

5. SB 777 (Hernandez)

Assembly California Legislature Committee on Rules RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR

Thursday, February 06, 2014 8:50 AM State Capitol, Room 3162 SCOTT WILK

MEMBERS
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CONSENT AGENDA Bill Referrals 1. Consent Bill Referrals Page 2 Resolutions 2. ACR 85 (Muratsuchi) Relative to Day of Remembrance. 3. ACR 88 (Linder) Relative to Abraham Lincoln's birthday. 4. HR 28 (Jones-Sawyer) Relative to Black History Month. Page 16 Request to Add Urgency Clause

Relative to Horse racing: workers' compensation.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

02/06/2014

Pursuant to the Assembly Rules, the following bills were referred to committee:

Asse	embly Bill No.	Committee:
AB 1		HUM. S.
AB 1	1456	HIGHER ED.
AB 1	1503	A. & A.R.
AB 1	1503	NAT. RES.
AB 1	1521	L. GOV.
AB 1	1523	HUM. S.
AB 1	1527	E.S. & T.M.
AB 1	<u>1528</u>	L. GOV.
AB 1	<u>1532</u>	PUB. S.
AB 1	<u>1532</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1543</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1548</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1549</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1550</u>	P.E.,R. & S.S.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1551</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1552</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1552</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1553</u>	INS.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1556</u>	INS.
AB 1	<u>1557</u>	HIGHER ED.
AB 1	<u>1558</u>	HEALTH
AB 1	<u>1559</u>	HEALTH
AB 1	<u>1560</u>	HEALTH
AB 1	<u>1561</u>	REV. & TAX.
AB 1	<u>1562</u>	L. & E.
AB 1	<u>1564</u>	REV. & TAX.
AB 1	<u>1564</u>	J., E.D. & E.
AB 1	<u>1565</u>	V.A.
AB 1	<u>1568</u>	A. & A.R.
AB 1	<u>1569</u>	REV. & TAX.
AB 1	<u>1570</u>	HUM. S.
AB 1	<u>1572</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
AB 1	<u>1573</u>	ED.
AB 1	<u>1574</u>	A. & A.R.
AB 1	<u>1575</u>	A. & A.R.
AB 1	<u>1577</u>	HEALTH
AB 1	<u>1578</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>AB</u> 1	<u>1579</u>	HUM. S.

<u>AB 1580</u>	V.A.
<u>AJR 33</u>	V.A.



Assembly California Legislature Committee on Rules RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR

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Memo

To:

Rules Committee Members

From:

Mukhtar Ali, Bill Referral Consultant

Date:

2/5/14

Re:

Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received the preliminary list the referral for AB 1556 has changed.



Introduced by Assembly Members Muratsuchi and Yamada (Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Chau, Fong, Pan, Ting, and Williams)

(Coauthors: Senators Lieu, Liu, and Yee)

January 22, 2014

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 85—Relative to a Day of Remembrance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 85, as introduced, Muratsuchi. Day of Remembrance.

This measure would declare February 19, 2014, as a Day of Remembrance in order to increase public awareness of the events surrounding the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D.
- 2 Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, under which more than
- 3 120,000 Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry were
- 4 incarcerated in 10 internment camps scattered throughout western
- 5 states during World War II: and
- 6 WHEREAS, Executive Order 9066 deferred the American dream
- 7 for more than 120,000 Americans and resident aliens of Japanese
- 8 ancestry by inflicting a great human cost of abandoned homes,
- 9 businesses, careers, professional advancements, and disruption to
- 10 family life; and

 $ACR 85 \qquad \qquad -2-$

WHEREAS, Despite their families being incarcerated behind barbed wire in the United States, approximately 33,000 veterans of Japanese ancestry fought bravely for our country during World War II, serving in the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion; and

WHEREAS, On June 21, 2000, President William Jefferson Clinton elevated 20 Japanese Americans, who served in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and who were among 52 individuals who received the nation's second highest military decoration, the Distinguished Service Cross, to receive the nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor, bringing the total number of Japanese Americans who so received the Medal of Honor to 21; and

WHEREAS, In 2010, President Barack Obama granted the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service in recognition of their bravery, valor, and dedication to their country while fighting a two-fronted battle of discrimination at home and fascism abroad; and

WHEREAS, Nearly 6,000 veterans of Japanese ancestry served with the Military Intelligence Service and have been credited for shortening the war by two years by translating enemy battle plans, defense maps, tactical orders, intercepted messages and diaries, and interrogating enemy prisoners; and

WHEREAS, Many Japanese American veterans continued a life of public service after the war, including Medal of Honor recipient and United States Senator Daniel Inouye, who passed away in December 2012 while representing his home state of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, Nearly 40 years after the United States Supreme Court decisions upholding the convictions of Fred Korematsu, Min Yasui, and Gordon Hirabayashi for violations of curfew and Executive Order 9066, it was discovered that officials from the United States Department of War and the United States Department of Justice had altered and destroyed evidence regarding the loyalty of Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry and withheld information from the United States Supreme Court; and

WHEREAS, Dale Minami, Peggy Nagae, Dennis Hayashi, Rod Kawakami, and many attorneys and interns contributed

-3- ACR 85

innumerable hours to win a reversal of the original convictions of Korematsu, Yasui, and Hirabayashi in 1983 by filing a petition for writ of error coram nobis on the grounds that fundamental errors and injustice occurred; and

WHEREAS, On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Wilson Reagan signed into law the federal Civil Liberties Act of 1988, finding that Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity and, hence, was caused by racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership; and

WHEREAS, The federal Civil Liberties Act of 1988 apologized on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, internment, and relocation of Americans and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II. The act also provided for restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned; and

WHEREAS, February 19, 2014, marks 72 years since the signing of Executive Order 9066 and a policy of grave injustice against American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California declares February 19, 2014, as a Day of Remembrance in this state to increase public awareness of the events surrounding the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Library, and the California State Archives.

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Date of Hearing: February 6, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

ACR 85 (Muratsuchi/Yamada) – As Introduced: January 22, 2014

SUBJECT: Day of Remembrance.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Declares February 19, 2014, as a Day of Remembrance in order to increase public awareness of the events surrounding the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Specifically, <u>this resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, pursuant to which 120,000 Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry were incarcerated in internment camps scattered throughout western states during World War II and inflicted a great human cost of abandoned homes, businesses, careers, professional advancements and disruption of family life.
- 2) Although many of their family members were incarcerated, thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry volunteered for military service and earned high honors and medals for their bravery; and, in 2010 President Obama granted the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.
- 3) On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which found that Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity but rather caused by prejudice and war hysteria; and, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 apologized for and provided restitution to individuals of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated, interned, and relocated.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support		
None on file		
<u>Opposition</u>		
None on file		

Analysis Prepared by: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

Introduced by Assembly Member Linder

January 30, 2014

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 88—Relative to Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 88, as introduced, Linder. Abraham Lincoln's birthday. This measure would declare that President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2014, the anniversary of his birthday. Fiscal committee: no.

- WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, and one of our nation's most respected and admired
- 3 Americans, rose from humble beginnings to become President of
- 4 the United States and courageously led his country during its
- 5 darkest time, the Civil War; and
- WHEREAS, President Lincoln brought a profound honesty and integrity to the Office of the President, and will always be remembered as "Honest Abe." Most of all, he will forever be associated with saving the Union and with the abolition of slavery; and
- WHEREAS, President Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in Kentucky, and spent the first seven years of his life 13 there; and
- WHEREAS, In his entire life, President Lincoln was only able to attend school for a total of one year. This lack of formal education only made him hungrier for more knowledge, and he

 $ACR 88 \qquad \qquad -2-$

1 mastered the Bible, the works of William Shakespeare, and the 2 law; and

WHEREAS, In 1846, he was elected to the United States Congress as the only member of the Whig Party in the Illinois congressional delegation, where he forthrightly articulated his views against the Mexican War and his vehement opposition to the extension of slavery, choosing not to run for reelection in 1848; and

WHEREAS, Soon after President Lincoln joined the Republican Party, a new political party opposed to the extension of slavery, in 1858 the Republicans nominated him for the United States Senate. In his nomination acceptance speech, Lincoln stated: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become lawful in all the States, old as well as new — North as well as South." He lost in a close election to Stephen Douglas, the Democratic Party candidate; and

WHEREAS, Just two years later, having won the Republican party nomination for President of the United States, President Lincoln won election by a small margin, defeating, among other candidates, Senator Stephen Douglas; and

WHEREAS, Shortly after assuming office, the Civil War began. As the war continued, President Lincoln expanded the objectives of the war beyond saving and restoring the Union, but also to freeing the slaves and abolishing the institution of slavery; and

WHEREAS, On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln took the first major step toward the total abolition of slavery in the United States by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, 1863; and

WHEREAS, President Lincoln enunciated the nation's loftiest ideals during its darkest moment following the bloodiest battle of the Civil War. His Gettysburg Address, regarded as one of the finest speeches in the English language, was delivered by him at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863, while dedicating

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a cemetery for those killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, which took place from July 1 to July 3, 1863, between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia; and

WHEREAS, In his Gettysburg Address, President Lincoln reaffirmed the nation's foremost founding principles, declaring the United States to be a nation "conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," while assuring a nation still consumed by war "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth"; and

WHEREAS, To ensure that the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation could not be construed as a mere wartime measure, President Lincoln insisted that enactment of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery be included in the 1864 Republican Party platform; and

WHEREAS, Upon reelection to a second term as President in 1864, President Lincoln actively supported the passage in Congress of what became the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution, the copy of the joint resolution referring the 13th Amendment to the states for ratification, which to this day is housed in the National Archives, actually bears President Lincoln's signature, even though the President has no formal constitutional role in the amendment process, and joint resolutions do not go to the White House for either signature or approval; and

WHEREAS, President Lincoln ultimately reunified the nation and brought about a successful conclusion to our nation's bloodiest war, as the Civil War ended on April 9, 1865, with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to the Union General, Ulysses S. Grant, at Appomattox Court House; and

WHEREAS, Only five days later, on April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while viewing a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., and died the next day, not living to see his dreams of the formal abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union realized; and

WHEREAS, President Lincoln's accomplishments and legacy as the "Great Emancipator" and "Preserver of Our Union" are perhaps unsurpassed in the history of our nation, and it is particularly appropriate to recognize President Lincoln, a portrait

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of whom hangs in a place of honor in the Assembly Chambers; now, therefore, be it

3 Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate 4 thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby declares that President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2014, the 5 6 anniversary of his birthday, not only in recognition of his numerous accomplishments and contributions to our nation, but also as the 8 virtual symbol of the American dream, whereby an ordinary person from the most humble beginnings can reach the pinnacle of 10 American society to be elected President, and to serve his country 11 with honor and courage; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

Date of Hearing: February 6, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

ACR 88 (Linder) - As Introduced: January 30, 2014

<u>SUBJECT</u>: Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Honors President Abraham Lincoln on the anniversary of his birthday, February 12, 2014. Specifically, <u>this resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) President Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in Kentucky, where he rose from humble beginnings to become the 16th President of the United States; and his legacy includes the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address; which is regarded as one of the finest speeches in the English language.
- 2) President Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865, while viewing a performance of "Our American Cousin" in Washington, D.C., and died the next day never to see his dreams of the formal abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union realized.
- 3) President Lincoln will be honored on February 12, 2014, the anniversary of his birthday, not only in recognition of his numerous accomplishments and contributions to our nation, but also as the virtual symbol of the American dream.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file	
Opposition	
None on file	
Analysis Prepared by:	Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

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Introduced by Assembly Member Jones-Sawyer

January 28, 2014

House Resolution No. 28—Relative to Black History Month.

WHEREAS, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, distinguished African American author, editor, publisher, and historian, who is known as the "Father of Black History," founded Negro History Week in 1926, which became Black History Month in 1976, intended to encourage further research and publishing regarding the untold stories of African American heritage; and

WHEREAS, The history of African Americans here in the United States, as well as throughout the ages, is indeed unique and vibrant, and it is appropriate to celebrate this history during the month of February 2014, which has been proclaimed as Black History Month; and

WHEREAS, There is even greater cause for a reverent celebration in 2014 as Americans reflect on the significance of the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act, and the 60th anniversary of the landmark United States Supreme Court case of Brown versus the Board of Education; and

WHEREAS, The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great men and noble women whose actions, words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The slave trade was a tragic episode in African history and began before August 1619 when the first slaves arrived in Jamestown, Virginia. During the course of the slave trade, an estimated 50 million African men, women, and children were lost

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to their native continent, though only about 15 million arrived
 safely to a new home. The others lost their lives on African soil
 or along the Guinea coast, or finally in holds on the ships during
 the dreaded Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean; and

WHEREAS, The first American to shed blood in the revolution that freed America from British rule was Crispus Attucks, an African American seaman and slave killed on March 5, 1770, in the Boston Massacre. African Americans also fought in wars including the Battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, Ticonderoga, White Plains, Bennington, Brandywine, Saratoga, Savannah, Yorktown, Bunker Hill, the Battle of Rhode Island on August 29, 1775, and other revolutionary war battles, the War of 1812, including, the Battle of New Orleans, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the African slave trade, many Africans and African Americans continued to move forward in society; during the Reconstruction period, two African Americans served in the United States Senate and 14 served in the United States House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, From the earliest days of the United States, the course of its history has been greatly influenced by Black heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, from science, medicine, business, and education to government, industry, and social leadership; and

WHEREAS, Africans and African Americans have also been great inventors, inventing and improving things such as the air-conditioning unit, almanac, automatic gearshift, blood plasma bag, clothes dryer, doorknob, doorstop, electric lamp bulb, elevator, fire escape ladder, fountain pen, gas mask, golf tee, horseshoe, lantern, lawnmower, lawn sprinkler, lock, lubricating cup, refrigerating apparatus, spark plug, stethoscope, telephone transmitter, thermostat control, traffic signal, and typewriter; and WHEREAS, A number of these brave and accomplished individuals, such as Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Matthew Hensen, Daniel Hale Williams, Dr. Charles Drew, Jackie Robinson, Jesse Owens, Curt Flood, Medgar Evers, and, of course, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are noted prominently in the history books of students nationwide, thus enabling students

3 HR 28

to learn about the important and lasting contributions of these
 individuals; and
 WHEREAS, Among those Americans who have enriched our

WHEREAS, Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African American community—individuals who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly takes great pleasure in recognizing February 2014 as Black History Month, urges all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people of California to recognize the many talents, achievements, and contributions that African

14 Americans make to their communities; and be it further

15 Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies16 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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Date of Hearing: February 6, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

HR 28 (Jones-Sawyer) - As Introduced: January 28, 2014

SUBJECT: Black History Month.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Recognizes February 2014 as Black History Month, urges all residents to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourages Californians to recognize the talents, achievements, and contributions that African Americans make to their communities. Specifically, <u>this resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, distinguished African American author, editor, publisher, and historian founded what is now known as Black History Month; and he intended to encourage further research and publishing regarding the untold stories of African American heritage.
- 2) Although the institutions of slavery and racial segregation forced early African American culture to develop independently of mainstream American culture, today African American culture has become a significant part of this county's culture; and African American art has made vital contributions to the art history of the United States.
- 3) The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great men and women who have contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States; and, among those Americans are members of the African American community-individuals who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all.
- 4) It is appropriate to celebrate the unique and vibrant history of African Americans during the month of February 2014, which has been proclaimed as Black History Month; and 2014 marks the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act and the 60th anniversary of the landmark United States Supreme Court case of Brown versus the Board of Education.

FISCAL EFFECT: None	
REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:	
<u>Support</u>	
None on file	
Opposition	
None on file	
Analysis Prepared by: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800	

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 4, 2014

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 29, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 28, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 15, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 7, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 23, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 15, 2013

SENATE BILL

No. 777

Introduced by Senator-Calderon Hernandez (Coauthors: Senators Calderon, Cannella, Correa, Evans, Galgiani, Hancock, and Vidak)

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Chesbro)

February 22, 2013

An act to amend Sections 12556 and 12726 of, to add Sections 12599.5 and 12635.5 to, and to add Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 12559) to Part 2 of Division 11 of, the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 15301 of the Vehicle Code, relating to public safety. An act to amend Section 19605.75 of, and to add Sections 19605.76, 19605.77, and 19605.78 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to horse racing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 777, as amended, Calderon Hernandez. Public safety: fireworks. Horse racing: workers' compensation.

Until January 1, 2014, the provisions of the Horse Racing Law required a thoroughbred racing association and fair that conducts a

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racing meeting to deduct a percentage of the total amount handled in exotic parimutuel pools of thoroughbred racing, to be distributed to a specified organization for the purpose of defraying costs of workers' compensation insurance in connection with thoroughbred horse racing. Until January 1, 2014, provisions of the Horse Racing Law authorized similar deductions from the total amount handled for races for quarter horses and other breeds, and for harness races, to be distributed to specified organizations for defraying workers' compensation for trainers and owners in connection with those races.

This bill would reestablish those provisions requiring the deduction specified above to be made by a thoroughbred racing association, and would reestablish those provisions authorizing the deductions to be made for races for quarter horses and other breeds, and for harness races. Because a violation of the Horse Racing Law is generally a misdemeanor, the bill would create new crimes, thereby imposing 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.

Existing law authorizes the retail sale of safe and sane fireworks from June 28 to July 6, annually, pursuant to a license issued by the State Fire Marshal, unless otherwise prohibited or regulated by law or ordinance. Existing law requires various entities, including the State Fire Marshal, to seize certain prohibited fireworks. Existing law requires an authority that seizes fireworks to notify the State Fire Marshal of the seizure and provide specified information. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to dispose of the fireworks and requires dangerous fireworks to be disposed of according to specified procedures. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to acquire and use statewide mobile dangerous fireworks destruction units to collect and destroy dangerous fireworks from local and state agencies.

This bill would require the State Fire Marshal, by January 1, 2015, to establish and have operational regional collection centers for the purpose of receiving seized safe and sane and federally approved fireworks. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to permit a state licensed fireworks importer and exporter or wholesaler to purchase any fireworks the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Toxic

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Substances Control, and a recognized 3rd-party testing entity, as defined, deem to be commercially viable, from the State Fire Marshal. The bill would require any revenue received from the sale to belong to the seizing local authority and would authorize the State Fire Marshal to enter into a revenue sharing agreement with that local authority, as provided. The bill would require the fireworks stored at the regional collection facility to be subject to certain requirements, including that they be stored for a period of not more than 90 days. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop and publish guidelines for the implementation of these provisions, as provided.

This bill would authorize, beginning January 1, 2015, the sale of certified safe and sane fireworks from 9 a.m. on December 26 to 11:59 p.m. on January 1 of the following year pursuant to a license issued by the State Fire Marshal, if authorized by a charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county ordinance or resolution that may also restrict the hours of use of those fireworks. Since a violation of this provision or other existing related provisions in connection with the sale of those fireworks would be a misdemeanor, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

The bill would also authorize a charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county that adopts an ordinance or resolution authorizing the sale of safe and sane fireworks to require each applicant receiving a permit to pay a fee to the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county of a pro rata portion of the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county for, among other things, processing and issuing fireworks permits, inspection of fireworks stands, public awareness and education campaigns regarding the safe and responsible use of safe and sane fireworks, and related fire operation and suppression efforts, as specified. The bill would specify that the pro rata portion of those costs shall be based on a percentage of the permittee's sales and use tax return for the applicable permit period, not to exceed 7% of the gross sales of the fireworks sold in the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county, except that a cost recovery ordinance or resolution in effect on or before January 1, 2015, would be authorized to supersede that provision.

Existing law provides that if dangerous fireworks are seized pursuant to a local ordinance that provides for administrative fines or penalties and these fines or penalties are collected, the local government entity collecting the fines or penalties shall forward 65% of the collected

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moneys to the Controller for deposit in the State Fire Marshal Fireworks Enforcement and Disposal Fund.

This bill would delete this provision.

The bill would require, not later than January 1, 2015, the State Fire Marshal to collect and analyze data relating to fires, damages, seizures, arrests, administrative citations, and fireworks disposal issues caused by the sale and use of both dangerous illegal fireworks and safe and sane fireworks, as provided.

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to suspend the commercial license of a person transporting dangerous fireworks, as specified.

This bill would clarify that those provisions do not apply to a person with a valid license under the State Fireworks Law, as specified.

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.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 19605.75 of the Business and Professions 2 Code is amended to read:

3 19605.75. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the 4 existence of high caliber thoroughbred racing in California is important to this state's agricultural economy. The California horse racing industry is being threatened by the escalating costs of doing business in California, including, but not limited to, workers' 8 compensation insurance costs, in that these costs are not only 9 causing thoroughbred horses and trainers to leave this state, but 10 are also discouraging owners and trainers from bringing horses 11 into this state to compete. It is the intent of the Legislature to 12 provide some relief from these escalating costs through the 13 redistribution of the parimutuel handle on exotic wagers.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 19610, every thoroughbred association and fair that conducts a racing meet shall deduct an additional 0.5 percent of the total amount handled in exotic parimutuel pools of thoroughbred races.

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(c) The funds collected pursuant to subdivision (b) from exotic parimutuel pools on thoroughbred races within the inclosure of a thoroughbred association or fair conducting a race meeting, at satellite wagering facilities within this state, and through advance deposit wagering by residents of this state, shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (f) to be used in accordance with subdivision (e).

- (d) Any thoroughbred association or fair that authorizes a betting system located outside of this state to accept exotic wagers on its races and to combine those wagers in the association's or fair's exotic parimutuel pools, including, but not limited to, a multijurisdictional wagering hub as to exotic wagers made by residents other than those of this state, shall deduct the amount specified in subdivision (b) in addition to any other applicable deductions specified in law. The amount deducted pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (f) to be used in accordance with subdivision (e). This additional deduction shall not be included in the amount on which license fees are determined pursuant to Section 19602.
- (e) The amounts distributed to the organization described in subdivision (f) shall be deposited by that organization in a separate account to defray the costs of workers' compensation insurance incurred in connection with thoroughbred horses that race in this state at thoroughbred associations and racing fairs through the payment of supplemental premiums that reduce rates, payment to or for the benefit of trainers and owners of such thoroughbreds, based on the number of such thoroughbreds they start, in order to reimburse them for the costs of workers' compensation insurance directly or indirectly incurred by them, and other appropriate payments. Any funds that are not used for the purposes set forth in this subdivision shall, after an affirmative vote of at least 25 of the voting interests of the organization described in subdivision (f), either be carried forward to the subsequent year, or be used to reimburse racing associations for the actual cost of health and safety programs, research or safety equipment, or making capital improvements that are designed to prevent workplace accidents and increase the safety of jockeys, exercise riders, backstretch employees, and other racetrack personnel. Those capital improvements shall include, but not be limited to, safety improvements to racing and training surfaces. All requests for

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reimbursements shall be approved by the board. In developing proposals for approval by the board, the association shall confer with their horsemen's organizations and all affected labor organizations or associations.

- (f) The thoroughbred racing associations and the owners' organization described in subdivision (b) of Section 19613 shall form an organization to which funds shall be distributed pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d). This organization shall have a total of 34 voting interests, of which 16 shall be allocated to the organization representing thoroughbred owners pursuant to Section 19613, one shall be allocated to the official registering agency for thoroughbreds in California, and one shall be allocated to the organization representing thoroughbred trainers pursuant to Section 19613. The remaining 16 votes shall be allocated among the licensed racing associations and racing fairs in the state. Each racing association and fair shall receive the portion of these remaining votes represented by the sum of exotic wagering on its races divided by the statewide total of exotic wagering in the preceding calendar year, excluding Breeders Breeders' Cup races. Fractional voting shall be permitted. Any decision of this organization with respect to the allocation of funds pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) shall require the affirmative vote of 25 of these voting interests. In the event that the required number of affirmative votes cannot be obtained, the matter shall be submitted to the board for a decision consistent with subdivision (e), and the decision of the board shall be final.
- (g) (1)—The organization formed pursuant to this section shall account annually to the board with respect to the expenditure and distribution of funds received by the organization pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d), and shall obtain an independent audit of fund generation and distribution. A copy of the completed audit shall be forwarded to the board within 45 days of its receipt by the organization.
- (2) No earlier than 18 months and no later than two years following the effective date of this section, the organization described in subdivision (f) shall commission an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the distributions under this section along with recommendations for any improvements or modifications regarding the program created in this section. A copy of that evaluation along with a report detailing the

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organization's response to the evaluation shall be filed with the board within 30 days of the receipt of the final evaluation.

- (h) Between January 1, 2014, and July 1, 2014, any unexpended funds collected under this section shall be distributed to organizations formed and operated pursuant to Sections 19607 and 19607.2 based upon the total thoroughbred handle in their respective zones in the year 2013.
- (i) Except for subdivision (h), this section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2014, and as of January 1, 2015, this entire section is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2015, deletes or extends that date.
- SEC. 2. Section 19605.76 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 19605.76. (a) Notwithstanding Section 19610, a quarter horse racing association may deduct an additional 0.5 percent of the total amount handled in its exotic parimutuel pools. This additional deduction shall only be permitted with the approval of the organization representing quarter horsemen and horsewomen at the applicable racing association meet.
- (b) Any funds collected pursuant to subdivision (a) from exotic parimutuel pools on races within the inclosure of a racetrack, at satellite wagering facilities within this state, and through advance deposit wagering by residents of this state, shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) to be used in accordance with subdivision (d).
- (c) Any quarter horse racing association that authorizes a betting system located outside of this state to accept exotic wagers on its races and to combine those wagers in the association's exotic parimutuel pools, including, but not limited to, a multijurisdictional wagering hub as to exotic wagers made by residents other than those of this state, may deduct the amount specified in subdivision (a) in addition to any other applicable deductions specified in law. Any amount deducted pursuant to this subdivision (e) to be used in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d). This additional deduction shall not be included in the amount on which license fees are determined pursuant to Section 19602.
- (d) The amounts distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) shall be deposited by that organization in a separate account to defray workers' compensation insurance costs for

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trainers and owners who are racing horses at the applicable quarter horse racing association meet. Any funds not expended for this purpose in the calendar year in which they are collected may either be used for the following year's workers' compensation costs, as specified above, or to benefit the purse pools at the track where the funds are generated. Funds to benefit purse pools shall be allocated by breed, in the same proportions as each breed generated in deductions under this section at the track in the year the funds were collected.

- (e) The quarter horse racing association and the organization representing quarter horsemen and horsewomen shall form an organization to which any funds deducted pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) shall be distributed. The quarter horse associations collectively shall have representation equal to that of the organization representing quarter horsemen and horsewomen on the governing board of the organization formed pursuant to this subdivision.
- (f) If the quarter horse racing association and the organization representing quarter horsemen and horsewomen cannot agree on the manner for distributing these funds to defray the costs of workers' compensation insurance, the matter shall be submitted to the board for a decision consistent with subdivision (d), and the decision of the board shall be final.
- SEC. 3. Section 19605.77 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 19605.77. (a) Notwithstanding Section 19610, a harness racing association may deduct an additional 1 percent of the total amount handled in conventional parimutuel pools of harness races. This additional deduction shall only be permitted with the approval of the organization representing harness horsemen and horsewomen at the applicable racing association meeting.
- (b) Any funds collected pursuant to subdivision (a) from conventional parimutuel pools on harness races within the inclosure of a racetrack, at satellite wagering facilities within this state, and through advance deposit wagering by residents of this state, shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) to be used in accordance with subdivision (d).
- (c) Any harness racing association that authorizes a betting system located outside of this state to accept conventional wagers on its races and to combine those wagers in the association's

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conventional parimutuel pools, including, but not limited to, a multijurisdictional wagering hub as to conventional wagers made by residents other than those of this state, may deduct the amount specified in subdivision (a) in addition to any other applicable deductions specified in law. Any amount deducted pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) to be used in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d). This additional deduction shall not be included in the amount on which license fees are determined pursuant to Section 19602.

- (d) The amounts distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) shall be deposited by that organization in a separate account and used to reduce the workers' compensation insurance costs for trainers who are racing horses at the applicable harness racing association meet. Any funds not expended for this purpose in the calendar year in which they are collected may either be used for the following year's workers' compensation costs, as specified above, or to benefit the harness purse pool at the track where the funds are generated.
- (e) The harness racing association and the organization representing harness horsemen and horsewomen shall form an organization to which any funds deducted pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) shall be distributed. The harness associations collectively shall have representation equal to that of the organization representing harness horsemen and horsewomen on the governing board of the organization formed pursuant to this subdivision.
- (f) If the harness racing association and the organization representing harness horsemen and horsewomen cannot agree on the manner for distributing these funds to defray the costs of workers' compensation insurance, the matter shall be submitted to the board for a decision consistent with subdivision (d), and the decision of the board shall be final.
- SEC. 4. Section 19605.78 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 19605.78. (a) Notwithstanding Section 19610 and in addition to the deduction specified in subdivision (b) of Section 19605.75, a fair may deduct an additional 0.5 percent of the total amount handled in exotic parimutuel pools of races for any breed, other than races solely for thoroughbreds. This additional deduction

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shall only be permitted for a breed's races with the approval of the organization representing the horsemen and horsewomen of that breed at the fair.

- (b) Any funds collected pursuant to subdivision (a) from exotic parimutuel pools on races within the inclosure of a racetrack, at satellite wagering facilities within this state, and through advance deposit wagering by residents of this state, shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) to be used in accordance with subdivision (d).
- (c) Any fair that authorizes a betting system located outside of this state to accept exotic wagers on its races and to combine those wagers in the association's exotic parimutuel pools, including, but not limited to, a multijurisdictional wagering hub as to exotic wagers made by residents other than those of this state, may deduct the amount specified in subdivision (a) in addition to any other applicable deductions specified in law. Any amount deducted pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) to be used in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d). This additional deduction shall not be included in the amount on which license fees are determined pursuant to Section 19602.
- (d) The amounts distributed to the organization described in subdivision (e) shall be deposited by that organization in a separate account to defray workers' compensation insurance costs for trainers and owners who are racing breeds other than thoroughbreds at the applicable fair. Any funds not expended for this purpose in the calendar year in which they are collected may either be used for the following year's workers' compensation costs, as specified above, or to benefit the purse pool of each breed at the particular fair where the funds are generated in the same proportions as each breed generated at that fair in the year the funds are collected.
- (e) The fairs and the organizations representing the horsemen and horsewomen of each breed for which deductions have been approved under subdivision (a) shall form an organization to which any funds deducted pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) shall be distributed. The fairs collectively shall have representation equal to the collective representation of the organizations representing horsemen and horsewomen on the governing board of the organization formed pursuant to this subdivision.

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(f) If the fairs and the organizations representing horsemen and horsewomen cannot agree on the manner for distributing these funds to defray the costs of workers' compensation insurance, the matter shall be submitted to the board for a decision consistent with subdivision (d), and the decision of the board shall be final.

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

SECTION 1. Section 12556 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

12556. (a) In addition to the obligations described in Section 13110.5, on or before July 1, 2008, the State Fire Marshal shall identify and evaluate methods to capture more detailed data relating to fires, damages, and injuries caused by both dangerous fireworks and safe and sane fireworks. These evaluation methods shall include a cost analysis related to capturing and reporting the data and shall meet or exceed the specificity, detail, and reliability of the data captured under the former California Fire Incident Reporting System (CFIRS). The State Fire Marshal shall furnish a copy of these evaluation methods to any interested person upon request.

- (b) Not later than January 1, 2015, the State Fire Marshal shall collect and analyze data relating to fires, damages, seizures, arrests, administrative citations, and fireworks disposal issues caused by the sale and use of both dangerous illegal fireworks and safe and sane fireworks. The State Fire Marshal shall collect data pursuant to a methodology developed in consultation with the State Fire Marshal's General Fireworks Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives from local fire service and law enforcement agencies and the fireworks industry.
- 37 SEC. 2. Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 12559) is added 38 to Part 2 of Division 11 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

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CHAPTER 3.5. FIREWORKS SELL-BACK PROGRAM

12559. (a) By January 1, 2015, the State Fire Marshal shall establish and have operational regional collection centers for purposes of receiving safe and sane fireworks and federally approved consumer fireworks seized by local authorities.

- (b) The regional collection centers shall be located throughout the state in an amount and in locations determined by the State Fire Marshal.
- 12559.1. (a) Notwithstanding Section 12723, and upon compliance with Section 12726, a local authority or the State Fire Marshal may transfer seized safe and sane fireworks and federally approved fireworks to a regional collection center. Any fireworks transferred pursuant to this subdivision shall remain under the ownership of the seizing local authority.
- (b) Safe and sane or federally approved fireworks transferred to a regional collection center shall be deemed "hazardous material" until the State Fire Marshal, Department of Toxic Substances Control, and a recognized third-party testing entity make the determination pursuant to subdivision (c).
- (c) (1) The State Fire Marshal is authorized to permit a recognized third-party testing entity to enter the regional collection center for purposes of making a determination with the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Toxic Substances Control as to whether any seized fireworks are either commercially viable or hazardous waste.
- (2) Any firework deemed commercially viable may be repackaged by the State Fire Marshal or the State Fire Marshal's designee, including, but not limited to, a state licensed fireworks importer and exporter, a wholesaler purchasing the product pursuant to subdivision (d), the recognized third-party testing authority, or a licensed hazardous materials or hazardous waste hauler.
- (3) Any product deemed not commercially viable by the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the third-party testing authority shall be removed from the regional collection center by the State Fire Marshal or the State Fire Marshal's designee and transported and disposed of within 72 hours of the determination in accordance with all federal and state hazardous waste laws and regulations.

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(d) (1) The State Fire Marshal shall authorize a state licensed fireworks importer and exporter or wholesaler to purchase any fireworks deemed to be commercially viable pursuant to subdivision (c) from the State Fire Marshal. Revenue received from the sale shall belong to the seizing local authority.

- (2) The State Fire Marshal may enter into an agreement with a local authority for purposes of sharing revenue from the sale of fireworks pursuant to paragraph (1). The agreement shall allocate no less than 65 percent of the revenues to that local authority with the balance going to the state.
- (e) For purposes of this section, "recognized third-party testing entity" means an independent third-party testing entity recognized by the federal Consumer Product Safety Commission as an acceptable testing entity for consumer fireworks.
- (f) Upon the purchase of fireworks, pursuant to this chapter, a state-licensed fireworks importer and exporter or wholesaler shall accept full liability for any damage done by the fireworks and the State of California shall be indemnified.
- 12559.2. Any fireworks stored at a regional collection center shall be subject to the requirements of Article 8 (commencing with Section 989) of Chapter 6 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and to the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1124: Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles of 2013, and may be stored for a period not to exceed 90 days. The regional collection centers shall not be considered a storage facility for purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 25123.3.
- 12559.3. (a) The State Fire Marshal and the Department of Toxic Substances Control shall train local fire and law enforcement personnel on the requirements of this chapter.
- (b) The State Fire Marshal shall, in consultation with relevant state and local public agencies, the fireworks industry, and other relevant stakeholders, develop, publish, and provide necessary guidance and training to local agencies that seize, collect, transport, store, and treat seized fireworks. This training and education may include, but is not limited to, the following specific areas:
- (1) Standards for the transportation, storage, and handling of fireworks and pyrotechnic articles in accordance with Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 975) of Division 1 of Title 19 of the

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1 California Code of Regulations and the National Fire Protection

- 2 Association (NFPA) 1124: Code for the Manufacture,
- 3 Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and 4 Pyrotechnic Articles of 2013.
 - (2) Recognition of explosive materials and isolation procedures in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1550) of Division 1 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 495: Explosive Materials Code of 2013.
 - (3) Recognition of commercial, consumer, and illegal fireworks in accordance with Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 975) of Division 1 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1124: Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles of 2013.
 - 12559.4. The Department of Toxic Substances Control shall develop and publish guidelines for the implementation of this chapter that includes, but is not limited to, the following specific areas:
 - (a) Standards for the proper handling, transport, and storage of fireworks that are hazardous materials for the purposes of this chapter.
 - (b) Standards for the proper handling, transport, and disposal of fireworks that are hazardous waste.
 - (c) A determination of the type of facility that qualifies as a regional collection center.
 - (d) A definition of "commercially viable" for the purposes of this chapter that ensures that fireworks that should be disposed of as waste are not resold.
 - SEC. 3. Section 12599.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
 - 12599.5. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 12599 and 12672, the State Fire Marshal shall issue separate one-time retail licenses pursuant to this section that shall authorize the retail sale of safe and sane fireworks within this state only from 9 a.m. on December 26 to 11:59 p.m. on January 1 of the following year, inclusive. A license issued pursuant to this section shall be valid for only one seven-day period and shall expire at the end of the period for which it is valid. All fireworks sold pursuant to a license issued pursuant to this section shall have been certified as safe and sane by the

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State Fire Marshal on or before June 15 of the year in which the validity of the license commences. No other license issued pursuant to this chapter shall authorize the sale of fireworks during that period.

- (b) A retail license shall not be issued for the license period authorized by this section unless the charter city, city, county, fire district, or city and county having jurisdiction over the fixed location where the fireworks would be sold adopts an ordinance or resolution allowing that sale, and the application for that license is received by the State Fire Marshal on or before December 15 of the year in which the validity of the license is to commence. The ordinance or resolution authorizing the sale of those fireworks may limit the period of use of those fireworks to specified days and hours within the period during which the sale is authorized by this section.
- (c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2015. SEC. 4. Section 12635.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

12635.5. (a) A charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county that adopts an ordinance or resolution pursuant to Section 12599 or 12599.5 may, through adoption of an ordinance or resolution by the governing body, require each applicant receiving a permit to pay a fee to the charter city, city, county, fire district, or city and county of a pro rata portion of the actual and reasonable costs the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county incurs that is related to any of the following:

- (1) Processing and issuing permits.
- (2) Inspection of fireworks stands.
- (3) Public education and awareness campaigns regarding the safe and responsible use of safe and sane fireworks, and the dangers and risks posed by the use of illegal fireworks.
- (4) Enforcing the provisions of the code of the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county with respect to the sale and use of safe and sane fireworks, including extra personnel time and cleanup of the fireworks trash and debris. "Extra personnel time" means employee or contracted employee time that the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county would not otherwise incur but for the sale and use of safe and sane fireworks.

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(5) Fire operation and suppression efforts that are directly related to safe and sane fireworks.

- (b) The pro rata share of the costs shall be specified in the ordinance or resolution and calculated using gross sales as shown on each permittee's sales and use tax return for the applicable period. The pro rata share of costs shall not exceed 7 percent of the gross sales of the fireworks sold in the charter city, city, county, fire protection district, or city and county during the applicable period. A cost recovery ordinance or resolution in effect on or before January 1, 2015, may supersede this subdivision.
- SEC. 5. Section 12726 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 12726. (a) The dangerous fireworks seized pursuant to this part shall be disposed of by the State Fire Marshal in the manner prescribed by the State Fire Marshal at any time after the final determination of proceedings under Section 12724, or upon final termination of proceedings under Section 12593, whichever is later. If no proceedings are commenced pursuant to Section 12724, the State Fire Marshal may dispose of the fireworks after all of the following requirements are satisfied:
- (1) A random sampling of the dangerous fireworks has been taken, as defined by regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 12552.
 - (2) The analysis of the random sampling has been completed.
- (3) Photographs have been taken of the dangerous fireworks to be destroyed.
- (4) The State Fire Marshal has given written approval for the destruction of the dangerous fireworks. This approval shall specify the total weight of the dangerous fireworks seized, the total weight of the dangerous fireworks to be destroyed, and the total weight of the dangerous fireworks not to be destroyed.
- (b) To carry out the purposes of this section, the State Fire Marshal shall acquire and use statewide mobile dangerous fireworks destruction units to collect and destroy seized dangerous fireworks from local and state agencies.
- SEC. 6. Section 15301 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read: 15301. (a) The Department of Motor Vehicles, in conjunction with the State Fire Marshal, shall develop regulations and procedures to temporarily suspend the commercial motor vehicle license of a person who is operating a commercial motor vehicle

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while transporting dangerous fireworks having a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or more.

- (b) A driver of a commercial motor vehicle shall not operate a commercial motor vehicle for three years if the driver is convicted of transporting dangerous fireworks having a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or more.
- (e) This section shall not apply to a person who holds and is operating within the scope of a valid license as described in Section 12516 of the Health and Safety Code or valid permit as described in Section 12522 of the Health and Safety Code.
- SEC. 7. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.
- SEC. 8. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

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California State Senate

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SENATOR
ED HERNANDEZ, O.D.
TWENTY-FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT

100 S. VINCENT AVENUE SUITE 401 WEST COVINA, CA 91790 TEL (626) 430-2499 FAX (626) 430-2494



Dear Chairman Gordon,

This request is to seek permission from the Assembly Rules Committee to add an urgency clause to SB 777. In order to ensure that trainers and owners of certain horse racing breeds receive assistance in defraying workers' compensation insurance costs, it is necessary that this bill take immediate effect, thus the reason for this request.

Should you have any questions about this request, please contact Ronald Berdugo at (916) 651-4024 or email at ronald.berdugo@sen.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Senator Hernandez 24th Senate District