



GENERAL LEGISLATION

The 1991-92 legislative session began on December 3, 1990. The two-year session will continue until August 31, 1992. The first year of the session will continue until midnight, September 13, 1991, with the legislature scheduled to take one month off between July 19 and August 19. The last day for bills to be introduced in 1991 was March 8. Constitutional amendments, urgency measures (requiring a two-thirds vote), tax bills, and resolutions may be introduced beyond the March 8 deadline.

Following are some of the general public interest, regulatory, and governmental structure proposals pending in the legislature:

BUDGET PROCESS

AB 19 (Speier), as introduced December 3, would prohibit payment of legislators' travel and living expenses for each day the legislature fails to pass the state budget by the July 1 deadline. If the July 1 budget deadline is not met, this bill would prevent legislators from being paid their normal legislative salaries until the budget is sent to the Governor. This bill is pending in the Assembly Rules Committee.

SCA 1 (Kopp), as introduced December 3, would advance, from June 15 to June 1, the constitutional deadline by which the legislature must pass a state budget. This bill would also prohibit the payment of legislators' salaries, travel, and living expenses for each day they fail to pass the budget beyond the June 1 deadline. This bill is pending in the Senate Rules Committee.

SB 55 (Alquist), as amended February 14, and *SCR 5 (Alquist)*, as amended February 14, would establish, until February 1, 1995, the California Constitution Revision Commission, which would report to the Governor and legislature with its findings and recommendations regarding the formulation and enactment of the state budget. Both measures have passed the Senate and are pending referral by the Assembly Rules Committee.

BONDS

AB 48 (Eastin), as amended March 11, would create the California Bond Efficiency Commission to oversee California's state and local bond programs; the Commission would be chaired by the Treasurer and consist of six other members appointed from the administrative and legislative branches. This bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on

Banking, Finance, and Bonded Indebtedness.

CIVIL PROCEDURE

SB 711 (Lockyer), the Sunshine in the Courts Act, would generally prohibit secrecy agreements in litigation settlements which involve the sealing of court documents regarding a public or environmental hazard, without allowing for public disclosure and notification to appropriate regulatory agencies. This bill, which was introduced March 6, is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

AB 2034 (Kelley), as introduced March 8, would make provisions of the Carpenter-Katz Small Business Equal Access to Justice Act of 1981 mandatory rather than discretionary, as it relates to court awards of reasonable litigation expenses to small businesses or licensees which prevail over a state regulatory agency in a civil action involving unjustified regulatory action by that agency. This bill is pending in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

SB 10 (Lockyer), as introduced December 3, would provide that any cause of action, except an action brought by a public prosecutor, against a person who is exercising his/her constitutional right of petition or free speech in connection with a public issue, shall be subject to a motion to strike unless the plaintiff can show a substantial probability of success for the lawsuit. The bill would also allow a prevailing defendant in a motion to strike to recover his/her attorneys' fees and costs. *SB 10* is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

SB 893 (Lockyer), as introduced March 7, would establish the California Financial Consumers' Association, a private, nonprofit public benefit corporation, to inform, advise, represent, and promote the interests of consumers in financial service matters. This bill is pending in the Senate Banking, Commerce and International Trade Committee.

SB 1105 (Dills), as introduced March 8, would continue indefinitely, rather than until January 1, 1992, the existing absence of limitations on retail installment contract finance charges. This bill is pending in the Senate Insurance, Claims, and Corporations Committee.

SB 1159 (Marks), as introduced March 8, would provide that a borrower on a loan secured by a mortgage or deed of trust on real property containing one to four residential units, one of which is occupied by the borrower, shall have the

right to have a representative of the lender available, in person or by phone, to respond to inquiries at the time the borrower signs loan documents to complete the transaction. This bill is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

CORPORATE CRIME

SB 537 (Killea), as introduced February 27, would require businesses which are in the process of bankruptcy, transfer, insolvency, or reorganization to notify any prospective buyer of the legal status of the business prior to entering into a contract with the buyer. The bill would also prohibit such businesses from soliciting, demanding, receiving, or accepting any deposit, membership fee, down payment, or any other payment from a buyer or prospective buyer at any time after the seller knows that the business will go out of business before all of the goods or services described in the contract are provided and that the goods and services will not be provided. Any willful violation is a misdemeanor. This bill is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

SB 260 (Hart), as introduced January 30, would provide that a corporation may be subject to probation, fines, or other penalties currently imposed upon individuals under the Penal Code, for specified criminal activity. This bill is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ELECTIONS

AB 392 (Roybal-Allard), as introduced January 31, would require lobbyists, who are currently required to report their expense activities under the Political Reform Act, to provide each beneficiary of a reported gift with a description of the gift within thirty days of the end of the reporting period. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections, Reapportionment, and Constitutional Amendments Committee.

AB 559 (Polanco). Existing law requires that campaign committees formed or existing primarily to oppose the qualification of a ballot measure file a campaign statement 21 days after any petitions to qualify the measure are filed or 21 days after the deadline for filing the petitions, whichever is earlier. As introduced February 15, this bill would require these committees to file the campaign statement 21 days after the deadline for filing the petitions. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 560 (Polanco). The Political Reform Act requires that any candidate for elective office establish one cam-



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campaign contribution account in a California financial institution; as introduced February 15, this bill would exempt any candidate who will not receive contributions and who makes expenditures, including filing fees, from personal funds of less than \$1,000 per calendar year to support his/her candidacy. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 602 (Chacon), as introduced February 19, would include within the Political Reform Act's definition of "primarily formed committee" any committee which is formed or exists primarily to support or oppose two or more measures which are being voted on at the same statewide election. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 919 (Chacon), as introduced March 4, would provide that a person, other than a candidate or other individual, sponsors a campaign committee if the committee receives 80% or more of its contributions from the person or its members, officers, employees, or shareholders. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1068 (Clute), as introduced March 5, would increase the current \$10 per day fine for filing a campaign statement after the deadline to \$100 per day and would delete the filing officer's existing authority to waive the late filing fee under certain circumstances. *AB 1068* is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1075 (Clute), as introduced March 5, would provide that the required statement by any person who intends to be a candidate for elective office, which includes information regarding the candidate's campaign contribution account, be filed with the Secretary of State rather than the Fair Political Practices Commission. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1185 (Hannigan), as introduced March 6, would require all ballot measure committees to file semiannual statements regardless of whether they have filed campaign statements in connection with the filing of petitions for qualification of the measure. The bill would also require campaign committees to file quarterly reports if they receive or contribute more than \$5,000 to a "primarily formed committee," elected state officers, or their controlled committees. This bill is pending in the Assembly Rules Committee.

AB 1331 (Speier), as introduced March 7, would provide separate procedures for qualifying referendum and initiative measures for the statewide

ballot. Referendum petitions would still be reviewed solely by the Attorney General. Initiative petitions would be forwarded by the Attorney General to the Department of Finance and Legislative Analyst for a joint fiscal analysis, and to the Secretary of State for a review of form, clarity, and potential legal problems. The bill would also increase initiative filing fees from \$200 to \$1,000, to help defray the Secretary of State's costs of reviewing ballot measures. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1450 (Sher), as introduced March 7, *ACA 16 (Sher)*, as introduced March 4, and *SCA 16 (Hart)*, as introduced March 4, would establish an indirect initiative process by requiring the Secretary of State, upon receipt of a regular initiative petition which contains at least 80% of voters' signatures necessary to qualify it for the ballot, to notify and submit copies to the legislature during the regular legislative session. Upon receipt, the Joint Rules Committee shall select a member of the legislature to introduce and carry the indirect initiative as a legislative measure. The legislature shall conduct hearings and vote on it as it would any other legislative measure. If signed by the Governor, the legislature shall decide whether or not to place it on the statewide ballot. If not placed on the ballot, the measure would take effect as any other legislative measure. If the measure fails passage, is vetoed by the Governor, or if the proponents disagree with amendments made, the proponents may immediately request the Secretary of State to place it on the statewide ballot in the form originally submitted to the legislature. *AB 1450* is pending in the Assembly Rules Committee; *ACA 16* is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee; *SCA 16* is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

AB 1471 (Lempert), as introduced March 7, would require the statewide ballot pamphlet prepared by the Secretary of State to contain a description of each type of measure in the ballot pamphlet, printed on a separate page before the table of contents. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1590 (Hannigan), as introduced March 8, would create an Initiative Measure Legal Review Panel, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to prepare a written legal review of each qualified initiative measure in order to determine whether judicial interpretation of the measure is likely to be necessary because of possible constitutional problems, conflicts with existing law or other measures on the same ballot, or lack of

clarity in language. This legal review shall be included in the statewide ballot pamphlet. *AB 1590* is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1820 (Costa), as introduced March 8, would require the California presidential primary election to be held on the first Tuesday of March in any year which is evenly divisible by the number four. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 1833 (Hauser), as introduced March 8, would provide that the court shall apply the same standards when awarding reasonable attorneys' fees to a prevailing defendant as apply to a prevailing plaintiff in cases involving violations of the Political Reform Act. The bill would also require a private plaintiff to post a reasonable bond to guarantee payment of costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, on the motion of any party and if the court determines on the basis of admissible evidence submitted by affidavit that a plaintiff's success is unlikely. *AB 1833* is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 2114 (Bates), as introduced March 8, would revise the campaign contribution limits imposed by Proposition 73, which was enacted in 1988; provide that the new limitations apply to specified "election cycles" rather than fiscal years; authorize the limited transfer of campaign contributions; and create an "officeholder expense account" instead of the current campaign contribution account. The bill would also permit candidates to voluntarily limit their qualified campaign expenditures and permit those candidates who agree to limit their expenditures, or candidates whose opponents exceed the voluntary expenditure limit, to receive contributions in greater amounts. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 2125 (Chacon), as introduced March 8, would extend the deadlines for qualifying proposed statewide initiative measures for the ballot, as follows: (1) from 150 to 175 days for filing petitions with the county clerk after the summary is delivered by the Attorney General to the measure's proponents; (2) from five to eight days for the county clerk or registrar of voters to determine the total number of signatures on a petition after it is filed; and (3) from 15 to 30 days for the county clerk or registrar of voters to verify signatures after being notified by the Secretary of State that the petition has been signed by the required number of voters. *AB 2125* would also revise the random sampling technique currently used by county clerks to verify signa-



tures. AB 2125 is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

AB 2126 (*Chacon*), as introduced March 8, would require that the statement for each measure appearing on the ballot be abbreviated and would increase from 20 to 75 words the permitted length of each measure description in the statement. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

ACA 17 (*Farr*), as introduced March 6, would provide that in order to qualify an initiative petition which amends the California Constitution for the statewide ballot, the petition shall contain the signatures of at least 10%, rather than 8%, of the total vote for all candidates for Governor at the last gubernatorial election. This measure is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

ACA 20 (*Campbell*), as introduced March 7, would provide that whenever a proposed amendment or revision to the Constitution specifies that a certain percentage of the vote, beyond a simple majority, is required to enact the measure, any subsequent amendment or revision shall be subject to the same vote requirement. This bill is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

SB 113 (*Lockyer*), as introduced December 18, would provide that whenever a slate mailer includes the name of a candidate whose political party membership is different from the political party which the mailer is designed to represent, this candidate's party designation shall appear in a print size which clearly differentiates it from the rest of the mailer. This measure is pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 321 (*Kopp*), as amended March 13, would require the Secretary of State to include in the statewide ballot pamphlet a summary statement of the meaning of a "yes" and "no" vote for each measure on the ballot. The bill would also require the Secretary of State to produce and make available an audio cassette recorded version of the ballot pamphlet containing specified information. SB 321 is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 378 (*Craven*), as introduced February 15, would require any slate mailer which is represented as being sent or authorized by any political party, political party organization, or organization or group using as part of its name the name of a political party or derivative thereof, to contain a notice stating that it is not an official party document. This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 397 (*Russell*), as introduced February 19, would provide that only candidates for elective state office being

voted upon on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November of an even-numbered year are required to file a pre-election statement. This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 423 (*Watson*), which, as introduced February 20, would allow a candidate or elected officer who does not have a spouse to expend campaign funds for the "household" expenses of a blood relative, regardless of where that blood relative lives, is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 582 (*Maddy*), as introduced March 4, would repeal the campaign finance provisions of Proposition 68, enacted at the June 1988 primary election, which were superseded by Proposition 73, also enacted in June 1988, by a larger percentage of votes. The bill would also provide that the Proposition 73 contribution limits shall be measured on a per election basis, rather than by fiscal year. This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 595 (*Marks*), as introduced March 4, would include the office of the Insurance Commissioner in the definition of "statewide elective office" for purposes of the Political Reform Act. This bill is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 607 (*Hart*), as introduced March 4, would require every page of a statewide initiative petition, prior to circulation, to contain arguments for and against the proposed measure, to be selected by the Secretary of State. The bill would also require the Secretary of State to provide the proponents of the proposed measure with the selected argument against the measure before circulating the petitions. SB 607 is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 608 (*Hart*), as introduced March 4, would repeal the current requirement that the statewide ballot pamphlet include the complete text of each measure to be voted on, and instead require the pamphlet to specify how a voter may obtain copies of the text. The bill would also allow the Secretary of State to include in the pamphlet a list of persons who have taken an official position on the measure. In addition, the bill would require the analysis prepared by the Legislative Analyst to include tables, charts, and other graphics which would make the analysis easier to understand. SB 608 is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 609 (*Hart*), as introduced March 4, would impose a \$50,000 limit on contributions or loans to a committee whose

principal activity is the support or opposition to either the qualification or passage of a ballot measure; existing Political Reform Act contribution limits do not currently apply to such committees. This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 661 (*Hill*), as introduced March 5, would require the Attorney General to expand his/her title and summary of proposed ballot measures to include, in addition to its effect on the public generally, an estimate of any positive or negative material financial effects on any particular industry, trade, profession, or business entity as a result of the measure's passage. The bill would also require proponents of the proposed measure to submit a comprehensive list of persons or entities which have contributed \$5,000 or more toward the qualification of the measure, and would require the Attorney General to publish this list below the title and summary. Additionally, the bill would increase the maximum length of the title and summary from 100 to 200 words, excluding the list of contributors, and prohibit petition circulators from being paid on the basis of the number of signatures obtained. SB 661 is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 734 (*Roberti*), as introduced March 6, would require that, prior to circulation, every proposed initiative measure include on its face the names of the top five financial supporters, as well as the names of persons and entities in support of and opposition to the measure, not to exceed ten names each. The bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 842 (*Marks*), as introduced March 7, would provide that any person who is entrusted with money or other things of value for the purpose of promoting or defeating an initiative, referendum, or recall petition which has qualified for the ballot, is a trustee. The bill would also provide that all expenses of the trustee related to the petition, including staff salary and operating expenses of the campaign headquarters, are within the due and lawful execution of the trust. This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 1158 (*Roberti*), as introduced March 8, would require any person who intends to be a candidate for elective office to file with the Secretary of State, rather than with the Fair Political Practices Commission. This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 1194 (*Roberti*), as introduced March 8, would require ballot measure committees, among other committees



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which are currently not required to establish a campaign trust account, to only make expenditures which are reasonably related to the political, legislative, or governmental purpose of the committee. The bill would authorize expenditures of campaign funds for criminal litigation costs arising directly out of a committee's activities and for professional services reasonably required to assist in the performance of the committee's administrative functions. SB 1194 is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SCA 3 (*Maddy*), as introduced December 4, would provide that an initiative measure does not violate the single subject rule so long as the multiple provisions are reasonably germane to the general objective or purpose of the measure and reasonably interdependent with the other provisions. This measure is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SCA 4 (*Keene*), as introduced December 4, would establish a public financing system of political campaigns for statewide constitutional officers, members of the legislature, and members of the State Board of Equalization, among others. This measure is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SCA 19 (*Marks*), as introduced March 7, would provide that any initiative statute or referendum shall take effect on the day after the Secretary of State officially certifies the vote or on the date specified in the measure, whichever is later, rather than taking effect on the day after the election. This measure is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SCA 21 (*L. Greene*), as introduced March 8, would provide that an initiative statute shall only take effect if approved by a majority of the voters and if at least 50% of all voters registered to vote at that election voted on the measure. This measure is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SCA 22 (*L. Greene*), as introduced March 8, would require initiative petitions to contain the signatures of registered voters in at least ten counties, with no more than 10% of the signatures coming from any single county. This measure is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

ACA 2 (*Lempert*), as introduced December 3, would authorize the legislature to limit campaign spending for nominations and elections to the Senate and Assembly. This measure is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

ACA 8 (*Harvey*), as introduced December 4, would provide that a majority of the state's registered voters, rather than a majority of those voting, shall be required to pass a ballot initiative. This measure is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

SB 116 (*Kopp*), as introduced December 19, would place campaign advertisement disclosure requirements into the Political Reform Act, thereby requiring disclosure of the identity of financial sponsor(s) of campaign advertisements. SB 116 is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

SB 117 (*Kopp*), as introduced December 19, would provide that in cases where the Attorney General is a proponent of a proposed initiative or referendum measure, the title and summary of the chief purpose and points of the measure shall be prepared by the Legislative Counsel (rather than by the Attorney General). This bill is pending in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

AB 2009 (*Lempert*), as introduced March 8, and SB 741 (*Torres*), as introduced March 6, would prohibit school districts from entering into contracts which permit advertisements to be transmitted to students by any electronic media during the school day. The bills would also prohibit the State Board of Education from granting a waiver of this prohibition to any school district. AB 2009 is pending in the Assembly Education Committee; SB 741 is pending in the Senate Education Committee.

SB 540 (*Ayala*), as introduced February 28, would provide that, notwithstanding existing law which entitles patients to inspect their records, health care providers may maintain patient records on electronic data media. The bill would also require the Department of Health Services to promulgate regulations to ensure the authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality of these patient records. SB 540 is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

HEALTH CARE

SB 36 (*Petris*), as introduced December 3, would create a "payroll tax" system of collecting funds from employers and employees to finance a state-operated, universal health care system. Under this system, all Californians—not just employees or employers—would be eligible to participate in the universal health care system. This bill is pending in the Senate Health and Human Services Committee.

LEGAL SERVICES

AB 168 (*Eastin*), as introduced December 20, would establish a Board of Legal Technicians within the Department of Consumer Affairs to license and register legal technicians. The bill would also prohibit any person who is not an active member of the State Bar to advertise or falsely represent himself/herself to be an attorney or appear in court on behalf of another as a State Bar member. AB 168 is pending in the Assembly Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency, and Economic Development Committee.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

ACA 29 (*Bane*), as introduced March 8, would provide that the legislature may submit any statute which has passed both houses of the legislature by a majority vote, except general obligation bond acts, to the voters at the next statewide election as an alternative to approval by the Governor. If approved by a majority of voters, the legislative statute shall become effective on the January 1 following the election. ACA 29 is pending in the Assembly Elections Committee.

SCR 18 (*Hart*), as introduced February 11, would limit the number of bills which a Senator or Assemblymember may introduce during the 1991-92 Regular Session and would express legislative intent that the bill introduction limits are necessary because of the post-Proposition 130 staff reductions and budget constraints. SCR 18 is pending in the Assembly Rules Committee.

SCR 2 (*Hart*), as introduced December 3, would limit the number of bills which a Senator or Assemblymember may introduce during each two-year session to 65 bills and 40 bills, respectively. The bill would allow the Rules Committee of each house to authorize exceptions to the limit. The introduction of constitutional amendments, resolutions and committee bills would not be subject to the bill limitation. This measure is pending in the Senate Rules Committee.

LOTTERY

AB 163 (*Floyd*), as introduced December 20, would, among other things, require the California State Lottery Commission to engage an independent firm to conduct research concerning the demographics of Lottery players, and to identify populations of people who are at risk of becoming problem or compulsive gamblers. This bill is pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.



AB 164 (Floyd), as introduced December 20, would provide that any unclaimed Lottery prize money shall revert to the Lottery Commission to either support public education or the Lottery's administration. This bill would also shift the authority for allocation of the Lottery's budget appropriations and expenditures from the Lottery Commission to the legislature. This bill is pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 309 (Dills), as introduced February 7, would reduce the amount of Lottery funds available for administrative expenses from the current 16% to no more than 12%; the reduction would be phased in over a three-year period beginning on January 1, 1992. The remaining 4% would be dedicated to public education. This bill is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 310 (Dills), as introduced February 7, would subject all Lottery rulemaking to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, including required approval of all regulatory action by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 311 (Dills), as introduced February 7, would abolish the current five member Lottery Commission and replace it with a three-member, full-time, paid commission. This bill is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 312 (Dills), which as amended March 14, would clarify that all unclaimed Lottery prize money shall revert to the benefit of public education, is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

OPEN MEETING LAWS

SB 63 (Kopp). The Brown Open Meetings Act currently defines "legislative body" as any board, commission, committee, or other body on which officers of a local agency serve in their official capacity as members. As amended March 4, this bill would define "official capacity" as including two or more members of a legislative body serving on an advisory committee or task force which is created for the purpose of formulating legislation to be considered by that legislative body. SB 63 is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

AB 102 (Connelly), as amended March 13, and **SB 78 (Dills)**, as amended February 13, would reinstate the requirement that local governments must publicly post their meeting notices and agendas ten days in advance of a meet-

ing pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, and provide that local governments may apply to the state for reimbursement of their costs associated with Brown Act compliance, rather than through a direct budget appropriation. The advance agenda requirement was suspended during the 1990 budget crisis by former Governor Deukmejian. AB 102 is pending in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee; SB 78 is pending in the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee.

SB 100 (Lockyer). Pursuant to the Brown Act, an agenda item may be carried over to a future meeting of a local government body, and the public may be denied the opportunity to speak prior to action if, at an earlier meeting, the opportunity to speak was provided, unless the item has been altered substantially. As amended February 26, this bill would provide that the public shall be allowed to speak on any issue on the agenda before it is acted upon. This bill is pending in the Assembly Local Government Committee.

PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

AB 788 (Floyd). The California Public Records Act requires the public records of local agencies to be open to public inspection. As introduced February 26, this bill would expand the definition of "local agency" to include non-profit organizations of local governmental agencies and officials which are supported solely by public funds. AB 788 is pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.

AB 1283 (Floyd), as introduced March 6, would provide that a pending investigation or review by a governmental agency shall not preclude compliance with a request for law enforcement records which are lawfully available and subject to disclosure. This bill is pending in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

AB 1596 (Floyd). Currently, state agencies responsible for the regulation or supervision of the issuance of securities or of financial institutions are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act. As introduced March 8, this bill would delete the exemption, thereby making the records of those state agencies subject to disclosure. AB 1596 is pending in the Assembly Rules Committee.

SB 18 (Lockyer), as introduced December 3, would amend the Public Records Act to provide that the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and occupations of all law enforcement officers, which appear on any voter registration or affidavit, are confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person if confiden-

tiality is requested at the time of voter (re)registration. This bill is pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

AB 1084 (Filante), as introduced March 5, would require the Governor to establish a Committee on Health Care Technology to assist in the dissemination of information regarding the safety and effectiveness of emerging, new and established medical procedures, practices and modalities. This bill is pending in the Assembly Health Committee.

AB 2060 (Polanco), as introduced March 8, would require every state and local agency that is authorized to adopt rules, regulations, or ordinances to also adopt variance and appeals processes, allowing individuals and private entities to apply for full or partial variances from regulations and to appeal adverse agency decisions. This bill is pending in the Assembly Consumer Protection Committee.

SB 23 (Kopp), as amended March 4, would abolish the Franchise Tax Board and, except as provided in the California Constitution, the administrative authority of the State Board of Equalization, thereby transferring all authority over the administration of California's personal income taxes and bank and corporation franchise and income taxes to the Department of Revenue, which would be created by this bill. SB 23 is pending in the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee.

SB 458 (Killea), as introduced February 25, would establish the California Constitution Revision Commission until February 1, 1993, and require the Commission to report on specified issues relating to the establishment of a unicameral legislature. SB 458 is pending in the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review.

SB 455 (Killea), as introduced February 25, would delete the requirement that the Open Central Registry of Appointive Offices, currently prepared by the Governor's office, be available to the general public at each county clerk's office. Instead, the bill would require that the registry be available in specified libraries. This bill is pending in the Senate Local Government Committee.

SB 172 (Watson), as introduced January 14, would make legislative findings which support the need to remedy the underrepresentation of women and ethnic minority groups currently serving on California's boards and commissions. This bill is pending in the Senate Rules Committee.

