



**SHAW/YODER/ANTWIH, inc.**  
LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY • ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT

**PETERSON CONSULTING, INC.**  
LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES  
1415 L STREET, SUITE 1000  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814  
(916) 441-4424  
FAX (916) 441-2279  
**PETERSONCONSULTING@EARTHLINK.NET**

To: The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors

CC: Dan Buckshi, County Executive Officer

From: Paul J. Yoder and Karen Lange  
Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.  
Peterson Consulting, Inc.

Date: October 20, 2014

RE: 2014 Final Legislative Update

---

The Legislature has adjourned the 2013-2014 Legislative Session, sending a few hundred bills to the desk of Governor Brown and once again enacting an on-time budget. Under Governor Brown's direction, the State's finances have improved dramatically, and in fact the State closed out the FY 2013-2014 year "in the black" for the first time in 7 years, which is a notable accomplishment, given the years of difficult budgets and painful choices. Furthermore, the Governor has remained steadfast in his commitment to resist expanded or new programs which would place pressures on the General Fund. Counties have been spared any new costly mandates or realignments in this most recent Budget.

### **Budget**

California's budget progress was remarkable over FY 2013-2014, with monthly cash receipts exceeding the Governor's projections for those same time periods, leading to the State ending its fiscal year with a surplus for the first time in seven years. However, one of the major tensions between the Legislature and the Governor in the final weeks of budget negotiations was around how much the State is poised to take in during FY 2014-2015 – the Governor took a far more conservative approach and rejected the Legislative Analyst's more optimistic projection which was \$2 billion higher than the Governor's. This translates into less funding for new and expanded programs, which was a priority for many Legislative Democrats. The Governor prevailed on this point, and the final budget expenditures reflect his estimates.

In total, the final 2014-15 Budget assumes \$96.3 billion in General Fund (GF) expenditures. The overall budget, including GF, special funds, and select bond funds, is \$145.3 billion. The final budget continues to pay down the "wall of debt" and tackles the unfunded liabilities of the State Teachers Retirement System. Much of the debt repayment made in the current and budget years

is to schools and community colleges. The budget contains \$696 million to repay loans from special funds.

One of the biggest surprises in the May Revision of the now-enacted budget was that enrollment in the Affordable Care Act in California was much higher than anticipated. California has opted to do some additional optional expansions as well, which placed financial pressures on the State's General Fund. As a result of the increased enrollment, the Governor had to increase expenditures in this area by \$2 billion, which eroded most flexibility in other program areas for new or bolstered funding from the increased state revenues, given the Governor's staunch refusal to spend any significant new dollars.

Counties articulated the need for additional State funding for the implementation of AB 109 in order to smooth over the natural dip that occurred based on its funding formula. In the May Revise, the Governor proposed \$100m in mandate repayments (earlier than otherwise proposed in his January budget which called for those payments to be made in FY 17-18) to provide Counties with some additional revenues to cover that AB 109 dip. This proposal was ultimately approved by the Legislature and funding will be disbursed shortly.

The budget also included \$500 million in new grant funds for county corrections facilities, with a heavy emphasis on programming. The Board of State and Community Corrections will be tasked with developing a process for grant application, review and award. We do not anticipate a replicated process similar to that of SB 1022 from last year, given the myriad challenges that the RFP process in SB 1022 underwent.

The Budget also included significant policy on the expenditure of cap-and-trade dollars. Of note, on-going, continuously appropriated funds will be dedicated to High Speed Rail, and there will also be some funding to local governments through the Sustainable Communities Strategy.

### **Rainy Day Fund**

Not only does the State have funds in reserve, ACA 4 was slated to be on the statewide ballot in 2014. ACA 4 was an effort to strengthen the State's so-called rainy day fund. In lieu of ACA 4, the Governor had his own proposal, the fundamental principles of which are that 1) deposits into the rainy day fund will be based on when capital gains revenues rise to more than 6.5 percent of General Fund tax revenues; 2) a Proposition 98 reserve would be created such that spikes in funding would instead be saved for future years of decline; 3) the maximum size of the rainy day fund would increase from 5 to 10 percent of revenues; and 4) supplemental payments to towards the wall of debt or other long-term liabilities could be made in lieu of a year's deposit into the rainy day fund; and 5) the amount withdrawn in the first year of a recession would be limited to half the amount in the rainy day fund. On April 16, the Governor called for a special session to address the Rainy Day Fund proposal he put forward, and the Legislature approved his revised

Constitutional Amendment. It will now appear on the November ballot, in lieu of the previously scheduled ACA 4.

### **Super-Majority Challenges**

When the Legislature convened in December 2012 for the start of the 2013-14 Legislative Session, they began with a super-majority in both houses. However, a month later the super-majority was gone in the Senate due to special elections and resignations. Once the elections were over, vacancies of another kind began, due to criminal charges and indictments of three Democratic Senators. On September 22, 2014, Sen. Wright resigned from the Senate, after he was sentenced to three months in jail. The other two Senators remain suspended but not expelled. This dropped the Senate down to 25 Democratic Senators that could vote, two short of the super-majority.

### **Go-Biz**

The Governor's office is seeking to aggressively utilize the new California Competes tools, administered by Go-Biz, that were created through the ending of the Enterprise Zone program. During the 2014 session, Legislature approved a tax incentive package to attract a major defense contract to California. However, the Legislature did not approve any legislation related to CEQA relief in order to attract Tesla to construct its major battery manufacturing facility to California. Within days of the session adjourning, Tesla announced it would be building its factory in Nevada.

### **Economic Development**

The Governor and the Legislature agreed on a "Redevelopment 2.0" program during the 2014 session. This new model, called "Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts" - or eIFD - builds on existing law but creates new and more flexible tools for local governments to use. Major features include:

- Lowering the threshold for voter approval for issuing bonds from 2/3 to 55%;
- Expands the list of infrastructure projects eligible to include transportation, transit, water treatment, flood control and storm water quality management, industrial facilities for private use, affordable housing, childcare facilities, libraries, parks, public facilities, energy, solid waste disposal and environmental impact mitigation;
- Allows multiple cities and local governments to "opt-in" or reserve their share of the tax increment.

### **Public Safety**

The County sponsored AB 2195 (Achadjian) in the 2014 session, which establishes a "middle" path for juvenile truants that do not comply with direction they receive from the very informal court they are first referred to when truant. Prior to enactment of AB 2195, the only other option

for those truants was a very formal process whereby the juvenile became a ward of the court. AB 2195 gives probation officers a new tool to utilize in working with truants. The Governor has signed this measure.

## **Water**

(The information below was submitted to the County on October 14, 2014 as part of the County's water forum to review legislation specifically on that topic in 2014. It is included here as well, for continuity in our regular end-of-year report.)

### **AB 2453 (Achadjian)**

Assembly Bill 2453 (Achadjian) Paso Robles Basin Water District authorizes, under the California Water District Law, the governing board structure and powers of the Paso Robles Basin Water District (District) in San Luis Obispo County, with the District's boundaries to be established by the San Luis Obispo County Local Agency Formation Commission. This bill would, until January 1, 2019, provide for the formation of the Paso Robles Basin Water District, and would set forth the composition of, and method of election by landowners and registered voters for, the board of directors for the Paso Robles Basin Water District, the boundaries of which would be established and may be modified by the San Luis Obispo County Local Agency Formation Commission. The bill would require the district to be formed in accordance with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, except as specified. The bill would prescribe various powers of the district relating to the use and extraction of groundwater that the district, by ordinance, would be authorized to exercise, including, among others, collecting data, conducting investigations, and requiring conservation practices and measures under specified circumstances.

AB 2453 authorizes the district to develop, adopt, and implement a groundwater management plan to control extractions from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin aquifers, as specified. The bill would also authorize the District to impose groundwater extraction charges, to establish extraction allocations, and to impose extraction surcharges to, among other things, discourage the use of groundwater beyond the extraction allocation. This bill will provide that the moneys collected by the district shall be available for expenditure by the district to carry out its groundwater management functions.

Furthermore, this bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of San Luis Obispo. Because an intentional violation of the act's provisions would be a crime, and because the bill would expand the crime of perjury, the 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.

## **Water**

This year's major policy discussion – both in the Legislature and with the Administration – was water. The Governor declared a drought in January 2014. The Legislature and Governor came to agreement on a revised water bond for the November 2014 ballot, and also passed a three bill package on groundwater policy.

A perennial issue that has reached new levels of urgency is how much money the State should be spending on new storage, and whether or not it should be continuously appropriated or subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. Republicans remained steadfast in their insistence that any bond include \$3 billion for storage, and that it must be continuously appropriated.

Ultimately, Republicans secured \$2.7billion for continuously appropriated water storage funding in the final version of the revised water bond that will appear before the voters in November. A short, high-level summary of the various pots of funds in the bond is as follows:

- Regional Water Reliability - \$810M
- Safe Drinking Water - \$520M
- Water Recycling - \$725M
- Groundwater Sustainability - \$900M
- Watershed Protection, Watershed Ecosystem Restoration, State Settlements - \$1.495B
- Storage - \$2.7B
- Statewide Flood Management - \$395M

In addition, early in the session, the legislature passed a package of drought relief funding which promised almost \$700 million in immediate drought relief. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research is leading the Administration's efforts on these fronts, in coordination with the various departments, such as the Office of Emergency Services and the California Department of Public Health.

## **Groundwater Management**

The Legislature approved a three bill package of groundwater management bills, and the Governor signed them in mid-September. AB 1739, SB 1168 and SB 1319 impose significant new groundwater management responsibilities upon local agencies, and also provide new authority for the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to enforcement groundwater management.

SB 1168 requires all basins designated by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) as either high or medium priority basins to have a groundwater management plan in place by January 31,

2020. (High and medium priority basins that are *not* subject to critical conditions of overdraft must be managed by January 31, 2022.)

SB 1168 allows a local agency, which is defined as “a local public agency that has water supply, water management, or land use responsibilities within a groundwater basin,” to elect to be a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA). The statutory construct here places counties first in line to choose to become the GSA. Other options include JPAs or other types of partnerships.

SB 1168 authorizes GSAs to do all of the following:

- Require groundwater well registration;
- Authorizes measurement of groundwater extractions;
- Ensure filing annual extractions reports regulate groundwater extractions by imposing well spacing requirements, limiting extractions, and establishing extraction allocations.
- Requires groundwater sustainability plans to include measurable objectives to achieve the “sustainability goal” in the basin within 20 years of implementation.

### **Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board – Their Role**

AB 1739 tasks DWR with review of groundwater sustainability plans to ensure they conform to the requirements set forth in SB 1168 and requires DWR to adopt regulations for evaluating groundwater sustainability plans, the implementation of groundwater sustainability plans, and coordination agreements pursuant to this chapter. AB 1739 also requires DWR to review groundwater sustainability plans every five years.

AB 1739 and SB 1319 together set up the new regulatory authorities for the SWRCB. Of significant concern is that the Board can designate groundwater basins as probationary basins under certain circumstances. This is the “stick” that the State is giving SWRCB in order to incentivize local agencies to take on the management role. If a basin is designated as probationary, the SWRCB can set up an interim plan for regulation of groundwater extractions. The plan could include restrictions on groundwater extraction, a physical solution, and principles for the administration of rights to surface water connected to the basin. The SWRCB can also attach fees to their role, which will likely be passed on to the local agencies and local users.

**San Luis Obispo County Legislation**  
**Provided by: Peterson Consulting, Inc.**

---

**Sponsor**

---

**[AB 2195](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Juveniles: truancy.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 898, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that a juvenile hearing officer may hear and dispose of any case in which a minor is alleged to have committed any one of specified misdemeanors or infractions. In those cases, the juvenile court is known as the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court. Existing law also provides that a minor may be adjudged to be a ward of the juvenile court on the basis of certain noncriminal conduct, including truancy, as specified. This bill would authorize a juvenile hearing officer to hear cases in which a minor is alleged to come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court on the basis of truancy, as specified. The bill would authorize a hearing before a juvenile hearing officer, referee, or judge to be conducted upon a written notice to appear for truancy, with the consent of the minor. The bill would prohibit a judge, referee, or juvenile hearing officer from proceeding with a hearing of a minor on the basis of truancy unless the court has been presented with evidence that the minor's school has undertaken certain actions to address the minor's truancy and the available record of previous attempts to address the minor's truancy. The bill would provide that a court in these cases may restrict the minor's driving privilege, order the minor to pay a fine of not more than \$50, and order the minor to perform community service. The bill would, among other things, authorize the judge, referee, or juvenile hearing officer to give the minor the opportunity to demonstrate improved attendance before imposing those orders.

**Position:** Sponsor

---

**Support**

---

**[AB 1729](#) ([Logue R](#)) Local government: agricultural land: subvention payments.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2014

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2014

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was A. APPR. on 3/24/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Williamson Act authorizes a city or county to enter into 10-year contracts with owners of land devoted to agricultural use, whereby the owners agree to continue using the property for that purpose, and the city or county agrees to value the land accordingly for purposes of property taxation. Other existing law sets forth procedures for payments to reimburse cities and counties for property tax revenues not received as a result of these contracts. This bill would appropriate \$40,000,000 to the Controller from the General Fund for the 2014-15 fiscal year to make subvention payments to counties to reimburse counties for property tax revenues not received as a result of these contracts. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations related to the preservation of agricultural land.

**Position:** Support

**[AB 1883](#) ([Skinner D](#)) Public improvements: contractual assessments.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/5/2014

**Status:** 9/26/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 599, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/26/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Improvement Act of 1911 (Improvement Act), authorizes the legislative body of any public agency, as defined, to determine that it would be convenient, advantageous, and in the public interest to designate an area within the public agency, as specified, within which authorized public agency officials and property owners may enter into voluntary contractual assessments to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property, as specified. This bill would revise the information included in the power purchase agreement or lease to allow a system owner to include a specified covenant and warranty in its contract with the property owner, providing that the system will not be removed for the term of the contract. The bill would specifically authorize either full or partial payment for the power purchase agreement or lease to be made after installation of the system. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that the program finance prepaid service contracts, as well as installation, of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency improvements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**[AB 1970](#) ([Gordon D](#)) **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Community Investment and Innovation Program.****

**Introduced:** 2/19/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2014

**Status:** 5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)

**Location:** 5/23/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This

bill would create the Community Investment and Innovation Program and would require moneys to be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of awarding grants and other financial assistance to eligible applicants, as defined, who submit plans to develop and implement integrated community-level greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in their region. The bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, in consultation with the state board, to administer the program, as specified.

**Position:** Support

**[AB 2119](#) ([Stone D](#)) Local taxes: transactions and use taxes.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 5/14/2014

**Status:** 7/18/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 148, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 7/18/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to levy, increase, or extend a transactions and use tax, as specified, if approved by the required vote of the board and the required vote of the qualified voters. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors of a county to levy, increase, or extend a transactions and use tax throughout the entire county or within the unincorporated area of the county, if approved by the qualified voters of the entire county if levied on the entire county, or of the unincorporated area of the county if levied on the unincorporated area of the county. This bill would require the revenues derived from the imposition of this tax to only be used within the area for which the tax was approved by the qualified voters.

**Position:** Support

**[AB 2402](#) ([Buchanan D](#)) Noxious weed management.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 5/23/2014

**Status:** 8/22/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 271, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 8/22/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Department of Food and Agriculture is designated as the lead department in noxious weed management, and requires the department, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to implement provisions relating to noxious weed management. Existing law creates the Noxious Weed Management Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, and provides for the allocation of those funds, by percentage, for specified purposes, including control and abatement, research, and to the department for purposes of carrying out those provisions relating to noxious weed management. This bill would revise the percentages of those allocations, and would also revise the purposes for which the percentage of funds allocated for research may be used to include mapping, risk assessment, and prioritization of weeds. The bill would specify that the funds made available for the control and abatement of noxious and invasive weeds shall be made available through a grant program administered by the department, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**[AB 2453](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Paso Robles Basin Water District.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 9/16/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 350, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/16/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Water District Law, provides for the formation of California water districts and grants these districts authority relating to, among other things, the production, storage, transmission, and distribution of water. That district law generally requires the members of the board of a California water district, and the voters of that district, to be landowners, but provides for the modification of these requirements by the board of that district. This bill would, until January 1, 2019, provide for the formation of the Paso Robles Basin Water District, and would set forth the composition of, and method of election by landowners and registered voters for, the board of directors for the Paso Robles Basin Water District, the boundaries of which would be established and may be modified by the San Luis Obispo County Local Agency Formation Commission. The bill would require the district to be formed in accordance with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, except as specified. The bill would prescribe various powers of the district relating to the use and extraction of

groundwater that the district, by ordinance, would be authorized to exercise, including, among others, collecting data, conducting investigations, and requiring conservation practices and measures under specified circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**[AB 2703](#) ([Quirk-Silva D](#)) County veterans service officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 8/15/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2014)

**Location:** 8/15/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to disburse funds, appropriated to the department for the purpose of supporting county veterans service officers pursuant to the annual Budget Act, on a pro rata basis, to counties that comply with certain conditions. This bill would authorize the department , in conjunction with the California Association of County Veterans Service Officers , no later than July 1, 2015, to develop an allocation formula based upon performance standards that encourage innovation and reward outstanding service by county veterans service officers , and, if that allocation formula is developed, the bill would require those moneys appropriated for support of county veterans service offices in the annual Budget Act to be allocated in accordance with that formula, as specified .

**Position:** Support

**[SB 296](#) ([Correa D](#)) County veterans service officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/1/2013

**Status:** 2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/3/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires funds to be disbursed each fiscal year on a pro rata basis to counties that have established and maintained a county veterans service officer in accordance with the staffing level and workload of each county veterans service officer, under a specified formula. This bill would appropriate the sum of \$9,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the disbursement to counties to fund the activities of county veterans service officers and veterans service organizations , as specified.

**Position:** Support

---

**Support In Concept**

---

**[AB 2117](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Santa Barbara San Luis Obispo Regional Health Authority.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 9/26/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 602, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/26/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara to order the formation of a health authority and authorizes the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo to authorize the provision of medical services by the authority within the County of San Luis Obispo. Existing law authorizes the Board of Supervisors of either the County of San Luis Obispo or the County of Santa Barbara, or the board of directors of the authority, to terminate the authority's operation of a health care system or systems in the County of San Luis Obispo, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara to order the dissolution of the authority by declaring that there is no need for the authority to function in the county. This bill would instead authorize the boards of supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara and the County of San Luis Obispo to order the dissolution of the authority, and would require both boards of supervisors to order the dissolution of the authority in order for the dissolution to become effective.

**Position:** Support In Concept

---

**Oppose**

---

**[AB 616](#) ([Bocanegra D](#)) **Local public employee organizations: dispute: factfinding panel.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Last Amended:** 6/17/2013

**Status:** 8/15/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/13/2013)

**Location:** 8/15/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the governing body of a local public agency, or those boards, commissions, administrative officers, or other representatives as may be properly designated by law or by a governing body, to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Existing law authorizes an employee organization to request that the parties' differences be submitted to a factfinding panel not sooner than 30 days or more than 45 days following the appointment or selection of a mediator pursuant to the parties' agreement to mediate or a mediation process required by a public agency's local rules. Existing law authorizes an employee organization, if the dispute was not submitted to a mediation, to request that the parties' differences be submitted to a factfinding panel not later than 30 days following the date that either party provided the other with a written notice of a declaration of impasse. This bill would require that request to be in writing. The bill would provide that if either party disputes that a genuine impasse, as defined, has been reached, the issue of whether an impasse exists may be submitted to the Public Employment Relations Board for resolution before the dispute is submitted to a factfinding panel, as specified. The bill would also authorize each party to select a person to serve as its member of the factfinding panel.

**Position:** Oppose

**[AB 741](#) ([Brown D](#)) Local government finance: tax equity allocation formula: qualifying cities.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Status:** 2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing property tax law requires the auditor of each county with qualifying cities, as defined, to make certain property tax revenue allocations to those cities in accordance with a specified Tax Equity Allocation (TEA) formula established in a specified statute and to make corresponding reductions in the amount of property tax revenue that is allocated to the county. This bill would, commencing with the 2012-13 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, increase the allocation of property tax revenues under a new TEA formula, as specified, for qualifying cities, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**[AB 2126](#) ([Bonta D](#)) Meyers-Milias-Brown Act: mediation.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 5/23/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. VETOED

**Summary:**

The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act requires the governing body of a local public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of a recognized employee organization. The act requires, if a tentative agreement is reached and the governing body adopts the tentative agreement, that the parties prepare jointly a nonbinding written memorandum of understanding of the agreement. Under existing law, if representatives of the public employee agency and the recognized employee organization fail to reach agreement, the parties may agree together upon the appointment of a mutually agreeable mediator. This bill instead would permit either party to request mediation and would require the

parties to agree upon a mediator, if either party has provided the other with a written notice of declaration of impasse. If the parties cannot agree upon a mediator, the bill would authorize either party to request the board to appoint a mediator. The bill would require the board to appoint a mediator within 5 days after receipt of the party's request, as prescribed. A public agency would not be required to proceed to mediation in its negotiations with respect to a bargaining unit under the above-described circumstances if the public agency has an impasse procedure that includes, at a minimum, a process for binding arbitration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**[AB 2373](#) ([Hernández, Roger D](#)) **Probation officers: funding.****

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/24/2014

**Status:** 5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)

**Location:** 5/23/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a probation officer to notify the presiding judge of the superior court and the board of supervisors of the county, or city and county, upon a determination that, in the probation officer's opinion, staff and financial resources available to him or her are insufficient to meet his or her statutory or court-ordered responsibilities. Under existing law, that notification is required to be in writing, to explain which of those responsibilities cannot be met, and to explain what resources are necessary to properly discharge those responsibilities. This bill would require a county, or city and county, within 30 days of receipt of the notification described above, to determine if it has the resources available to meet the probation officer's specified needs, and to either inform the probation officer and the presiding judge of the superior court that it has the resources and commence providing the probation officer with the resources he or she has identified as necessary in that notification to properly discharge those responsibilities, or if it makes a determination that it does not have the resources available to meet the probation officer's specified needs, to notify the probation officer and the presiding judge of the superior court of that determination. By creating new duties for local government, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**SB 391 (DeSaulnier D) California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/8/2013

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/30/2013)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Existing law requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the need for establishing permanent, ongoing sources of funding dedicated to affordable housing development. The bill would impose a fee, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded. By imposing new duties on counties with respect to the imposition of the recording fee, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that revenues from this fee be sent quarterly to the Department of Housing and Community Development for deposit in the California Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, which the bill would create within the State Treasury. The bill would provide that moneys in the fund may be expended for supporting affordable housing, administering housing programs, and the cost of periodic audits, as specified. The bill would impose certain auditing and reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**SB 791 (Wyland R) Motor vehicle fuel tax: rate adjustment.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/4/2013

**Status:** 2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/3/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, as of July 1, 2010, exempts the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, motor vehicle fuel from specified sales and use taxes and increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, as provided. Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to annually adjust the excise tax rate for the state's next fiscal year so that the revenues from the sales and use tax exemption and motor vehicle fuel excise tax increase are revenue neutral. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the State Board of Equalization adjust the rate of the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, and instead would require the Department of Finance to annually calculate that rate and report that calculated rate to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The rate for the state's next fiscal year would remain the same as the rate of the current fiscal year or would decrease, as provided. This bill would further state that the rate may increase upon a further act by the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Oppose

---

**Other Monitored Legislation**

---

[AB 7](#) ([Wieckowski D](#)) **Oil and gas: hydraulic fracturing.**

**Introduced:** 12/3/2012

**Last Amended:** 6/10/2013

**Status:** 1/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2013)

**Location:** 1/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

(1) Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, or the division, in the Department of Conservation, regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and

abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. The State Oil and Gas Supervisor supervises the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field regarding safety and environmental damage. Existing law requires an operator of a well, before commencing the work of drilling the well, to file with the supervisor or the district deputy a written notice of intention to commence drilling, and prohibits the commencement of drilling until approval is given by the supervisor or the district deputy. Existing law requires the operator of a well to keep, or cause to be kept, a careful and accurate log, core record, and history of the drilling of the well. Within 60 days after the date of cessation of drilling, rework, or abandonment operations, the owner or operator is required to file with the district deputy certain information, including the history of work performed. This bill would revise that procedure to instead require the operator to file an application before commencing drilling and would prohibit drilling until approval or denial of the application is given by the supervisor or district deputy within 30 working days. The bill would require, on and after January 1, 2014, additional information to be included in the application, including information regarding the chemicals, if any, to be injected into a well. This bill would additionally require the operator prior to drilling, redrilling, or deepening operations to submit proof to the supervisor that the applicable regional water quality control board has approved the disposal method and location of wastewater disposal for the well. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 39 (Skinner D) Medi-Cal: designated public hospitals.**

**Introduced:** 12/3/2012

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2014

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was S. THIRD READING on 8/21/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

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. This bill would require the department to seek federal approval to add Doctors Medical Center, operated by West Contra Costa Healthcare District, to the list of designated public hospital for purposes of the demonstration project. The bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature that Doctors Medical Center be eligible for any funding available to

designated public hospitals under the demonstration project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 155 (Alejo D) Monterey County Water Resources Agency: design-build.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/12/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 865, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency Act, establishes the Monterey County Water Resources Agency as a flood control and water agency within the County of Monterey. This bill would authorize the agency to award a design-build contract for the combined design and construction of a project to connect Lake San Antonio, located in the County of Monterey, and Lake Nacimiento, located in the County of San Luis Obispo, with an underground tunnel or pipeline for the purpose of maximizing water storage, supply, and groundwater recharge. Certain alternative provisions of the bill that would authorize the agency to use a different design-build procedure, as specified, would become operative only if SB 785 is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2015. This bill contains other related provisions.

**AB 171 (Chávez R) Department of Veterans Affairs: consolidation of services to veterans.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was V. A. on 1/31/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs, which is responsible for administering various programs and services for the benefit of veterans. This bill would establish the California Veterans Services and Workforce Development Division within the Department of

Veterans Affairs for the purpose of coordinating and administering veterans assistance programs in the state, and would require the division to perform various functions and duties relating to the coordination and administration of veterans assistance programs, as specified. The bill would require the administrative and support staff responsible for the administration of the specified programs to be transferred from the Employment Development Department to the division, and would require the costs of the transfer to utilize existing resources of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

**[AB 203](#) ([Stone D](#)) California Coastal Commission: restoration and cease and desist orders: report.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2013

**Last Amended:** 1/27/2014

**Status:** 6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/6/2014)

**Location:** 6/27/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires any person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit issued by the California Coastal Commission in accordance with prescribed procedures. The act authorizes the commission to take specified actions to enforce the permit requirements, including the issuance of restoration and cease and desist orders. This bill would authorize the commission, no later than January 1 of each year, until January 1, 2019, to submit to each house of the Legislature an annual report describing the restoration orders and cease and desist orders issued by the commission during the previous calendar year.

**[AB 207](#) ([Rendon D](#)) Marine resources and preservation.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Marine Resources Legacy Act establishes a program, administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to allow partial removal of offshore oil structures. The act authorizes the department to conditionally approve the partial removal of offshore oil structures, if specified criteria are satisfied, including a finding that the alternative of partial removal provides a net environmental benefit and substantial cost savings compared to the alternative of full removal of these structures. The act requires the first person to file an application on and after January 1, 2011, to partially remove an offshore oil structure to pay, in addition to other specified costs, the startup costs incurred by the department or the State Lands Commission to implement the act, including the costs to develop and adopt regulations. The act requires the payment of startup costs to be reimbursed by the department, as specified. The act requires the Ocean Protection Council, for purposes of determining whether partial removal provides a net environmental benefit, to establish specified criteria, to consult with the department, the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, the California Ocean Science Trust, and other responsible agencies as to those criteria, and requires certification that partial removal complies with the California Environmental Quality Act, among other things. The act requires the State Lands Commission to determine the cost savings of partial removal, and requires the applicant, upon conditional approval for conversion, to apportion a percentage of the cost-savings funds in accordance with a prescribed schedule to specified entities and funds. The act defines "cost savings" to mean the difference between the estimated cost to the applicant of complete removal of an oil platform, as required by state and federal leases, and the estimated costs to the applicant of partial removal of the oil platform pursuant to the act, and specifically provides for the inclusion of certain costs in cost savings. This bill would include certain additional costs in cost savings calculations for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.

**[AB 229](#) ([John A. Pérez](#) D) Local government: infrastructure and revitalization financing districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/4/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/12/2013

**Status:** 9/29/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 775, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/29/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the creation by a city, county, or city and county of an infrastructure financing district, as defined, for the sole purpose of financing public facilities, subject to

adoption of a resolution by the legislative body and affected taxing entities proposed to be subject to division of taxes and 2/3 voter approval. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to, by majority vote, initiate proceedings to issue bonds for the financing of district projects by adopting a resolution, subject to specified procedures and 2/3 voter approval. Existing law requires an infrastructure financing plan to include the date on which an infrastructure financing district will cease to exist, which may not be more than 30 years from the date on which the ordinance forming the district is adopted. Existing law prohibits a district from including any portion of a redevelopment project area. Existing law, the Polanco Redevelopment Act, authorizes a redevelopment agency to take any action that the agency determines is necessary and consistent with state and federal laws to remedy or remove a release of hazardous substances on, under, or from property within a project area, whether the agency owns that property or not, subject to specified conditions. Existing law also declares the intent of the Legislature that the areas of the district created be substantially undeveloped, and that the establishment of a district should not ordinarily lead to the removal of dwelling units. This bill would authorize the creation by a city, county, city and county, or joint powers authority of an infrastructure and revitalization financing district, as defined, and the issuance of debt with 2/3 voter approval. The bill would authorize the creation of a district for up to 40 years and the issuance of debt with a final maturity date of up to 30 years, as specified. The bill would authorize a district to finance projects in redevelopment project areas and former redevelopment project areas and former military bases. The bill would authorize the legislative body to dedicate any portion of its funds received from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the district, if specified criteria are met. The bill would authorize the formation of a district to finance a project or projects on a former military base, if specified conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions.

**[AB 243](#) ([Dickinson D](#)) Local government: infrastructure and revitalization financing districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/19/2013

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was S. DESK on 8/7/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the creation of infrastructure financing districts, as defined, for the sole purpose of financing public facilities, subject to adoption of a resolution by the legislative body and affected taxing entities proposed to be subject to division of taxes and 2/3 voter approval.

Existing law authorizes the legislative body to, by majority vote, initiate proceedings to issue bonds for the financing of district projects by adopting a resolution, subject to specified procedures and 2/3 voter approval. Existing law requires an infrastructure financing plan to include the date on which an infrastructure financing district will cease to exist, which may not be more than 30 years from the date on which the ordinance forming the district is adopted. Existing law prohibits a district from including any portion of a redevelopment project area. Existing law, the Polanco Redevelopment Act, authorizes a redevelopment agency to take any action that the agency determines is necessary and consistent with state and federal laws to remedy or remove a release of hazardous substances on, under, or from property within a project area, whether the agency owns that property or not, subject to specified conditions. This bill would authorize the creation of an infrastructure and revitalization financing district, as defined, and the issuance of debt with 55% voter approval. The bill would authorize the creation of a district for up to 40 years and the issuance of debt with a final maturity date of up to 30 years, as specified. The bill would authorize a district to finance projects in redevelopment project areas and former redevelopment project areas and former military bases. The bill would authorize the legislative body of a city, as defined, to dedicate any portion of its funds received from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the district, if specified criteria are met. The bill would authorize a city to form a district to finance a project or projects on a former military base, if specified conditions are met. The bill would provide that the formation of the district and the issuance of debt by the district on land of a former military base that is publicly owned is not subject to voter approval, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

**AB 294 (Holden D) Local-State Joint Investment Partnership Pilot Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/11/2013

**Last Amended:** 5/6/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. The bank is authorized to, among other things, issue bonds, approve the issuance of certain bonds, invest moneys, and make loans, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, establish a pilot program whereby certain local government entities, upon the approval and oversight of the bank, are authorized to reallocate their annual payments of

property tax revenue directed to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund to instead finance certain kinds of public works that further state policy, as specified. This bill would require each local government entity operating a project under the pilot program and the bank to submit annual reports, as specified, on the results of the pilot program.

**AB 452 (Brown D) Radioactive materials: federal regulation.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2013

**Last Amended:** 3/12/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 4/24/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Radiation Control Law requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate the use and control of radiologic materials. A violation of the Radiation Control Law, or a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a misdemeanor. The federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, authorizes the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to enter into agreements with the governor of a state providing for discontinuance of certain regulatory authority of the commission with respect to byproduct materials, source materials, and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass. This bill would provide that with certain exceptions the regulations, adopted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in effect on January 1, 2014, are deemed to be the regulations of this state and adopted pursuant to the Radiation Control Law, if the regulations, among other things, are required by federal law or regulation to be adopted by an agreement state in an essentially identical manner. The bill would provide for the adoption of future federal regulations, including amendment thereto, if the department finds the regulations meet that criteria. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations that it determines are necessary for the administration and enforcement of the adopted federal regulations. The bill would also prohibit the department from adopting regulations that are determined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or its successor, to address areas of regulation that cannot be relinquished to agreement states. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 485 (Gomez D) In-home supportive services.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2013

**Last Amended:** 2/18/2014

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was A. CONCURRENCE on 8/14/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the county-administered In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes and avoid institutionalization. Existing law establishes 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. This bill would, instead, make the implementation date January 1, 2015, would delete the reference to the "county" implementation date, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 516](#) ([Brown D](#)) **Electrical transmission infrastructure: taking of birds, nests, and eggs: permits.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Last Amended:** 3/19/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/20/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife and requires the department to enforce and administer the fish and game laws pursuant to the policies formulated by the Fish and Game Commission. Existing law makes it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as provided. Existing law makes it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds-of-prey or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of these birds, except as provided. For these purposes, under existing law "take" means hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill. This bill would authorize the department to issue a permit to an applicant to take the nests or eggs of any bird and to take

any birds-of-prey if the take is incidental to the construction of an electrical transmission infrastructure project, as defined, and if the applicant satisfies other specified conditions. This bill would require an application for a permit to be submitted to each regional manager for the region or regions in which the electrical transmission infrastructure project will be located and to contain specified information. This bill would provide that these permits shall be subject to the Permit Streamlining Act. This bill would provide that these provisions shall remain in effect until January 1, 2015, or until the date of final adoption of regulations by the Fish and Game Commission authorizing a permitting program for take of birds, eggs, and nests protected by the provisions described above, whichever is sooner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 521 (Stone D) Recycling: marine plastic pollution.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Last Amended:** 5/7/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would require the department, by June 1, 2014, in coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the State Water Resources Control Board, to adopt regulations to implement the bill. The department would be required, by July 1, 2014, in consultation with the council and the state water board, to adopt a list that specifies those items, or categories of items, that the department finds are the major sources of marine plastic pollution and, therefore, would be a covered item for purposes of the bill, and to revise the list, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 604 (Ammiano D) Medical cannabis: state regulation and enforcement.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Last Amended:** 9/11/2013

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was PUB. S. on 9/11/2013)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 6, 1996, statewide general election, authorizes the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Existing law enacted by the Legislature, commonly referred to as the Medical Marijuana Program Act, requires the establishment of a program for the issuance of identification cards to qualified patients so that they may lawfully use marijuana for medical purposes, and requires the establishment of guidelines for the lawful cultivation of marijuana grown for medical use. This bill would enact the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Control Act and would create the Division of Medical Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement within the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, to be administered by a person exempt from civil service who is appointed by the Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The bill would grant the department the exclusive power to register persons for the cultivation, manufacture, testing, transportation, storage, distribution, and sale of medical cannabis within the state subject to specified exemptions for a city or county. The bill would provide that the director and persons employed by the department to administer and enforce its provisions are peace officers. The bill would prescribe requirements for the issuance, renewal, suspension, and revocation of mandatory commercial registrations and fees in relation to these activities. The bill would permit the department to assist statewide taxation authorities in the development of uniform policies for the taxation of mandatory commercial medical cannabis registrants and to assist in the development of regulation in connection with work safety in this industry. The bill would authorize the division to establish a grant program for the purpose of funding medical cannabis regulation and enforcement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 623](#) ([Lowenthal D](#)) **Inmates: psychiatric medication: informed consent.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/4/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits, except as specified, a person sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail

from being administered any psychiatric medication without his or her prior informed consent. This bill would instead prohibit, except as specified, a person confined in a county jail from being administered any psychiatric medication without his or her prior informed consent.

**AB 705 (Blumenfield D) **Combat to Care Act.****

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/23/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various healing arts professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires boards within the department to adopt rules and regulations to provide for methods of evaluating education, training, and experience obtained in the armed services, if applicable to the requirements of the business, occupation, or profession regulated, and to specify how this education, training, and experience may be used to meet the licensure requirements for the particular business, occupation, or profession regulated. Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of registered nurses by the Board of Registered Nursing. This bill would provide that this act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Combat to Care Act and would make various legislative findings and declarations, including that California recognizes that military service members gain skill and experience while serving the country that, upon discharge, can be translated to the civilian world. The bill would require the Board of Registered Nursing, by regulation and in conjunction with the Military Department, to identify the Armed Forces education, training, or experience that is equivalent or transferable to the curriculum required for licensure by the board. The bill would require the board, after evaluating a military applicant's education, training, or experience, to provide the applicant with a list of the coursework, if any, he or she must still complete to be eligible for licensure and to grant the applicant, if he or she meets specified criteria, a license upon passing the standard examination. The bill would require the board to attempt to contact military service members who may meet the bill's criteria and would authorize the board to enter into an agreement with the federal government in that regard. The bill would require the board to maintain records of applicants, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**[AB 768](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Sexually violent predators: conditional release.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/17/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the civil commitment of criminal offenders who have been determined to be sexually violent predators for treatment in a secure state hospital facility, as specified. Existing law authorizes the conditional release of a sexually violent predator under specified circumstances. Existing law requires that a person who is conditionally released must be released to his or her county of domicile unless extraordinary circumstances, as defined, are present. Proposition 83 of the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, made various changes to the sexually violent predator civil commitment process. Proposition 83 permits the Legislature to amend its provisions, either by a 2/3 vote of the membership of each house, or by majority vote of the membership of each house if the amendments expand the scope of the application of the provisions of the proposition or increase the punishments or penalties provided in the proposition. This bill would prohibit a sexually violent predator who has been granted conditional release from being released as a transient in any county or being placed in housing that consists of a recreational or other vehicle. The bill would also declare that extraordinary circumstances justifying the placement of a person who has been granted conditional release in a county other than his or her county of domicile are present when housing, as specified, cannot be located within the county of domicile within 180 days of a court ordering that the person be conditionally released.

**[AB 814](#) ([Bradford D](#)) CalWORKs: eligibility: truancy.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states, with California's version of this program being known as the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. Under the CalWORKs program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals who meet specified eligibility criteria, including participating in specified welfare-to-work activities. Existing law exempts from these welfare-to-work requirements a child who is under 16 years of age or attending an elementary, secondary, vocational, or technical school on a full-time basis. This bill would revise these requirements by, among other things, deleting the requirement that the aid grant of a family be reduced if the county determines that an eligible child under 16 years of age is not regularly attending school. The bill would require that, if the county determines that a child who is 16 years of age or older is not regularly attending school or participating in a welfare-to-work plan, the county document that the child has been offered a meaningful opportunity to be engaged in the creation of his or her welfare-to-work plan, including an age-appropriate assessment, before the county reduces the aid amount to the family. This bill would also authorize a county to establish a program that provides an incentive for teenagers and young adults who receive CalWORKs benefits, or who are members of an assistance unit that receives CalWORKs benefits, to earn a high school diploma or its equivalent. By imposing these additional duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 846](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) **Energy: property assessed clean energy.******Introduced:** 2/21/2013**Last Amended:** 3/14/2013**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2013)**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, and as part of a property assessed clean energy (PACE) program, to issue a PACE bond that is secured by a voluntary contractual assessment or voluntary special tax on property to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, or energy or water efficiency improvements, if the public agency receives approval from the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, as specified. This bill would

authorize a school district, county office of education, or charter school to voluntarily enter into an agreement with a PACE program to finance, refinance, or lease the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, or energy or water efficiency improvements.

**AB 853 (Brown D) Vehicles: motorsport license plates.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 12/18/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, subject to exceptions, requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to, upon registering a vehicle, issue the owner 2 partially or fully reflectorized license plates. Existing law also authorizes the department to issue a variety of specialty license plates. Existing law authorizes a state agency to apply to the department to sponsor a specialized license plate program, as specified. This bill would authorize the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol to apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles to sponsor a program for a series of motorsports and auto-enthusiast themed license plates. The bill would provide that the original issue and renewal fee for those plates would be deposited in the Motorsport License Plate Account of the Specialized License Plate Fund, which account is created by the bill. The bill would authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the funds collected to be used by the Office of Traffic Safety, as specified. The bill would make additional conforming changes.

**AB 859 (Gomez D) Professions and vocations: military medical personnel.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. This bill would state the intent of the

Legislature to enact legislation that would promote and pursue programmatic changes to nursing and paramedic licensure requirements for California's military medical personnel in order to recognize the talent, skills, and training of these military medical personnel.

**AB 915 (Jones-Sawyer D) Youth Community Incentives Act of 2013.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2013

**Status:** 2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund to be used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to specified youthful offenders. This bill, the Youth Community Incentives Act of 2013, would permit each county to establish in each county treasury a Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund Part B account. The bill would require the Department of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Board of State and Community Corrections, and the Chief Probation Officers of California, to calculate the cost to the state of housing and supervising youth offenders who have committed certain specified offenses for the fiscal year 2012 -13 and every year thereafter and, would annually allocate 75% the savings realized to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund Part B account, which would be created by this bill, for the purposes specified in this bill , thereby making an appropriation . The bill would require, in any fiscal year for which a county receives money pursuant to these provisions, the funds to be made available to the chief probation officer to be utilized to improve local probation supervision practices and capacities serving juvenile offenders . The bill would require that 40% of the funds be allocated proportionally and directly to those counties with net decreases in new admissions of youth offenders to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, 40% to be available to fund a block grant program, as specified, and 20% to be available to fund technical assistance for counties in the ongoing implementation of best practices for serving certain specified juvenile offenders. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 922 (Maienschein R) Income taxes: deductions: disaster relief: County of San Diego.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2014

**Status:** 9/16/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 352, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/16/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law provide for a deduction and the carryover to specified taxable years of specified losses sustained as a result of certain disasters occurring in California in an area determined by the President of the United States to warrant specified federal assistance or proclaimed by the Governor to be in a state of emergency. Those laws further allow a taxpayer to elect to deduct those disaster losses on the return for the taxable year preceding the taxable year in which the disaster occurred. This bill would extend these provisions to losses sustained in the County of San Diego as a result of the wildfires that occurred in May 2014 for which the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency. This bill contains other related provisions.

**[AB 932](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) **Sex offenders: registration.****

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the registration of sex offenders and requires the Department of Justice to make available to the public via an Internet Web site certain information relating to certain registered sex offenders, including the address at which the person resides, as specified. Existing law requires the department to record the address at which a registered sex offender resides with a unique identifier. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the department to record that address with a unique identifier.

**[AB 976](#) ([Atkins D](#)) **Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: enforcement: penalties.****

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/26/2013

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was A. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE on 1/7/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires a person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit in accordance with prescribed procedures. Existing law authorizes the superior court to impose civil liability on a person who performs or undertakes development that is in violation of the act or that is inconsistent with a previously issued coastal development permit, and on a person who violates the act in any other manner. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2019, the California Coastal Commission to impose upon a person who violates the act an administrative civil penalty by a majority vote of the commissioners, upon consideration of various factors, and in an amount not to exceed 75% of the maximum civil penalty that may be imposed in the superior court, as specified. The bill would require the penalty to be assessed for each day the violation persists, but for no more than 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions.

**[AB 1065](#) ([Holden D](#)) Parole.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 1/6/2014

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 1/14/2014)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a prisoner who has a severe mental disorder to be treated by the State Department of State Hospitals as a condition of parole. Existing law specifies the criteria for this parole condition to apply, and allows a prisoner to request a hearing before the Board of Parole Hearings for the purpose of proving that the prisoner meets the criteria. Existing law allows a prisoner who disagrees with the determination of the Board of Parole Hearings to file a petition in court for a hearing on whether he or she met the criteria. Existing law provides that if the determination of the Board of Parole Hearings is reversed, the court is to stay the execution of

the decision for 5 working days to allow for an orderly release of the prisoner. This bill would instead provide that if the determination of the Board of Parole Hearings is reversed, the court shall stay the execution of the decision for 30 working days to allow for an orderly release of the prisoner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1238](#) ([Weber D](#)) Parole: reentry programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 4/25/2013

**Status:** 1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/24/2013)

**Location:** 1/24/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is required to establish 3 pilot programs to provide intensive training and counseling for female parolees to assist in the successful reintegration of those parolees into the community. Existing law authorizes the department to establish and operate a specialized sex offender treatment pilot program for inmates whom the department determines pose a high risk to the public of committing violent sex crimes. This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish up to 5 reentry work training programs for parolees between 18 and 24 years of age to assist in community reintegration upon discharge from prison. The reentry programs would include construction training, academic services, counseling and mentoring, and tracking of graduates after completion of the program. The bill would require the department to maintain statistical information related to the reentry programs, and would require the department to report this information to the Legislature, as provided . The bill would also provide that these provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2017 .

**[AB 1268](#) ([John A. Pérez D](#)) Unemployment insurance: veterans' unemployment: Veterans Workforce Development and Employment Office.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/28/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Employment Development Department within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to perform various functions and duties with respect to job creation and retention activities. Existing law requires the department to research the needs of veterans throughout the state and develop a profile of veterans' employment and training needs and to develop a statewide plan for the equitable distribution of employment funds for veterans' employment services. Existing law further requires the department to seek federal funding for these purposes and to submit an annual report to the Legislature, as provided, following any fiscal year in which state funds support the Veterans Employment Training services program. Under existing law, the expense of administration of these programs is paid out of the Unemployment Administration Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. This bill would establish the Veterans Workforce Development and Employment Office within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for the purpose of coordinating state veterans workforce development and employment programs and services. The bill would require the office to administer specified state and federal unemployment programs and services for veterans, and would require the office to develop a plan, by May 1, 2014, in collaboration with the department for the transfer of its responsibilities from the department, and to transfer staff from the department to the office according to that plan. The bill would further require the office to research the needs of veterans throughout the state, develop a profile of veterans' employment and training needs, develop a statewide plan for the equitable distribution of employment funds for veterans' employment services, and develop a strategy and program for identifying employers and small businesses interested in hiring veterans and establish the means by which appropriate training and placement may occur. The bill would also require the office to seek federal and other funding for these research and development purposes and to submit an annual report to the Legislature, as specified. By authorizing expenditure of money in the Unemployment Administration Fund for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation.

**[AB 1302](#) ([Hagman R](#)) **Environmental quality: the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act.****

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 3/21/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was DESK on 5/3/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would enact the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act and would specify the environmental review required pursuant to CEQA for projects related to specified environmental topical areas. For a judicial action or proceeding filed challenging an action taken by a lead agency on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA, the bill would prohibit a cause of action that (1) alleges noncompliance with CEQA based on any topical area or criteria for which compliance obligations are identified or (2) challenges the environmental document based on noncompliance with CEQA if: (A) the environmental document discloses compliance with applicable environmental law, (B) the project conforms with the use designation, density, or building intensity in an applicable plan, as defined, and (C) the project approval is conditioned on compliance with applicable mitigation requirements in the environmental document. The bill would provide that the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act only applies if the lead agency or project applicant has agreed to provide to the public in a readily accessible electronic format an annual compliance report prepared pursuant to the mitigation monitoring and reporting program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1322](#) ([Patterson R](#)) State Controller: property tax postponement.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 5/1/2013

**Status:** 2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Senior Citizens and Disabled Citizens Property Tax Postponement Law, until February 20, 2009, authorized a claimant, as defined, to file a claim with the Controller to postpone the payment of ad valorem property taxes, where household income, as defined, did not exceed specified amounts. That law authorized the Controller, upon approval of the claim, to either make payment directly to specified entities, or to issue the claimant a certificate of eligibility that

constituted a written promise of the state to pay the amount specified on the certificate, as provided. That law required these payments to be made out of specified funds appropriated to the Controller, as specified, and also required certain repaid property tax postponement payments to be paid into an impound account and transferred, as specified, to the General Fund. This bill would repeal the prohibition against a person filing a claim for postponement and the Controller from accepting applications for postponement under the program as of July 1, 2014. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1323](#) ([Mitchell D](#)) Oil and gas: hydraulic fracturing.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 5/28/2013

**Status:** 1/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/29/2013)

**Location:** 1/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. The State Oil and Gas Supervisor supervises the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field regarding safety and environmental damage. Existing law requires an operator of a well, before commencing the work of drilling the well, to obtain approval from the supervisor or a district deputy. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would define “hydraulic fracturing” in oil and gas operations and would prohibit hydraulic fracturing until the date that regulations adopted by the division regulating hydraulic fracturing take effect. Because a violation of this prohibition is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1340](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Enhanced treatment programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 718, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes state hospitals for the care, treatment, and education of mentally disordered persons. These hospitals are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of State Hospitals, which is authorized by existing law to adopt regulations regarding the conduct and management of these facilities. Existing law requires each state hospital to develop an incident reporting procedure that can be used to, at a minimum, develop reports of patient assaults on employees and assist the hospital in identifying risks of patient assaults on employees. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including acute psychiatric hospitals, by the State Department of Public Health. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2015, and subject to available funding, authorize the State Department of State Hospitals to establish and maintain pilot enhanced treatment programs (ETPs), as defined, for the treatment of patients who are at high risk of most dangerous behavior, as defined, and when safe treatment is not possible in a standard treatment environment. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to approve, on or after July 1, 2015, an ETP, which meets specified requirements and regulations, as a supplemental service for an acute psychiatric hospital that submits a completed application and is operated by the State Department of State Hospitals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1471](#) ([Rendon D](#)) Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2014

**Status:** 8/13/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 8/13/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$11,140,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a safe drinking water and water supply reliability program. Existing law provides for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 1607 (Fox D) Sexually violent predators.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 877, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the civil commitment of criminal offenders who have been determined to be sexually violent predators for treatment in a secure state hospital facility, as specified. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to refer a prisoner for evaluation by the State Department of State Hospitals when the secretary determines that the person may be a sexually violent predator and specifies the judicial processes necessary for civil commitment as a sexually violent predator, including, but not limited to, the right to a jury trial. Existing law establishes provisions by which a committed person may petition for conditional release. Existing law requires the court, if it decides a petition for conditional release is not frivolous, to give notice, as specified, at least 30 court days prior to the hearing date for the petition. Existing law requires a person who is conditionally released pursuant these provisions to be placed in the county of the domicile of the person prior to the person's incarceration, unless the court finds that extraordinary circumstances require placement outside the county of domicile. This bill would recast these provisions to require the court, if it determines that the petition is not frivolous, to give notice of the court's intention to conduct a conditional release hearing. The bill would require the person petitioning for conditional release, the Director of State Hospitals, and the designated attorney of the county of commitment to notify the court within 30 court days of receipt of this notice if it appears that a county other than the county of commitment may be the county of domicile. The bill would provide that the court's determination of the county of domicile would govern the current petition for conditional release, and would apply to any subsequent petitions for conditional release. The bill would require that after determining the county of domicile, the court set a date for the conditional release hearing and provide notice, as specified. The bill would authorize the designated attorney for the county of domicile and the designated attorney for the county of commitment, as defined, to mutually agree that the designated attorney for the county of domicile will represent the state at the conditional release hearing if the county of domicile is different than the county of commitment. If the designated attorneys do not make that agreement, the bill would provide that the designated attorney for the county of commitment will represent the state at the conditional release hearing, as specified. The bill would provide that if the committed person has been conditionally released in a county other than the county of commitment, the jurisdiction of the

person would be transferred to the court of the county of placement, unless the designated attorney in the county of placement objects, as provided. The bill would additionally require that a person who is conditionally released pursuant to these provisions be placed in the county of the domicile of the person prior to the person's incarceration, unless the designated county of placement was given prior notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed placement of the committed person in the county, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1630](#) ([Alejo D](#)) Water quality: integrated plan: Salinas Valley.**

**Introduced:** 2/10/2014

**Last Amended:** 5/27/2014

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/5/2014)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, referred to as the state act. The state act imposes various penalties for a violation of its requirements. The state act requires specified penalties be deposited into the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and separately accounted. The state act requires penalty moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the state board to assist regional boards and prescribed other public agencies in cleaning up or abating the effects of waste on waters of the state or to assist a regional board attempting to remedy a significant unforeseen water pollution problem. This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the fund, as specified, to the state board for use by the Greater Monterey County Regional Water Management Group to develop an integrated plan to address the drinking water and wastewater needs of disadvantaged communities in the Salinas Valley whose waters have been affected by waste discharges, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.

**[AB 1635](#) ([Brown D](#)) Radioactive materials: federal regulation.**

**Introduced:** 2/10/2014

**Status:** 5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/20/2014)

**Location:** 5/2/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Radiation Control Law requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate the use and control of radiologic materials. The department is required to adopt the regulations pursuant to that law in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. A violation of the Radiation Control Law, or a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a misdemeanor. The federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, authorizes the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to enter into agreements with the governor of a state providing for discontinuance of certain regulatory authority of the commission with respect to byproduct materials, source materials, and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass. This bill would authorize the department to adopt a regulation adopted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that is in effect on or after January 1, 2015, by either the procedures specified in the bill or pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. The procedures specified in the bill would require the department to take specified actions with regard to providing public notice, conducting a hearing, providing comments, and publishing a final notice of the regulations. The bill would require the department, upon receiving a formal request, as specified, during the comment period, to instead adopt the regulation in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would prohibit the department from using the procedures established by the bill to adopt a federal regulation that either conflicts with state law or requires the operation of certain federal regulations relating to facilities decommissioning. The bill would also prohibit the department from adopting regulations that are determined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or its successor, to address areas of regulation that cannot be relinquished to agreement states. The bill would repeal the department's authority to adopt regulations pursuant to the bill's procedures on January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1672](#) ([Holden D](#)) Pupil attendance: truancy.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. VETOED

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the establishment of county and local school attendance review boards, and authorizes a school district to refer a pupil to a school attendance review board or the probation department for, among other things, truancy. Existing law, under specified circumstances, authorizes a school attendance review board or probation officer to direct the county superintendent of schools to request a petition on behalf of the pupil in the juvenile court of the county. Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to adopt rules and regulations to require appropriate officers and employees of the school district to gather and transmit to the county superintendent of schools the number and types of referrals to school attendance review boards and of requests for petitions to the juvenile court. This bill would instead require the governing board of each school district that has established a local school attendance review board to adopt rules and regulations to require appropriate officers and employees of the school district to gather that information for the prior school year, and would expand the information required to be gathered to include, among other things, the number of pupils referred to a school attendance review board who improved their attendance and the number of pupils and parents or guardians referred to community services, as specified. The bill would require the information to be disaggregated by specified subgroups, including gender, ethnicity, and foster youth status. The bill would require the governing board of each school district to make available on its Internet Web site, if one is available, the contents of those school attendance review board reports no later than September 15 of every year. The bill would require the State Department of Education to maintain current Internet Web site links to the Internet Web sites of school attendance review board reports, and would require the governing board of each school district that posts school attendance review board reports to provide to the department current uniform resource locators for those Internet Web sites. The bill would make these provisions operative beginning June 1, 2015.

**[AB 1707](#) ([Wilk R](#)) Water quality: scientific peer review.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 722, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Among other things, the state

board and the regional boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. This bill would require the state board to post on its Internet Web site a copy of the external scientific peer review conducted for proposed rules of the state board or a California regional water quality control board. This bill contains other existing laws.

**AB 1739 (Dickinson D) Groundwater management.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2014

**Status:** 9/16/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 347, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/16/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes local agencies to adopt and implement a groundwater management plan. Existing law requires a groundwater management plan to contain specified components and requires a local agency seeking state funds administered by the Department of Water Resources for groundwater projects or groundwater quality projects to do certain things, including, but not limited to, preparing and implementing a groundwater management plan that includes basin management objectives for the groundwater basin. This bill would provide specific authority to a groundwater sustainability agency, as defined in SB 1168 of the 2013-14 Regular Session, to impose certain fees. The bill would authorize the department or a groundwater sustainability agency to provide technical assistance to entities that extract or use groundwater to promote water conservation and protect groundwater resources. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2017, to publish on its Internet Web site best management practices for the sustainable management of groundwater, and would require the department to prepare and release a report by December 31, 2016, on the department's best estimate of water available for replenishment of groundwater in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 1905 (Alejo D) Water rights: appropriation: small domestic, small irrigation, and livestock stockpond use.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2014

**Status:** 8/22/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 268, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 8/22/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

The Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988 authorizes any person to obtain a right to appropriate water for a small domestic, small irrigation, or livestock stockpond use, as defined, upon registering the use with the State Water Resources Control Board, as prescribed, payment of a registration fee, and application of the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. Existing law defines "livestock stockpond" to mean a water impoundment structure constructed for livestock watering use not to exceed specified diversion amounts, including impoundment for incidental aesthetic, recreational, or fish and wildlife purposes. This bill would provide that impoundment for incidental fire protection purposes is included within livestock stockpond use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 1960](#) (Perea D) State summary criminal history information: state hospitals.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/21/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 730, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain state summary criminal history information, including the identification and criminal history of any person, such as his or her name, date of birth, physical description, fingerprints, photographs, dates of arrest, arresting agencies and booking numbers, charges, dispositions, and similar data about the person. Existing law requires the department to furnish this information in response to a request from certain authorized agencies, organizations, or individuals for specified purposes. Existing law authorizes state criminal summary history information to be given to the director of a state hospital or other treatment facility in specified circumstances, including when the person is being committed for being dangerous to others. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly furnish a state summary criminal history record or information obtained from a record to a person who is not authorized by law to receive that record or information. This bill would require the director of a state hospital or a clinician, as defined, to obtain the state summary criminal history information for a patient committed to the State Department of State Hospitals. The bill would state the purposes for which the information may be used, including to assess the violence risk and the appropriate placement of the patient, and would require the information to be removed from the

patient's file and destroyed within 30 days of the patient being discharged. This bill would also require law enforcement personnel to provide the criminal history information to the director or clinician upon request through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System for this purpose. Because the furnishing of this information by the director or clinician to an unauthorized person would be a misdemeanor pursuant to the provisions described above, this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2035](#) ([Chesbro](#) D) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/19/2014

**Status:** 9/29/2014-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/29/2014-A. VETOED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that a child may come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and become a dependent child of the court in certain cases, including when the child is abused, a parent or guardian fails to adequately supervise or protect the child, as specified, or a parent or guardian fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. This bill would specifically make legislative findings and declarations, until January 1, 2017, that a minor is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and a dependent child of the court if the minor is a victim of human trafficking, and the parent or guardian failed or was unable to protect the child. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2038](#) ([Eggman](#) D) Community treatment facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Status:** 5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/20/2014)

**Location:** 5/9/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Department of State Hospitals to establish, by regulation,

specified program standards for any facility licensed as a community treatment facility and authorizes the State Department of Health Care Services to adopt or amend regulations pertaining to these program standards. Existing law requires only seriously emotionally disturbed children for whom other less restrictive mental health interventions have been tried, or who are currently placed in an acute psychiatric hospital or state hospital or in a facility outside the state for mental health treatment, and who may require periods of containment to participate in, and benefit from, mental health treatment to be placed in a community treatment facility. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

**[AB 2049](#) ([Dahle R](#)) **Drinking water: point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment systems.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Status:** 6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/8/2014)

**Location:** 6/27/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, imposes on the State Department of Public Health various responsibilities and duties relating to providing a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the California Safe Drinking Water Act, and to enforce provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, including requirements governing the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment in lieu of centralized treatment where it can be demonstrated that centralized treatment is not immediately economically feasible. Existing law limits the use of these alternate treatment methods to water systems with less than 200 service connections. This bill would, instead, limit the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment to water systems with less than 500 service connections.

**[AB 2141](#) ([Hall D](#)) **Pupil attendance: truancy: referrals for prosecution.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/18/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 897, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law defines a truant as any pupil subject to compulsory full-time education or to compulsory continuation education who is absent from school without a valid excuse 3 full days in one school year, or tardy or absent for more than any 30-minute period during the schoolday without a valid excuse on 3 occasions in one school year, or any combination thereof. Existing law provides that a pupil who is required to be reported as a truant is subject to specified penalties for the first to 4th instances that a truancy report is issued to a pupil, and, under certain circumstances, he or she may be judged a ward of the juvenile court. Existing law provides that a parent, guardian, or other person having control of or charge of any pupil who is a truant or chronic truant is guilty of, among other things, an infraction and subject to specified penalties for the first to 3rd or subsequent convictions. This bill would require a state or local agency conducting a truancy-related mediation or prosecuting a pupil or a pupil's parent or legal guardian pursuant to these provisions, among others, to provide the school district, school attendance review board, county superintendent of schools, probation department, or any other agency that referred the truancy-related mediation, criminal complaint, or petition with the outcome of each referral, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2156](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Local agency formation commissions: studies.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 3/24/2014

**Status:** 6/4/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 21, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 6/4/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, sets forth the powers and duties of a local agency formation commission, including, among others, the requirement to conduct studies of existing governmental agencies that include, but are not limited to, inventorying those agencies and determining their maximum service area and service capacities. The commission is authorized to request land use information, studies, and plans of cities, counties, districts, including school districts, community college districts, and regional agencies and state agencies and departments, in connection with conducting the required studies, and the governmental agencies are required to comply with the commission's request. This bill

would include joint powers agencies and joint powers authorities among the entities from which the commission is authorized to request land use information, studies, and plans, for purposes of conducting the studies described above, and also would include joint powers agreements in the list of items the commission may request in conducting those studies. The bill would specifically define "joint powers agency" and "joint powers authority" for purposes of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000.

**[AB 2170](#) ([Mullin D](#)) **Joint powers authorities: common powers.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 6/17/2014

**Status:** 9/17/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 386, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/17/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, may form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. This bill would provide that the parties to the agreement may exercise any power common to the contracting parties, including, but not limited to, the authority to levy a fee, assessment, or tax, as specified.

**[AB 2186](#) ([Lowenthal D](#)) **Defendants: competency.****

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 733, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that if a defendant in a criminal proceeding is found mentally incompetent, the trial or judgment shall be suspended until the person becomes mentally competent. Existing law provides that the court shall order that the mentally incompetent defendant be delivered by the sheriff to a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered, as directed by the State Department of State Hospitals, or to any other available public or private treatment

facility approved by the community program director that will promote the defendant's speedy restoration to mental competence, or placed on outpatient status as specified. Existing law further specifies commitment proceedings to include circumstances for the voluntary and involuntary administration of antipsychotic medication. This bill would require the court to consider opinions developed by examining medical professionals during the inquiry determining mental competence when the court is determining if the defendant lacks the capacity to make decisions regarding the administration of antipsychotic medication. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2188 (Muratsuchi D) Solar energy: permits.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/14/2014

**Status:** 9/21/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 521, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/21/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state to promote and encourage the use of solar energy systems, as defined, and to limit obstacles to their use. Existing law states that the implementation of consistent statewide standards to achieve timely and cost-effective installation of solar energy systems is not a municipal affair, but is instead a matter of statewide concern. Existing law requires a city or county to administratively approve applications to install solar energy systems through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit. Existing law requires a solar energy system for heating water to be certified by the Solar Rating Certification Corporation or another nationally recognized certification agency. This bill would specify that these provisions address a statewide concern. The bill would additionally require a city, county, or city and county to adopt, on or before September 30, 2015, in consultation with specified public entities an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems, as specified. The bill would additionally require a city, county, or city and county to inspect a small residential rooftop solar energy system eligible for expedited review in a timely manner, as specified. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from conditioning the approval of any solar energy system permit on approval of that system by an association that manages a common interest development. The bill would require a solar energy system for heating water in single family residences and solar collectors for heating water in commercial or swimming pool applications to be certified by an accredited listing agency, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2189](#) ([Garcia D](#)) Water replenishment districts: replenishment assessment.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/22/2014

**Status:** 5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)

**Location:** 5/23/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Article XIII D of the California Constitution generally requires that assessments, fees, and charges be submitted to property owners for approval or rejection after the provision of written notice and the holding of a public hearing. Existing law, the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with Article XIII D of the California Constitution. Existing law provides notice, protest, and hearing procedures for the levying of new or increased fees and charges by local government agencies pursuant to Article XIII D of the California Constitution. This bill would require the board to make the specified findings and determinations before holding the public hearing and would require the board to identify water-producing facilities within the district that would be subject to the proposed replenishment assessment and give written notice by mail to the owners of those water-producing facilities , as specified. By requiring the board to make the specified findings and determinations at an earlier date, this bill would increase the duties of local officials and would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize an owner of a water-producing facility to submit a written protest opposing the replenishment assessment and would prohibit the board from imposing a replenishment assessment that exceeds the rate of the prior fiscal year, as specified, if a majority protest exists . The bill would prohibit a replenishment assessment from being extended, imposed, or increased under certain conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2204](#) ([Achadjian R](#)) Vehicle registration fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2014

**Status:** 5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/24/2014)

**Location:** 5/2/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a county, upon the adoption of a resolution by its board of supervisors, to impose a fee of \$1 or \$2 on all motor vehicles, except as provided, in addition to other fees imposed for the registration of a vehicle, and an additional service fee of \$2 on specified commercial motor vehicles. Existing law requires these fees to be paid to the Controller quarterly, as specified. Existing law provides that these moneys are continuously appropriated for the administrative costs of the Controller, and for disbursement by the Controller to each county that has adopted a resolution to impose the fees described above, as specified. Existing law requires the moneys allocated to a county to be expended exclusively to fund programs that enhance the capacity of local police and prosecutors to deter, investigate, and prosecute vehicle theft crimes. However, in any county with a population of 250,000 or less, existing law allows the moneys to also be expended for the prosecution of crimes involving driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, vehicular manslaughter, or any combination of those crimes. This bill would revise the above provision to apply to any county with a population of 300,000 or less. By expanding the purposes for which continuously appropriated funds may be expended, this bill would make an appropriation.

**[AB 2231](#) (Gordon D) State Controller: property tax postponement.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 703, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

The Senior Citizens and Disabled Citizens Property Tax Postponement Law, until February 20, 2009, authorized a claimant, as defined, to file a claim with the Controller to postpone the payment of ad valorem property taxes, if household income, as defined, did not exceed specified amounts. That law authorized the Controller, upon approval of the claim, to either make a payment directly to specified entities, or to issue the claimant a certificate of eligibility that constituted a written promise of the state to pay the amount specified on the certificate, as provided. That law required these payments to be made out of specified funds appropriated to the Controller, and also required certain repaid property tax postponement payments to be paid into

an impound account and transferred, as specified, to the General Fund. That law also required all sums paid by the Controller for postponed property taxes to be secured by a lien in favor of the State of California. This bill would make inoperative the prohibition against a person filing a claim for postponement and the Controller from accepting applications for postponement under the program as of July 1, 2016, and would repeal this prohibition on January 1, 2017. This bill would authorize a claim for postponement to be filed after September 1 of the fiscal year in which the postponement is claimed and on or before April 10 of that fiscal year, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2276 (Bocanegra D) Pupils: transfers from juvenile court schools.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/19/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 901, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law affords various protections for the enrollment of pupils in foster care, as defined, in schools, including, among others, expedited enrollment and speedy transfer of academic records when a pupil in foster care is transferring schools. Existing law also provides for the administration and operation of juvenile court schools by county offices of education, and sets forth separate protections specifically applicable to pupils who have had contact with the juvenile justice system, including prohibiting a pupil from being denied enrollment or readmission to a public school because he or she has had contact with the juvenile justice system. This bill would require a pupil who has had contact with the juvenile justice system to be immediately enrolled in a public school, in accordance with specified provisions. The bill would require a county office of education and county probation department to have a joint transition planning policy that includes collaboration with relevant local educational agencies relating to pupils who are being released from juvenile court schools. By imposing additional requirements on local governmental entities with respect to the collaboration between a county office of education, the county probation department, and other relevant local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would strongly encourage local educational agencies to enter into memoranda of understanding and create joint policies, as specified, regarding the immediate transfer of educational records and enrollment of pupils transferring from juvenile court schools. The bill, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Board of State and Community Corrections, to convene a statewide group to develop a model

and study programs and policies relating to the transfer of educational records and enrollment of pupils who are being transferred from juvenile court schools, and would require the statewide group to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature and appropriate policy committees on or before January 1, 2016. The bill would revise legislative findings and declarations regarding the transfer of pupils in foster care who have had contact with the juvenile justice system, and would make other clarifying and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2382](#) ([Bradford D](#)) CalWORKs: eligibility: truancy.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/19/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 905, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states, with California's version of this program being known as the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. Under the CalWORKs program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals who meet specified eligibility criteria, including participating in specified welfare-to-work activities. Existing law exempts from these welfare-to-work requirements a child who is under 16 years of age or attending an elementary, secondary, vocational, or technical school on a full-time basis. This bill would revise these requirements by, among other things, deleting the requirement that the aid grant of a family be reduced if the county determines that an eligible child under 16 years of age is not regularly attending school. The bill would authorize, if the county determines that a child is not attending school, the county to inform the family of how to enroll the child in a continuation school within the county and screen the family to determine its eligibility for family stabilization services, as specified. The bill would require the county, if applicable, to document that the family was given this information and was screened for those services. The bill would allow the county to consider the needs of a child in the assistance unit who is 16 years of age or older in computing the grant to the family for any month in which the county is informed by a school district or a county school attendance review board that the child did not attend school if at least one of several circumstances is present, including that the county is provided with evidence that the child has been attending school or there is good cause for school nonparticipation at any time during the month. The bill would provide that a child whose needs

are excluded from computing the family grant would remain eligible for services that may lead to school attendance. To the extent this bill would increase benefit amounts and impose additional duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2420 (Nazarian D) Well stimulation treatments: local prohibition.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Status:** 5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/1/2014)

**Location:** 5/9/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. The State Oil and Gas Supervisor supervises the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field regarding safety and environmental damage. Existing law requires an operator of a well to apply for a permit, as specified, with the supervisor or district deputy, prior to performing a well stimulation treatment, as defined, and prohibits the operator from either conducting a new well stimulation treatment or repeating a well stimulation treatment without a valid, approved permit. This bill would authorize a city or county to adopt and enforce a local ordinance prohibiting well stimulation treatments.

**AB 2471 (Frazier D) Public contracts: change orders.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 8/15/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. APPR. on 8/4/2014)

**Location:** 8/15/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law contains various provisions relating to contracts by a public entity for the performance of public works of improvement, including provisions for the payment of progress payments and the disbursing and withholding of retention proceeds. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, prohibits progress payments upon state contracts from being made in excess of 100% of the percentage of actual work completed, and authorizes the Department of General Services to withhold not more than 5% of the contract price until final completion and acceptance of the project, except as specified. This bill would require a public entity, as defined, when authorized to order changes or additions to the work in a public works contract awarded to the lowest bidder, to issue a change order promptly, and no later than 60 days after the extra work is performed and documentation has been submitted, as specified. The bill would, if this requirement is not met, make the public entity liable to the original contractor for the completed extra work. The bill would require prejudgment interest to accrue on any amount that this bill would require to be paid that the public entity fails to pay. The bill would also authorize an original contractor to present to the public entity a request for a change order for extra work performed by a subcontractor, including a lower tier subcontractor. It would also authorize a subcontractor to request that an original contractor present a change order request for extra work directed by the public entity that was performed by the subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor. The bill would require the original contractor to notify the subcontractor as to whether the original contractor presented the request to the public entity, as specified.

**AB 2498 (Achadjian R) Highway signs: veterans' memorials and monuments.****Introduced:** 2/21/2014**Last Amended:** 4/21/2014**Status:** 5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/22/2014)**Location:** 5/2/2014-A. DEAD**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation is in full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law provides for placement of signs on state highways, as specified. This bill would require the department to affix, on National Purple Heart Trail memorial signs existing as of January 1, 2015, directional signs to each veterans' memorial or monument located within three miles of State Highway 101, upon receiving funds from nonstate sources sufficient to cover the cost. The bill would prohibit the department from affixing more

than one directional sign on a National Purple Heart Trail memorial sign located on State Highway 101.

**AB 2506 (Salas D) Peace officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Status:** 9/29/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 820, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/29/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law designates various persons as peace officers, including correctional officers, and provides that their authority extends to any place in the state while engaged in the performance of their duties, and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of their employment. Existing law provides that correctional officers may carry a firearm while not on duty. This bill would characterize medical technical assistant series employees designated by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or designated by the secretary and employed by the State Department of State Hospitals as peace officers authorized to carry a firearm while not on duty.

**AB 2520 (Maienschein R) Parole: primary mental clinicians.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/30/2014-A. VETOED

**Summary:**

Existing law requires, as a condition of parole, that a prisoner who has a severe mental disorder, as defined, be treated by the State Department of State Hospitals, and requires the State Department of State Hospitals to provide the necessary treatment. Existing law authorizes a prisoner to request a hearing before the Board of Parole Hearings for the purpose of proving that the prisoner is subject to that parole condition. Existing law also authorizes a prisoner to request that the board appoint 2 independent professionals for that hearing. This bill would additionally require those independent professionals, at the request of the prisoner, to consult with a

prisoner's primary mental health clinician, as defined, and if any, before making a recommendation concerning that prisoner to the board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2526 (Gonzalez D) Community corrections program.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2014

**Status:** 6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. PUB. S. on 5/8/2014)

**Location:** 6/27/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes each county to establish a Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to receive state moneys to implement a community corrections program consisting of a system of felony probation supervision services to, among other things, manage and reduce offender risk while under felony probation supervision and upon reentry from jail into the community. Existing law requires a community corrections program to be implemented by probation and advised by a local Community Corrections Partnership, consisting of specified members, including, but not limited to, the sheriff and a chief of police. Existing law requires a Community Corrections Partnership to recommend a local plan to the county board of supervisors for the implementation of public safety realignment. This bill would also require a rank-and-file deputy sheriff or a rank-and-file police officer and a rank-and-file probation officer or a deputy probation officer, to be appointed by a local labor organization, to the membership of a Community Corrections Partnership. The bill would require the vote of the rank-and-file deputy sheriff or rank-and-file police officer and a rank-and-file probation officer or deputy probation officer on the local plan.

**AB 2625 (Achadjian R) Defendants: competence.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 742, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that if a defendant in a criminal proceeding is found mentally incompetent, the trial or judgment shall be suspended until the person becomes mentally competent. Existing law provides that the court shall order that the mentally incompetent defendant be delivered by the sheriff to a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered, as directed by the State Department of State Hospitals, or to any other available public or private treatment facility approved by the community program director that will promote the defendant's speedy restoration to mental competence, or placed on outpatient status as specified. Existing law further specifies commitment proceedings to include circumstances for voluntary and involuntary administration of antipsychotic medication. Existing law requires the medical director of the state hospital or other treatment facility to which the defendant is confined to make a written report to the court and the community program director for the county or region of commitment, or a designee, concerning the defendant's progress toward recovery of mental competence, within 90 days of commitment. Existing law requires, that if the report indicates that there is no substantial likelihood that the defendant will regain mental competence in the foreseeable future, the committing court shall order the defendant to be returned to the court for conservatorship proceedings. This bill would require, if the report indicates that there is no substantial likelihood that the defendant will regain mental competence in the foreseeable future, the committing court to order the defendant to be returned to the court no later than 10 days following receipt of the report, and would require the medical director of the state hospital or other treatment facility in which the defendant is confined to promptly notify the defense counsel and the district attorney and to notify the committing county's sheriff that transportation will be needed for the patient. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 2727](#) ([Frazier D](#)) Courts: witness local agency employees.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Status:** 7/21/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 170, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 7/21/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a party who subpoenas an employee of a local agency to attend a civil action or proceeding as a witness in a matter regarding an event or transaction that the employee perceived or investigated, and to which that local agency is not a party, to reimburse the local agency for the employee's salary or compensation and other travel expenses, as specified, incurred in complying with the subpoena. Existing law requires the subpoenaing party to tender

\$150 with the subpoena to the local agency for compensation and traveling expenses of the employee for each day that the employee is required to be in attendance at the proceeding pursuant to the subpoena. Existing law provides for adjusting the amount tendered if actual expenses exceed or are less than the \$150 daily amount, as specified. This bill would increase the amount to be tendered with the subpoena from \$150 to \$275 for each day the employee is required to be in attendance at the proceeding pursuant to the subpoena.

**ACR 145 (Achadjian R) Faces of Freedom Veterans Memorial: highway signs.**

**Introduced:** 5/5/2014

**Status:** 9/11/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Res. Chapter 175, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/11/2014-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

This measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate directional signs, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, on State Highway Route 101 at its intersection with westbound State Highway Route 41 in the City of Atascadero, to the Faces of Freedom Veterans Memorial and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering the cost, to erect those signs.

**SB 34 (Calderon D) Greenhouse gas: carbon capture and storage.**

**Introduced:** 12/3/2012

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2013

**Status:** 2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/3/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources of the Department of Conservation to regulate the construction and operation of oil, gas, and geothermal wells. Pursuant to existing federal law, the federal Underground Injection Control program, or UIC program, the United States Environmental Protection Agency delegated responsibility to the division to regulate class II wells, which are wells that use injections for, among other things, enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas. The federal UIC program implements regulations that

apply to class VI wells, which include wells used for geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide under specific circumstances. This bill, upon the adoption by the State Air Resources Board of a final methodology for carbon capture and storage projects seeking to demonstrate geologic sequestration of greenhouse gases, specifically would require the division to regulate carbon dioxide enhanced oil recovery projects that seek to demonstrate carbon sequestration under various laws providing for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 61](#) ([Yee D](#)) **Juveniles: solitary confinement.****

**Introduced:** 1/8/2013

**Last Amended:** 9/4/2013

**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/6/2013)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law permits minors who are detained in juvenile hall for habitual disobedience, truancy, or curfew violation to be held in the same facility as minors who are detained for violating any law or ordinance defining a crime, if they do not come or remain in contact with each other. Existing law also permits the detention of minors in jails and other secure facilities for the confinement of adults if the minors do not come or remain in contact with confined adults and other specified conditions are met. This bill would prohibit a minor or ward who is detained in, or sentenced to, any juvenile facility or other secure state or local facility from being subject to solitary confinement, as defined, unless the minor or ward poses an immediate and substantial risk of harm to others or to the security of the facility, and all other less-restrictive options have been exhausted. The bill would permit the minor or ward to be held in solitary confinement only in accordance with specified guidelines, including that the minor or ward be held in solitary confinement only for the minimum time required to address the safety risk, and that does not compromise the mental and physical health of the minor or ward. The bill would prohibit a minor or ward from being placed in solitary confinement for more than 24 hours in a one-week period without obtaining specified written approval. The bill would require each local and state juvenile facility to document the usage of solitary confinement, as prescribed. The bill would exempt from these provisions any juvenile who commits an assault or battery while detained in, or sentenced to, any juvenile facility, or who is determined by correctional facility staff to be a high-risk offender. These provisions would become operative on January 1, 2015. By increasing

the duties of local juvenile facilities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 178 (Correa D) Bullying: Michael J. Berry Peer Abuse Prevention Advisory Council.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2013

**Last Amended:** 1/6/2014

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was RLS. on 1/6/2014)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law defines "bullying" as any severe or pervasive physical or verbal act or conduct, including communications made in writing or by means of an electronic act, as defined, and including one or more acts of sexual harassment, threats, or intimidation, directed against school district personnel or pupils, committed by a pupil or a group of pupils, that would cause a reasonable pupil, as defined, to be in fear of harm to his or her person or property, to experience a substantially detrimental effect on his or her physical or mental health, to experience substantial interference with his or her academic performance, or to experience substantial interference with his or her ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, or privileges provided by a school. This bill would enact the Michael Joseph Berry Peer Abuse Prevention and Awareness Act of 2014, pursuant to which the Michael J. Berry Peer Abuse Prevention Advisory Council would be established by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and would be required to provide input, information, and technical assistance to the Superintendent on issues related to bullying and peer abuse, as specified. The bill would require the Superintendent to appoint members to the advisory council, which would include individuals who have experience in specified areas, including, among others, social media and behavioral health services. The bill would specify the goals and objectives of the advisory council and would require the Superintendent to make certain recommendations to school districts related to issues of bullying and peer abuse. The bill would provide that it is only operative to the extent that funding is appropriated in the annual Budget Act or if the Superintendent determines that sufficient funding is available for implementation of its provisions.

**SB 199 (De León D) BB devices.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 915, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person from furnishing a BB device, defined to include a spot marker gun, to a minor without the permission of the minor's parent or guardian, and prohibits selling a BB device to a minor. Violation of either of these prohibitions is a crime. Existing law defines a BB device as any instrument that expels a projectile, such as a BB or pellet, that does not exceed 6 millimeters in caliber. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2016, delete the 6 millimeter restriction from the definition of a BB device. By including a device that expels a BB or pellet that exceeds 6 millimeters in caliber within the definition of a BB device, this bill would expand the scope of existing crimes, and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 354](#) (Roth D) Department of Veterans Affairs: monitoring outcomes for veterans: Director of Employment Development: disclosure of information.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Status:** 6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was V. A. on 6/6/2013)

**Location:** 6/27/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs, which is responsible for administering various programs and services for the benefit of veterans. This bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to develop outcome and related indicators for veterans, for the purpose of assessing the status of veterans in California, for monitoring the quality of programs intended to serve those veterans, and to guide decisionmaking on how to improve those services. This bill would require the department to report to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Veterans Affairs all of the outcome and related indicators developed by the department, recommendations on ways to establish a system for monitoring those indicators on a continual basis, and any regulatory or fiscal barriers that may hinder future progress on the development of a monitoring system, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 418 (Jackson D) Energy: nuclear fission powerplants.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2013

**Last Amended:** 6/26/2013

**Status:** 6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. U. & C. on 2/3/2014)

**Location:** 6/27/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

(1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission, commonly known as the PUC, has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act prohibits any electrical corporation from beginning the construction of, among other things, a line, plant, or system, or of any extension thereof, without having first obtained from the PUC a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require that construction. A violation of the act, or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the PUC is a crime. This bill would enact the Nuclear Energy Planning and Responsibility Act and would require the PUC to require an applicant electrical corporation applying for ratepayer funding, or reopening an existing application for ratepayer funding, for the relicensing of a nuclear fission thermal powerplant with a generation capacity of 50 megawatts or greater by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to submit a detailed study of the project needs and costs in order to assess the cost-effectiveness of the continued operation of the nuclear fission thermal powerplant. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the PUC to make the study available on its Internet Web site and to independently review the study to assess the cost-effectiveness of the continued operation of the nuclear fission thermal powerplant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 486 (DeSaulnier D) Department of Transportation: goals and performance measures.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 917, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation shall have full possession and control of the state highway system and specifies the duties and responsibilities of the department on various other transportation matters. Existing law requires the department to prepare the interregional transportation improvement program which, along with the regional transportation improvement programs adopted by regional transportation agencies, becomes part of the state transportation improvement program and identifies most transportation capital improvements to be undertaken over a multiyear period with state and federal funds. Existing law also requires the department to separately prepare the state highway operation and protection program, which identifies capital projects limited to maintenance, safety, and rehabilitation work necessary to preserve and protect the state highway system. Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to, among other things, adopt the state transportation improvement program and approve the state highway operation and protection program, and further provides for the commission to allocate transportation capital funds to specific projects contained in the state transportation improvement program, but not the state highway operation and protection program, which is managed by the department. This bill would authorize the commission to prescribe study areas for analysis and evaluation by the department and to establish guidelines for updates to the California Transportation Plan, commencing with the plan required to be updated by December 31, 2020. The bill would require the department, on or before June 30, 2015, to submit to the commission for approval an interregional transportation strategic plan directed at achieving a high functioning and balanced interregional transportation system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 572](#) (Price D) In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act: impasse procedures.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 5/6/2013

**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was HUM. S. on 5/6/2013)

**Location:** 1/17/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act, provides a mechanism for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of

employment between the California In-Home Supportive Services Authority , as specified, and recognized employee organizations. Under the act, if the parties are unable to reach a resolution, the authority is authorized to declare an impasse and implement its last, best, and final offer. This bill would authorize the authority to implement any or all of its last, best, and final offer, provided that the authority would be required to present the parts of its last, best, and final offer that conflict with existing law or require the expenditure of funds to the Legislature for approval

**SB 614 (Wolk D) Local government: jurisdictional changes: infrastructure financing.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/18/2014

**Status:** 9/29/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 784, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/29/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the authority and procedures for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization of cities and districts. The act requires a local agency or school district that initiates proceedings for a change of local government organization or reorganization by submitting a resolution of application to a local agency formation commission to also submit a plan for providing services within the affected territory, as specified. This bill would instead require, if a proposal for a change of organization or reorganization is submitted to a local commission, that the applicant submit a plan for providing services within the affected territory that, until January 1, 2025, in the case of a change of organization or reorganization initiated by a local agency that includes a disadvantaged, unincorporated community, authorizes a local agency to include in its resolution of application an annexation development plan to improve or upgrade structures, roads, sewer or water facilities, or other infrastructure to serve the disadvantaged, unincorporated community. This bill would authorize the local agency formation commission to approve the proposal to include the formation of a special district or reorganization of a special district, as specified. This bill would require an annexation plan to include certain information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 628 (Beall D) Enhanced infrastructure financing districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/26/2014

**Status:** 9/29/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 785, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/29/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a legislative body of a city, defined to mean a city or a city and county, to establish an infrastructure financing district, adopt an infrastructure financing plan, and issue bonds, for which only the district is liable, to finance specified public facilities upon approval by 2/3 of the voters. Existing law authorizes an infrastructure financing district to fund infrastructure projects through tax increment financing, pursuant to the infrastructure financing plan and the agreement of affected taxing entities, as defined. Existing law requires an infrastructure financing plan to include the date on which an infrastructure financing district will cease to exist, that may not be more than 30 years from the date on which the ordinance forming the district is adopted. This bill would additionally authorize the legislative body of a city or a county, defined to include a city and county, to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district, adopt an infrastructure financing plan, and issue bonds, for which only the district is liable, upon approval by 55% of the voters; to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, brownfield restoration and other environmental mitigation; the development of projects on a former military base; the repayment of the transfer of funds to a military base reuse authority; the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase; the acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use; transit priority projects; and projects to implement a sustainable communities strategy. The bill would also authorize an enhanced infrastructure financing district to utilize any powers under the Polanco Redevelopment Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 699](#) ([Hill D](#)) **Public utilities: electrical corporations.****

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2014

**Status:** 9/25/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 550, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/25/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the commission to adopt inspection, maintenance, repair, and replacement standards for the distribution systems of electrical corporations in order to provide high-quality, safe, and reliable service. Existing law requires the commission to conduct a review to determine whether the standards have been met and to perform the review after every major outage. This bill would require the commission, in a new proceeding, or new phase of an existing proceeding, to commence on or before July 1, 2015, to consider adopting rules to address physical security risks to the distribution systems of electrical corporations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 709](#) ([Nielsen R](#)) **Inmates: mental evaluations.******Introduced:** 2/22/2013**Status:** 1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/11/2013)**Location:** 1/17/2014-S. DEAD**Summary:**

Existing law requires that as a condition of parole, a prisoner who has a severe mental disorder, as defined, shall be required to be treated by the State Department of State Hospitals, and the State Department of State Hospitals shall provide the necessary treatment. Existing law requires that, prior to release on parole, the person in charge of treating the prisoner and a practicing psychiatrist or psychologist from the State Department of State Hospitals have evaluated the prisoner at a facility of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. This bill would require the evaluation to be a face-to-face evaluation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 731](#) ([Steinberg D](#)) **Environment: California Environmental Quality Act.******Introduced:** 2/22/2013**Last Amended:** 9/9/2013**Status:** 8/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was L. GOV. on 9/11/2013)

**Location:** 8/31/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. CEQA establishes time periods within which a person is required to bring a judicial action or proceeding to challenge a public agency's action taken pursuant to CEQA. This bill would provide that aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project, as defined, on an infill site, as defined, within a transit priority area, as defined, shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment. The bill would require the office to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, and the secretary to certify and adopt, revisions to the guidelines for the implementation of CEQA establishing thresholds of significance for noise and transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas. The bill would require the office, on or before July 1, 2015, to prepare, develop, and transmit to the secretary recommended proposed changes or amendments to the guidelines establishing criteria for a lead agency to assess the need for translating specified notices into non-English languages and requirements for the posting of those notices in non-English languages. Because the bill would require the development of guidelines that would require a lead agency to translate notices into non-English languages and to post those translated notices, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the office to produce a report on economic displacement and would require the office to publicly circulate a draft of the report. The bill would require the lead agency, in making specified findings, to make those findings available to the public at least 10 days prior to the adoption of the findings and to provide specified notice of the availability of the findings for public review. Because the bill would require the lead agency to make the draft finding available for public review and to provide specified notices to the public, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant for specified projects, to, among other things, prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, EIRs, or other environmental documents for specified projects. Because the bill would require a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings as provided, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would

authorize the tolling of the time period in which a person is required to bring a judicial action or proceeding challenging a public agency's action taken pursuant to CEQA through a tolling agreement that does not exceed 4 years. The bill would authorize the extension of the tolling agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 772](#) ([Roth D](#)) **Drinking water: County Water Company of Riverside water system: liability.****

**Introduced:** 2/22/2013

**Last Amended:** 1/6/2014

**Status:** 2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/3/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Municipal Water District Law of 1911 provides for the formation of municipal water districts and grants to those districts specified powers. Existing law permits a district to acquire, control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recycle, recapture, and salvage any water for the beneficial use of the district, its inhabitants, or the owners of rights to water in the district. This bill would exempt the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and the Eastern Municipal Water District from liability for claims by past or existing County Water Company of Riverside customers or those consuming water provided through the County Water Company of Riverside water system concerning the operation and supply of water from the County Water Company of Riverside water system during the interim operation period, as specified, for any good faith, reasonable effort using ordinary care to assume possession of, and to operate and supply water to , the County Water Company of Riverside water system. This bill would provide that immunity from liability exists for all future claims by County Water Company of Riverside customers that will be served by Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District after the termination of the interim operation period associated with those portions of the County Water Company of Riverside water system that are retained by the municipal water districts as part of the permanent replacement facilities, as specified. This bill would prohibit the immunity from liability from being construed either to relieve the municipal water districts from drinking water quality compliance obligations, as specified, or to extend to claims alleging the taking of property without compensation. This bill would require the interim operation period to last until permanent replacement facilities are accepted by the municipal water districts with the concurrence of the department, or December 31, 2015, whichever occurs first. This bill would require the department to extend the interim operation period for up to one year at the request of

the municipal water districts, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 936 (Monning D) Utilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/3/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/14/2014

**Status:** 9/19/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 482, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/19/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including water corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges. The existing Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Law establishes the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and provides for its powers and purposes. This bill would authorize the commission to issue financing orders to facilitate the recovery, financing, or refinancing of water supply costs, defined to mean reasonable and necessary costs incurred or expected to be incurred by a qualifying water utility, as defined, undertaking water supply activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District to issue water rate relief bonds if the commission finds that the bonds will provide savings to water customers on the Monterey Peninsula, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 979 (Beall D) Local public employee organizations: differences: factfinding panel.**

**Introduced:** 2/11/2014

**Last Amended:** 3/17/2014

**Status:** 5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 3/19/2014)

**Location:** 5/2/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Myers-Milias-Brown Act, contains provisions that govern collective bargaining of local public employee organizations, and requires the Public Employment Relations Board to,

among other things, determine in disputed cases whether a particular item is within or without the scope of representation. Existing law requires the governing body of a local public agency, or those boards, commissions, administrative officers, or other representatives as may be properly designated by law or by a governing body, to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Existing law authorizes an employee organization to request that the parties' differences be submitted to a factfinding panel not sooner than 30 days or more than 45 days following the appointment or selection of a mediator pursuant to the parties' agreement to mediate or a mediation process required by a public agency's local rules. Existing law authorizes an employee organization, if the dispute was not submitted to a mediation, to request that the parties' differences be submitted to a factfinding panel not later than 30 days following the date that either party provided the other with a written notice of a declaration of impasse. Existing law requires the Public Employment Relations Board to select a chairperson of the factfinding panel within a specified period of time. This bill would provide that differences under these provisions include those differences that arise from any dispute over any matter within the scope of representation as to which an obligation to meet and confer exists and are not limited to negotiations after impasse after collective bargaining for a new or successor memorandum of understanding.

**SB 988 (Jackson D) Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2014

**Status:** 7/10/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 121, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 7/10/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency Act, creates the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency and authorizes the agency to perform groundwater management activities within its boundaries. Existing law establishes a board of directors to govern the agency and authorizes the board to adopt ordinances for the purpose of regulating, conserving, managing, and controlling the use and extraction of groundwater within the territory of the agency. Existing law provides that any person who intentionally violates any provision of the act or any agency ordinance is guilty of an infraction, as prescribed, and that any person who negligently or intentionally violates any provision of the act or any agency ordinance may also be liable civilly to the agency, as specified. This bill would authorize, for the purpose of investigating compliance with or enforcing any provisions of the act or any agency ordinance, the agency to inspect any extraction facility within the boundaries of the agency. The bill would require the inspection to be made with the consent of the operator of the extraction facility, or, if

consent is refused, with a duly issued inspection warrant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1020 (Monning D) Recycling: hazardous waste: photovoltaic panels: collection and recycling programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/21/2014

**Status:** 5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.Q. on 4/21/2014)

**Location:** 5/2/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Hazardous Waste Control Law, among other things, vests the Department of Toxic Substances Control with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to exempt, by regulations adopted until January 1, 2008, a hazardous waste management activity from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management if specified conditions for exemption are met, including that the regulations identify the waste as a universal waste. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime. This bill would require a photovoltaic panel that is classified as hazardous waste solely because it exhibits the characteristic of toxicity to be considered a universal waste. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by January 1, 2016, to allow photovoltaic panels to be managed as universal waste and would require the standards for the management of universal waste photovoltaic panels to be identical to the standards for the management of universal waste electronic devices, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1038 (Leno D) Juveniles: dismissal of petition.**

**Introduced:** 2/18/2014

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2014

**Status:** 8/22/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 249, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 8/22/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law subjects any person under 18 years of age who commits a crime to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court, except as specified. Under existing law, juvenile court proceedings to declare a minor a ward of the court are commenced by the filing of a petition by the probation officer, the district attorney after consultation with the probation officer, or the prosecuting attorney, as specified. Existing law authorizes a judge of the juvenile court to dismiss a petition, or set aside the findings and dismiss a petition, at any time before the minor reaches 21 years of age, if the court finds that the interests of justice and the welfare of the minor require that dismissal, or if the court finds that the minor is not in need of treatment or rehabilitation, regardless of whether the minor is, at the time of the order, a ward or dependent child of the court. This bill would delete the restriction that the petition be dismissed before the minor reaches 21 years of age and would, instead, authorize a judge of the juvenile court to dismiss a petition, or set aside the findings and dismiss the petition, if the court finds that the interests of justice and the welfare of the person who is the subject of the petition require that dismissal, or if it finds that he or she is not in need of treatment or rehabilitation, regardless of whether the person who is the subject of the petition is, at the time of the order, a ward or dependent child of the court. The bill would also provide that the court is not required to maintain jurisdiction over a person who is the subject of a petition between the time the court's jurisdiction over that person terminates and the point at which his or her petition is dismissed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1040 (Evans D) Food labeling: genetically engineered food.**

**Introduced:** 2/18/2014

**Last Amended:** 6/19/2014

**Status:** 6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. AGRI. on 6/23/2014)

**Location:** 6/27/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale, any food that is misbranded. Food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform to specified state and federal labeling requirements regarding nutrition, nutrient content or health claims, and food allergens. Violation of this law is a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2016, would require that any food, except as

provided, offered for retail sale in the state be considered misbranded if it is entirely or partially genetically engineered, as defined, and that fact is not disclosed in a specified manner. The bill would prescribe labeling requirements for a raw agricultural commodity that is genetically engineered and packaged foods, as defined, containing some products of genetic engineering. The bill would impose these labeling requirements on manufacturers and retailers, as defined, of the commodities and foods. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1107 (Monning D) Pupil attendance: Attorney General report: truancy.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/21/2014

**Status:** 5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)

**Location:** 5/23/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the establishment of county and local school attendance review boards, and provides that any minor pupil who is a habitual truant, is irregular in attendance at school, or is habitually insubordinate or disorderly during attendance at school may be referred to a school attendance review board. Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to adopt rules and regulations to require the appropriate officers and employees of the district to gather and transmit to the county superintendent of schools the number and types of referrals to school attendance review boards and of requests for petitions to the juvenile court. This bill would, subject to available funding, on or before September 30, 2015, and annually thereafter, require the Attorney General and the State Department of Education to jointly submit a report on elementary school truancy and chronic absenteeism in California public schools to the Governor, the Legislature, and to the State Board of Education, as specified. The bill would require the report to include information on pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 5, inclusive, including, among other things, attendance-related data and information regarding truancy prevention and intervention efforts by local educational agencies, as defined, or county or local prosecuting authorities, as specified. The bill would, upon the request of the Attorney General or the department, require county and local prosecuting authorities or local educational agencies, respectively, to provide the Attorney General or the department with specified information in anonymized format. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1168 (Pavley D) Groundwater management.**

**Introduced:** 2/20/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/29/2014

**Status:** 9/16/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 346, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/16/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

The California Constitution requires the reasonable and beneficial use of water. Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the people of the state have a paramount interest in the use of all the water of the state and that the state is required to determine what water of the state, surface and underground, can be converted to public use or be controlled for public protection. This bill would state the policy of the state that groundwater resources be managed sustainably for long-term reliability and multiple economic, social, and environmental benefits for current and future beneficial uses. This bill would state that sustainable groundwater management is best achieved locally through the development, implementation, and updating of plans and programs based on the best available science. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1262 (Correa D) Medical marijuana.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/4/2014

**Status:** 8/15/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2014)

**Location:** 8/15/2014-A. DEAD

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 6, 1996, statewide general election, authorizes the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Existing law enacted by the Legislature requires the establishment of a program for the issuance of identification cards to qualified patients so that they may lawfully use marijuana for medical purposes, and requires the establishment of guidelines for the lawful cultivation of marijuana grown for medical use. Existing law provides for the licensure of various professions by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law,

the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, provides for the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics, as specified. A violation of that law is a crime. This bill would establish within the Department of Consumer Affairs a Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation, under the supervision and control of the Chief of the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation, as specified, to license dispensing facilities, cultivation sites, and manufacturers that, among other things, provide, process, and grow medical marijuana, as specified, subject to local ordinances. The bill would require every city, county, or city and county that permits medical marijuana dispensing or cultivation to submit to the bureau a list of approved entities providing medical marijuana within that jurisdiction. The bill would require the bureau to adopt regulations for the implementation and enforcement of these provisions, specifically relating to procedures for licensing, fees for licenses, and sanitation. The bill would require a background check of applicants for licensure to be administered by the Department of Justice, and submission of a statement signed by an applicant, under penalty of perjury, that the information on his or her application is true, thereby creating a crime and imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would make these licenses subject to the restrictions of the local jurisdiction in which the facility operates or proposes to operate. The bill would, among other things, require licensees to implement sufficient security measures to both deter and prevent unauthorized entrance into areas containing marijuana and theft of marijuana at their facilities, including establishing limited access areas accessible only to authorized facility personnel, and would require these licensees to notify appropriate law enforcement authorities within 24 hours after discovering specified breaches in security. The bill would set forth provisions related to the transportation, testing, and distribution of medical marijuana. The bill would set forth provisions for the revocation or suspension of a license for a violation of these provisions or of local ordinances. The bill would prohibit the distribution of any form of advertising for physician recommendations for medical marijuana, unless the advertisement bears a specified notice and requires that the advertisement meet specified requirements and not be fraudulent, deceitful, or misleading, as specified. Violation of these provisions would be punishable by a civil fine of up to \$35,000 for each individual violation, or as otherwise specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 1278 (Leno D) Animal control officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/23/2014

**Status:** 5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)

**Location:** 5/23/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice. Existing law requires the commission to carry out various duties related to the education and training of peace officers, as defined. This bill would require every person appointed as an animal control officer prior to July 1, 2015, to complete a course in the exercise of the powers of arrest and to serve warrants no later than July 1, 2016. This bill would require every person appointed as an animal control officer, and every person appointed as a director, manager, supervisor, or any person in direct control of an animal control agency, on or after July 1, 2015, to complete a course in the exercise of the powers of arrest and to serve warrants within one year of his or her appointment, as specified. This bill would require every animal control officer, prior to the exercise of the powers of arrest and to serve warrants, to have satisfactorily completed the required course of training. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 1292](#) (Hueso D) Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/18/2014

**Status:** 9/29/2014-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/29/2014-S. VETOED

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The board's duties include, but are not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting and enforcing regulations. This bill would increase the maximum amount of a construction grant award to \$5,000,000 for a water system serving severely disadvantaged communities, except as provided. By authorizing the increased expenditure of moneys in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

**[SB 1296](#) (Leno D) Juveniles: contemptuous habitual truants.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Status:** 6/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 70, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 6/28/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a court to punish for acts of contempt, including authorizing a court to direct the incarceration of a defendant until he or she complies with the court's order. Existing law prohibits a court from imprisoning or otherwise taking into custody the victim of a sexual assault or domestic violence crime for contempt of court if the contempt consists of refusing to testify about the sexual assault or domestic violence crime. This bill would additionally prohibit a court from imprisoning, holding in physical confinement, as defined, or otherwise taking into custody persistently or habitually truant minors for contempt of court if the contempt consists of the minor's failure to comply with a court order to attend school. The bill would authorize a court, if those minors are found to be in contempt of court for that reason, to issue any other lawful order, as necessary, to secure the minor's attendance at school. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 1313](#) ([Nielsen R](#)) Courts: court reporters.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/21/2014

**Status:** 5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was JUD. on 4/29/2014)

**Location:** 5/2/2014-S. DEAD

**Summary:**

The Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act establishes a trial court employee personnel system that provides authority to establish job classifications, salaries, and benefits for trial court employees, including court reporters, without the approval of the county or the board of supervisors, and without further legislative action, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a court to direct the making of a verbatim record of court proceedings, as specified. Existing law also regulates the appointment, certain conditions of employment, remuneration, and benefits of official court reporters in specified counties. This bill would repeal those provisions of law prescribing the compensation and conditions of employment of official court reporters in Butte, El Dorado, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Nevada, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne Counties.

**SB 1395 (Block D) Public beaches: inspection for contaminants.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 6/26/2014

**Status:** 9/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 928, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/30/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations for the minimum public health standards of public beaches, including requiring the testing of waters adjacent to all public beaches for specified microbial contaminants. Existing law authorizes the department to require testing of the waters adjacent to all public beaches for additional microbial indicators if the department establishes that those indicators are as protective of the public health. This bill would authorize the department to allow a local health officer to use specified polymerase chain reaction testing methods published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or approved as an alternative test procedure pursuant to federal law to determine the level of enterococci bacteria as a single test based on a single indicator at one or more beach locations within that jurisdiction if the local health officer demonstrates through side-by-side testing over a beach season that the use of the test method provides a reliable indication of overall microbiological contamination conditions. The bill would require the department, in making the determination of whether to authorize the use of those testing methods by a local health officer, to take into account whether the alternative indicators and related test method can provide results more quickly. The bill would specify that its provisions do not require the use of those testing methods.

**SB 1412 (Nielsen R) Criminal proceedings: mentally incompetent offenders.**

**Introduced:** 2/21/2014

**Last Amended:** 8/19/2014

**Status:** 9/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 759, Statutes of 2014.

**Location:** 9/28/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent. Existing law establishes a process by which a defendant's mental

competency is evaluated and by which the defendant receives treatment, including, if applicable, antipsychotic medication, with the goal of returning the defendant to competency. Existing law credits time spent by a defendant in a state hospital or other facility as a result of commitment during the process toward the term of any imprisonment for which the defendant is sentenced. This bill would, similarly, prohibit a person from having his or her probation, mandatory supervision, postrelease community supervision, or parole revoked while that person is mentally incompetent. The bill would establish a process by which the person's mental competency is evaluated and by which the defendant receives treatment, including, if applicable, antipsychotic medication, with the goal of returning the person to competency. If a defendant is found mentally incompetent during postrelease community supervision or parole revocation hearings, the bill would require the court to dismiss the pending revocation matter and return the defendant to supervision, in which case the bill would allow the court, using the least restrictive option that will meet the mental health needs of the defendant, to modify the terms and conditions of supervision to include appropriate mental health treatment, refer the matter to a local mental health court, reentry court, or other collaborative justice court available for improving the mental health of the defendant, or, if there are no other reasonable alternatives to the establishment of a conservatorship to meet the mental health needs of the defendant, refer the matter to the public guardian of the county of commitment to initiate conservatorship proceedings, as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, including the county mental health director and county public guardian, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SCR 94 (Evans D) Wineries**

**Introduced:** 3/6/2014

**Last Amended:** 4/7/2014

**Status:** 5/5/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 21

**Location:** 5/5/2014-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:**

This measure would proclaim April 2014 as the "California Wines: Down to Earth" month, to celebrate the sustainable leadership of California wineries and winegrape growers.