implement their provisions and establish various procedures and standards. This bill would establish the California Toxic Substances Board in the department. Where the hazardous waste control laws and the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act authorize or require the department to adopt regulations, the bill would instead authorize or require, as applicable, the department to develop draft regulations and would require the board to review and adopt those regulations, subject to revision by the board. The bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require the board to appoint the Director of Toxic Substances Control, who would hold office at the pleasure of the board. The bill would provide for the membership of the board, the salary and terms of the board members, and other various powers and duties of the board. The bill would require the board to conduct monthly public hearings to consider matters before the board relating to hazardous waste facilities permits and sites. The bill would require the department to provide information and records, and testify, concerning the agenda items at the hearing. The bill would authorize the board, based on the documents submitted, information presented, and testimony taken at the hearing, to direct the department to take certain actions with regard to a hazardous waste facilities permit or site, and would require the department to comply with those directions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 7/3/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	7/3/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	6/15/2017 A. E.S. & T.M.
<a href="#">SCA 1</a> <a href="#">Moorelach R</a>	<b>Retirement savings plans: funding prohibition: General Fund.</b> Existing law establishes the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program and requires the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Investment Board to design and implement the program according to specified parameters and requirements, including, among others, that the program include one or more payroll deduction IRA arrangements. If certain prerequisites are met and the program is opened for enrollment, existing law eventually requires all eligible employers, as defined, that do not offer employer-sponsored retirement plans or automatic enrollment payroll deduction IRAs to have payroll deposit retirement savings arrangements so that eligible employees may participate in the program. Existing law specifies that funding for startup and first-year administrative costs for the program may be appropriated in the annual Budget Act from the General Fund and requires the board to repay the amount appropriated, plus interest, as specified. This measure would prohibit the state from incurring any liability for payment of the retirement savings benefit earned by program participants in the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program. The measure would also prohibit	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">Text</a>	6/27/2017-June 26 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 3.)	1/12/2017 S. P.E. & R.

	the appropriation, transfer, or encumbrance of moneys in the General Fund for the purposes of the program, including any unfunded liability that the program may incur, unless the appropriation, transfer, or encumbrance is for funding the startup and first-year administrative costs for the program.				
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**Total Measures: 133**

**Total Tracking Forms: 133**