

SWANA 2015 Legislation as of Monday, June 1, 2015

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 21 Perea D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.	SENATE E.Q. 5/28/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q. 6/17/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONME NTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. This bill would require the state board in preparing its scoping plan to consult with specified state agencies regarding matters involving energy efficiency and the facilitation of the electrification of the transportation sector. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015	Watch
AB 33 Quirk D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate Change Advisory Council.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (May 28). 6/1/2015 #98 ASSEMBLY A SSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would establish the Climate Change Advisory Council in state government and would assign the council specified duties, including, among others, developing an analysis of various strategies to achieve the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. The bill also would require the state board to establish consistent metrics to accurately quantify reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, quantify public health benefits, and measure the cost-effectiveness of the various strategies identified by the council. Last Amended on 4/6/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 45 Mullin D</p> <p>Household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/28/2015 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element containing specified components, and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires the department to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element. This bill would require each jurisdiction that provides for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste to increase the collection and diversion of household hazardous waste in its service area, on or before July 1, 2020, by 15% over a baseline amount, to be determined in accordance with department regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt a model ordinance for a comprehensive program for the collection of household hazardous waste to facilitate compliance with those provisions, and would require each jurisdiction to annually report to the department on progress achieved in complying with those provisions. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/30/2015</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 48 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was G.O. on 2/17/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, requires all persons engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products to check the identification of tobacco purchasers, to establish the age of the purchaser, if the purchaser reasonably appears to be under 18 years of age. Under existing law, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 18 years of age, any tobacco, cigarette, cigarette papers, any other instrument or paraphernalia that is designed for the smoking or ingestion of tobacco, or products prepared from tobacco. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/13/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 144 Mathis R Dumping.	SENATE PUB. S. 5/28/2015 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S. 6/9/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, HANCOCK, Chair	Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, or in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, or upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or conviction. The bill would make a fourth or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/23/2015	
AB 156 Perea D Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: technical assistance program.	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/28/2015 - Do pass as amended.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities and requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the 3-year investment plan to allocate a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities. This bill would require the state board to establish a comprehensive technical assistance program, upon the appropriation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, for eligible applicants, as specified, assisting disadvantaged communities and other specified communities. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/27/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 190 Harper R Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/13/2015 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.	Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would otherwise, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. That law would also prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10 and would allow those stores to distribute compostable bags at the point of sale only in jurisdictions that meet specified requirements and at a cost of not less than \$0.10. This bill would repeal the above provisions and related provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/11/2015	Oppose
AB 191 Harper R Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/14/2015)	Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities. This bill would repeal the requirement that a store that distributes recycled paper bags make those bags available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/11/2015	Oppose

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 197 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Public utilities: renewable resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (May 28).</p> <p>6/1/2015 #6 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, including electrical corporations, in accordance with specified objectives. The act further requires each load-serving entity to maintain physical generating capacity adequate to meet its load requirements, including peak demand and planning and operating reserves, deliverable to locations and at times as may be necessary to provide reliable electric service. This bill would require the PUC, in adopting the process, to include consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. The bill would require the PUC to require a retail seller of electricity, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to consider the best-fit attributes of resources types that ensure a balanced resource mix to maintain the reliability of the electrical grid. The bill would revise the authority of an electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or constructing facilities beyond the quantity that can be procured within the electrical corporation's cost limitation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/29/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 199 Eggman D</p> <p>Alternative energy: recycled feedstock.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE 5/11/2015 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to REV. & TAX. suspense file.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance for projects that promote the use of alternative energies. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes the authority to approve a project for financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion. Existing law prohibits the authority from granting sales and use tax exclusions that exceed \$100,000,000 for each calendar year. This bill would expand projects eligible for the sales and use tax exclusion to include projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock, but would not include a project that processes or utilizes recycled feedstock in a manner that constitutes disposal. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 273 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Hazardous waste and substances: corrective action: liability.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/7/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q. 6/17/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMNTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to issue an order under the hazardous waste control laws requiring that a violation be corrected and imposing a civil penalty to specified persons, including a person who has violated various provisions regulating hazardous waste or provisions concerning removal and remedial actions for hazardous substance releases. A person who is issued that order is required to pay for oversight of the removal or remedial action. This bill would require a person to pay for oversight of any corrective action required of the person with respect to hazardous waste, and would authorize the recovery by the Attorney General of costs incurred with regard to carrying out or overseeing a removal action, a remedial action, or a corrective action under the act or under the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require a monetary obligation owed to the department under the act or these laws to be subject to an interest rate of 10% per annum, or, in the case of local governments, 7% per annum. The bill would instead require the department to waive the interest if the obligation is satisfied within 60 days or if the person provides notice to the department disputing the obligation, for a period determined as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 274 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Oversight costs: uncollectible accounts.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/27/2015 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.Q. Read second time and amended. 6/17/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMNTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to comply with specified procedures when recovering oversight costs for corrective action taken pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws or for certain other actions taken pursuant to the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substances Account Act. The department is required to take specified actions with regard to uncollectible accounts, including reviewing all current outstanding receivables and making an appropriate adjustment for estimated uncollectible amounts. The department is authorized, if warranted, to write off or write down those receivable amounts. This bill would define the term "uncollectible account" and would authorize the department not to pursue an uncollectible account and to write off or write down that uncollectible account, as specified. Last Amended on 5/27/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 275 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Hazardous substances: liability recovery actions.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/27/2015 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.Q. Read second time and amended. 6/17/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMNTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, imposes liability for hazardous substances removal or remedial actions and requires the Attorney General to recover from the liable person, as defined, certain costs incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control or a California regional water quality control board, upon the request of the department or regional board. The act authorizes, except as specified, a party found liable for any costs or expenditures recoverable under the act for those actions to establish, as specified, that only a portion of those costs or expenditures are attributable to the party, and requires the party to pay only for that portion. If each party does not establish its liability, the act requires a court to apportion those costs or expenditures, as specified, among the defendants and the remaining portion of the judgment is required to be paid from the Toxic Substances Control Account. Existing law authorizes the money deposited in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund to be appropriated to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for specified purposes, including the payment of the costs incurred by the state for those actions. This bill would specifically apply those provisions to response and corrective actions, and would delete the requirement that the remaining portion of a judgment for costs and expenditures that is not apportioned among the liable persons be paid from that account. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/27/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 276 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Department of Toxic Substances Control: response actions: cleanup ability information.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (May 28). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading. 6/1/2015 #58 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Control Law regulates the use and disposal of hazardous materials. Existing law permits the Department of Toxic Substances Control or any local officer or agency authorized to enforce the Hazardous Waste Control Law to require specified persons to furnish and transmit certain information relating to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, and hazardous materials. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law is a crime. This bill would authorize the department or local officer or agency to require the persons specified above to furnish and transmit any information relating to those persons' abilities to pay for or perform a response action. The bill would also permit the department or a local officer or agency authorized to enforce the Hazardous Waste Control Law to require any person who has information regarding the activities of a person specified above relating to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, hazardous materials, and the ability of the specified person to pay for or perform a response action to furnish and transmit that information. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to issue an order directing compliance if a person intentionally or negligently fails to furnish and transmit the above-described information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/28/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 385 Chu D Solid waste facilities: local enforcement agencies.	SENATE RLS. 5/26/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided. The act requires the department to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies. The act requires the local enforcement agency, if it receives a complaint from an air pollution control district or an air quality management district pertaining to an odor emanating from a compost facility under its jurisdiction , to take appropriate enforcement actions, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2019, require the local enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the Newby Island Landfill to establish a Newby Island Landfill Community Advisory C ommittee, comprised of representatives of specified local government agencies, members of the public, and a representative of the landfill operator, to hold public meetings, relating to the proposed Newby Island Landfill expansion and take other actions as provided. By imposing new duties on a local enforcement agency, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/29/2015	
AB 577 Bonilla D Biomethane: grant program.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (May 28). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading. 6/1/2015 #74 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE	Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the commission to administer various programs to award grants and other financial assistance for energy-related projects. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that build or develop collection and purification technology, infrastructure, and projects that upgrade existing biomethane facilities to meet certain requirements. The bill would, upon appropriation, authorize moneys in the fund to be used to fund grants awarded pursuant to the program. Last Amended on 5/28/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 590 Dahle R Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (May 28). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading. 6/1/2015 #76 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would provide that moneys in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund , upon appropriation, may be made available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions. The bill would establish requirements for an applicant to receive available funding for a facility's eligible electrical generation. Last Amended on 5/28/2015	Support
AB 628 Bloom D Used oil.	SENATE E.Q. 5/21/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil, and, for those purposes, defines "used oil" to mean oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use or as a consequence of extended storage, or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities. This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.	Watch
AB 640 Dahle R Household hazardous waste.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/24/2015)	Existing law authorizes public agencies to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to those provisions.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 641 Mayes R</p> <p>Environmental quality: housing developments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/28/2015)</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. The act also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The act establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to the act. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approval for housing developments, as defined. The procedures would require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those housing developments unless it makes specified findings. Last Amended on 3/26/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 655 Quirk D</p> <p>Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: additional fee.</p>	<p>SENATE AGRI. 5/7/2015 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates rendering, which is defined as the recycling, processing, and conversion of, among other things, inedible kitchen grease. Existing law requires transporters of inedible kitchen grease to be registered and to pay a specified registration fee. Existing law , operative until July 1, 2020, authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to charge an additional fee not to exceed \$300 per year per vehicle that is operated to transport kitchen grease for purposes of administering the provisions regulating these transporters. Existing law exempts from 75% of the additional fee a registered transporter who transports inedible kitchen grease for his or her own personal, noncommercial use as an alternative fuel, subject to specified requirements. Existing law requires fees collected pursuant to these provisions to be deposited into the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund and continuously appropriates the collected funds for the purposes described above. This bill increase the additional fee to not to exceed \$350 per year per vehicle that is operated to transport kitchen grease. By increasing this additional fee, which is deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also make related findings and declarations regarding the rendering industry and the process of rendering . Last Amended on 4/6/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 720 Cooley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/12/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, for any market-based compliance mechanism that the state board might adopt, to allow participating entities to freely sell or transfer greenhouse gas emissions allowances held in a holding account, as defined, or compliance account, as defined, except for allowances that have been expressly retired to meet a compliance obligation, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 864 Williams D</p> <p>Solid waste facilities: temporary permits.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/28/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>6/17/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit if that facility is required to have a permit pursuant to the act. The enforcement agency is required to immediately issue a cease and desist order ordering a solid waste facility that is operating without a permit to immediately cease operations and to direct the owner or operator of the facility to obtain a permit. This bill would require, until January 1, 2025, the department to adopt regulations to authorize an enforcement agency, upon the department's approval, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to a person carrying out solid waste operations at a facility that is required under the act to have a solid waste facilities permit, but for which a permit has not been obtained. The bill would require the regulations to direct any person desiring to obtain a temporary solid waste facilities permit to submit an application to the enforcement agency no later than 60 days from the date it is determined by the enforcement agency that a permit is required. The bill would require the owner or operator of a facility covered under a temporary permit to agree to inspections, at least monthly, by the enforcement agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/30/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 876 McCarty D Compostable organics.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 5.) (May 28). 6/1/2015 #129 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Existing law requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element that provides, among other things, for an estimate of the total transformation or disposal capacity that will be needed for a 15-year period to safely handle solid wastes generated with the county that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted, and to identify areas for the location of new or expanded solid waste transformation or disposal facilities, if needed or desired. This bill would require each countywide siting element to provide an estimate of the total organics processing capacity that will be needed over a 15-year period to safely handle organic wastes generated with the county and to identify areas for the location of organics processing facilities, if needed or desired, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/6/2015	Watch
AB 888 Bloom D Waste management: plastic microbeads.	SENATE RLS. 5/22/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM International standard specification. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, as specified. The bill would exempt from those prohibitions the sale or promotional offer of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of plastic microbeads, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/22/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="71 256 262 326">AB 901 Gordon D</p> <p data-bbox="71 380 262 532">Solid waste: reporting requirements: enforcement.</p>	<p data-bbox="262 256 606 532">ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (May 28). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p data-bbox="262 581 606 695">6/1/2015 #259 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p data-bbox="606 256 1873 1393">The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires disposal facility operators to submit information to counties from periodic tracking surveys on the disposal tonnages that are disposed of at the disposal facility by jurisdiction or region of origin. Existing law requires solid waste handlers and transfer station operators to provide information to the disposal facility on the origin of the solid waste they deliver to the disposal facility. Existing law requires recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic information to counties on the types and quantities of materials that are disposed of, sold to end users, or sold to exporters or transporters for sale outside of the state, by county of origin. Existing law requires counties to submit periodic reports to the cities within the county, to any regional agency of which the county is a member, and to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery on the amounts of solid waste disposed of by jurisdiction or region of origin, and on the categories and amounts of solid waste diverted to recycling and composting facilities within the county or region. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations in this regard. This bill would revise these provisions by, among other things, requiring recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit specified information directly to the department, rather than to counties, and would delete the requirement for counties to submit that information to cities, regional agencies, and the department. The bill would delete references to periodic tracking surveys. The bill would make other related changes to the various reporting requirements. The bill would provide for imposition of civil penalties on any person who refuses or fails to submit information required by the governing regulations, and on any person who knowingly or willfully files a false report, refuses to permit the department to inspect or examine associated records, or alters, cancels, or obliterates entries in the records, as specified. The bill would provide that the civil penalties may be imposed either in a civil action or administratively pursuant to procedures specified in the bill. The bill would provide for local agencies, on request, to be designated by the department to exercise the enforcement authority. The bill would require recovered civil penalties to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account if recovered by action of the department, or to be retained by the local agency taking the enforcement action, as applicable. The bill would require moneys retained by a local agency pursuant to these provisions to be expended on specified solid waste activities. Last Amended on 4/20/2015</p>	<p data-bbox="1873 256 2041 289">Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 997 Allen, Travis R Recycling: plastic material.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/16/2015)	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer state programs to recycle solid waste, plastic trash bags, plastic packaging containers, waste tires, newsprint, and other specified materials. This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that the goal is for not less than 75% of solid waste generated to be source reduced, recycled, used for power generation in dedicated anaerobic digesters as well as in modern landfills capturing methane gas, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require the department to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic, textile, and fiber products into new plastic feedstock and monomers, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2017, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various types and grades of plastic, textile, and fiber products that are disposed of in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2017, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for locating in-state those businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques as well as those organizations that are now commercially developing the most cost-effective conversion of mixed plastic, textile, and fiber wastes to fuels. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="71 256 216 367"> AB 1019 Garcia, Eduardo D </p> <p data-bbox="71 418 216 570"> Metal theft and related recycling crimes. </p>	<p data-bbox="262 256 606 367"> ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/28/2015 - In committee: Held under submission. </p>	<p data-bbox="606 256 1873 980"> Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who fraudulently appropriates property that has been entrusted to him or her, is guilty of theft. Existing law also provides that a person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by, or ordinarily belongs to, a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, or city and county without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Justice to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program designed to enhance the capacity of the department to serve as the lead law enforcement agency in the investigation and prosecution of illegal recycling operations, and metal theft and related recycling crimes, and would authorize the department to enter into partnerships, as defined, with local law enforcement agencies, regional task forces, and district attorneys for the purpose of achieving the goals of the program. The bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with any state agency for the purpose of administering the program. The bill would establish the Metal Theft Task Force Fund, to be administered by the Department of Justice, and would continuously appropriate all moneys in that fund to the department for the purposes of the program, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. </p>	<p data-bbox="1913 256 1997 282">Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1045 Irwin D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/28/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. The bill would require the agency to promote a goal of reducing at least 5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands, and would require the agency to work with the Department of Food and Agriculture to achieve this goal. The bill would also require the agency to convene the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board to ensure proper coordination of agency regulations and goals to implement these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/20/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1063 Williams D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal facility: fees.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/21/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q. 6/17/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2016, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to hold a public hearing and workshop to develop a proposal for the Legislature regarding a new solid waste management fee which would provide the department with the revenue necessary to carry out certain actions. The bill would require the department, within 6 months of the public hearing and workshop, to propose a new solid waste management fee to the Legislature. Last Amended on 4/20/2015</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1075 Alejo D Hazardous waste: enforcement.	SENATE RLS. 5/28/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The Hazardous Waste Control Law regulates the use and disposal of hazardous waste and authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to deny, suspend, or revoke any permit, registration, or certificate applied for, or issued to, a person or entity if that person or entity engaged in specified activities in violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law or other laws. This bill would require the department to consider, except under specified circumstances, 3 or more violations of, or noncompliance with, specified provisions for which a person or entity has been found liable or has been convicted, with respect to a single hazardous waste facility within a 5-year period, as compelling cause to deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, registration, or certificate applied for by, or issued to, that person or entity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/13/2015	Watch
AB 1103 Dodd D Solid waste: organic waste.	SENATE RLS. 5/26/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, on and after April 1, 2016, requires a business that generates a certain amount of organic waste to arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste, and requires each city, county, or regional agency approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to implement an organic waste recycling program designed to divert organic waste generated by those businesses, except as specified. Existing law defines the term "organic waste" for purposes of those provisions to include food waste and food-soiled paper waste. This bill would also define the terms "food-soiled paper" and "food waste" for purposes of those provisions. Last Amended on 5/19/2015	Watch
AB 1108 Low D Beverage containers: recycling.	SENATE RLS. 5/26/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from paying the refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of aluminum beverage containers or plastic beverage containers, or any combination thereof, or 500 pounds of glass beverage containers, submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center in a single 24-hour period. Since a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1136 Steinorth R Reusable grocery bag and recycled paper bag: fee: exemptions.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 5/6/2015)	Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum petition, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and would prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities. This inoperative law would require these stores to provide to certain customers a reusable grocery bag or recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1144 Rendon D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: unbundled renewable energy credits.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/22/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The existing definition of an electrical corporation excludes from that definition a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology for the generation of electricity for (1) its own use or the use of not more than 2 of its tenants located on the real property on which the electricity is generated, (2) the use of or sale to not more than 2 other corporations or persons solely for use on the real property on which the electricity is generated, or (3) the sale or transmission to an electrical corporation or state or local public agency, if the sale or transmission of the electricity service to a retail customer is provided through the transmission system of the existing local publicly owned electric utility or electrical corporation of that retail customer. This bill would provide that unbundled renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if (1) the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity that, if it were a person or corporation, would be excluded from the definition of an electrical corporation by operation of the exclusions for a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology, (2) the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, a first point of interconnection with distribution facilities used to serve end users within a California balancing authority area, or are scheduled from the eligible renewable energy resource into a California balancing authority without substituting electricity from another source, and (3) where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility that is owned by a public entity and first put into service on or after January 1, 2016. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/14/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1159 Gordon D</p> <p>Product stewardship: pilot program: household batteries and home-generated sharps waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/28/2015 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would establish the Product Stewardship Pilot Program and, until January 1, 2024, would require producers and product stewardship organizations of covered products, defined to mean a consumer product that is used or discarded in this state and is either home-generated sharps waste or household batteries, to develop and implement a product stewardship plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1239 Gordon D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 5.) (May 28). 6/1/2015 #33 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. This bill would require a waste tire generator, as defined, that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee. The bill would authorize the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that is sufficient to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to audits, inspections, administrative costs, adjudications, manifesting, registration, and other regulatory activities regarding these retail sellers as generators of waste tires , but not to exceed \$1.25 per new tire sold, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to differentiate in setting the fees between the waste tire generators who are retail sellers depending upon the nature of the activity generating waste tires, the number of waste tires generated, and other appropriate bases. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1256 Williams D Solid waste: administration	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/27/2015)	The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in the California Environmental Protection Agency. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch
AB 1315 Alejo D Public contracts: water pollution prevention plans: delegation.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/28/2015 - In committee: Held under submission.	Existing law prohibits a local public entity, charter city, or charter county from requiring a bidder on a public works contract to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of architectural or engineering plans and specifications on public works projects, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a public entity, charter city, or charter county from delegating to a contractor the development of a plan, as defined, used to prevent or reduce water pollution or runoff on a public works contract, except as provided. By requiring a public entity, charter city, or charter county to prepare a plan, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also prohibit a public entity, charter city, or charter county from requiring a contractor on a public works contract that includes compliance with a plan to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of a plan developed by that entity. The bill would also declare that this is a matter of statewide concern. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2015	Watch
AB 1332 Quirk D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: offsets.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2015)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to create an offset protocol for renewable energy projects that are able to ramp up or down during peak energy demands.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1362 Gordon D</p> <p>Local government: assessments, fees, and charges: stormwater definition.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2015)</p>	<p>Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution generally require that assessments, fees, and charges be submitted to property owners for approval or rejection after the provision of written notice and the holding of a public hearing. Existing law, the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (hereafter the Act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution and defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would define "stormwater" for purposes of the act to mean any system of public improvements or service intended to provide for the quality, conservation, control, or conveyance of waters that land on or drain across the natural or man-made landscape. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1435 Alejo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: toxics: packaging.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/26/2015 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act generally prohibits a manufacturer or supplier from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium in the package or in a packaging component. The act defines the term "package" as meaning any container that provides a means of marketing, protecting, or handling a product and specifies that a package does not include a reusable bag. This bill would also exclude a "glass beverage container" and a "glass food or drink container" from the definition of "package."</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1447 Alejo D</p> <p>Solid waste: food and beverage packaging.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/28/2015 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers, including bottles and containers composed of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), sold in California to be labeled with a code which indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. This bill would require, commencing July 1, 2016, PET plastic packaging manufactured in the state to be manufactured with, and empty PET plastic packaging imported into the state to be filled with food or drink in the state for sale in the state to contain, a minimum of 10% of postfilled PET plastic, as measured by weight. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, every such manufacturer or importer of PET plastic packaging to demonstrate compliance with that requirement by certifying to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information. The bill would provide that a person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction and may be assessed civil penalties. By This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 32 Pavley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 28). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2015 #73 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. This bill would require the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is equivalent to 80% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt interim greenhouse gas emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature for the Legislature and appropriate agencies to adopt complementary policies that ensure the long-term emissions reductions advance specified criteria. The bill would make conforming changes. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 47 Hill D Environmental health: synthetic turf.	SENATE APPR. 5/28/2015 - May 28 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	Existing law regulates certain behavior related to recreational activities and public safety, including, among other things, playgrounds and wooden playground equipment. This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, by July 1, 2017, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Department of Public Health, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to prepare and provide to the Legislature and post on the office's Internet Web site a study analyzing synthetic turf, as defined, for potential adverse health impacts. The bill would require the study to include certain information, including a hazard analysis of exposure to the chemicals that may be found in synthetic turf, as provided. The bill would prohibit a public or private school or local government, until January 1, 2018, from installing, or contracting for the installation of, a new field or playground surface made from synthetic turf within the boundaries of a public or private school or public recreational park, unless 3 specified conditions are met, including that the public or private school or local government has obtained at least one estimate from a company that does not use crumb rubber in its turf field and playground products, as provided . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/25/2015	Watch
SB 122 Jackson D California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.	SENATE SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 28). 6/1/2015 #8 SENATE SENATE BILLS-SECOND READING FILE	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant and consent of the lead agency, to prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, EIR, or other environmental document for projects. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/20/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 127 Vidak R</p> <p>Environmental quality: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/5/2015)</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA and a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the public agency, in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approvals for projects funded, in whole or in part, by Proposition 1, including the concurrent preparation of the record of proceedings and the certification of the record of proceeding within 5 days of the filing of a specified notice, to comply with specified procedures. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting project approval for those projects that require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those projects unless it makes specified findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 154 Huff R California Environmental Quality Act.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/19/2015)	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, as defined, on a project that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the definition of "environmental impact report."	Watch
SB 162 Galgiani D Treated wood waste: disposal.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 28). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2015 #87 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE	(1) Existing law requires, among other things, treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill, or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets certain requirements. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, and revise as necessary, regulations establishing management standards for treated wood waste, as specified, subject to specified limitations. Existing law makes these, and other requirements regarding treated wood waste, inoperative on June 1, 2017, but provides that a regulation adopted pursuant to these provisions on or before June 1, 2012, continues in force and effect until repealed or revised. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would remove those limitations for treated wood waste regulations adopted by the department, would extend the operation of these provisions regarding treated wood waste to June 1, 2020, and would repeal the language continuing in force and effect treated waste wood regulations adopted on or before June 1, 2012. By extending the operation of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2018, the department to prepare, post on its Internet Web site, and provide to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, a comprehensive report with specified content on the compliance with, and implementation of, these laws relating to treated wood waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 166 Gaines R California Environmental Quality Act.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/19/2015)	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch
SB 167 Gaines R California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/19/2015)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="71 256 226 326">SB 180 Jackson D</p> <p data-bbox="71 380 226 532">Electricity: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p data-bbox="262 256 604 409">SENATE APPR. 5/28/2015 - May 28 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p data-bbox="604 256 1873 1511">Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing board. Existing law prohibits any load-serving entity and any local publicly owned electric utility from entering into a long-term financial commitment for baseload generation unless that baseload generation complies with a greenhouse gases emission performance standard. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, by February 1, 2007, through a rulemaking proceeding and in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all baseload generation of load-serving entities. Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 30, 2007, at a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all baseload generation of local publicly owned electric utilities. This bill would, on July 1, 2017, replace the greenhouse gases emission performance standards for baseload generation with greenhouse gases emission performance standards for nonpeaking generation and peaking generation. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, by June 30, 2017, through a rulemaking proceeding and in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all nonpeaking generation of load-serving entities, and a separate standard for peaking generation. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 30, 2017, at a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all nonpeaking generation of local publicly owned electric utilities, and a separate standard for peaking generation. The bill would require that, taking into consideration siting factors such as altitude, regional climate, and operating capacity, the greenhouse gases emission performance standard for nonpeaking generation and peaking generation be established at the lowest level that the respective commissions determine to be technologically feasible without putting reliability of the electrical grid and of electric service at risk and without hampering further deployment of renewable generation resources or reductions of greenhouse gases emissions. The bill would require that the commissions update their respective greenhouse gases emission performance standards every 5 years based on new technology. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 207 Wieckowski D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 5/14/2015 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a state agency expending moneys from the fund to create a record, prior to the expenditure, that includes, among other things, a description of the expenditure proposed to be made and a description of how the proposed expenditure will contribute to achieving and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as specified. This bill would require that record to be posted on the Internet Web sites of the state agency and the State Air Resources Board prior to the state agency expending those moneys. Last Amended on 3/24/2015</p>	Watch
SB 225 Wieckowski D Recycling: used tires.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/5/2015 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, when implementing the act, to promote certain waste management practices in the order of a specified priority, and to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options. The California Tire Recycling Act, which is part of the California Integrated Waste Management Act, imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires. Existing law requires the department to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs. This bill would require the department, when adopting the 5-year plan and expending those appropriated funds, to ensure that the expenditure of funds pursuant to the California Tire Recycling Act, reflects the California Integrated Waste Management Act's priorities for waste reduction and recycling.</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 360 Cannella R Biomethane.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/5/2015)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. Existing law requires the commission to adopt pipeline access rules that ensure that each gas corporation provides nondiscriminatory open access to its gas pipeline system to any party for the purposes of physically interconnecting with the gas pipeline system and effectuating the delivery of gas. This bill would authorize the commission to consider providing the option to all gas corporations to engage in competitive bidding and direct investment in ratepayer financed biomethane collection equipment and would require that any ratepayer financed processes authorized by the commission take into account the value of the collected biomethane delivered to ratepayers and seek to return equivalent value to ratepayers over the life of any authorized project.	Watch
SB 400 Lara D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	SENATE SECOND READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (May 28). 6/1/2015 #25 SENATE SENATE BILLS-SECOND READING FILE	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law makes a specified continuous appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority from the fund. This bill would require the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25% of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to environmental mitigation measures and projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation sources and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality. The bill would require priority to be given within this expenditure category to measures and projects that are located in communities in areas designated as extreme nonattainment. The bill would expand the purposes of a continuous appropriation, thereby making an appropriation. Last Amended on 4/23/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 485 Hernandez D County of Los Angeles: sanitation districts.	ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 5/28/2015 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	The County Sanitation District Act authorizes a sanitation district to acquire, construct, and complete certain works, property, or structures necessary or convenient for sewage collection, treatment, and disposal. This bill would authorize specified sanitation districts in the County of Los Angeles, to acquire, construct, operate, maintain, and furnish facilities for the diversion, management, and treatment of stormwater and dry weather runoff, the discharge of the water to the stormwater drainage system, and the beneficial use of the water. This bill contains other related provisions.	Watch
SB 489 Monning D Hazardous waste: photovoltaic modules.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 5/22/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	The Hazardous Waste Control Law, among other things, vests the Department of Toxic Substances Control with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Under now-expired authority, the department adopted regulations exempting specified hazardous waste management activities from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management. These regulations are to remain valid unless repealed. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime. Under existing law, the hazardous wastes that are deemed exempt from the Hazardous Waste Control Law are known as "universal waste" and are regulated pursuant to universal waste management provisions. This bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to designate end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject those modules to universal waste management. The bill would authorize the department to revise the regulations as necessary. Because a violation of these regulations would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/6/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 506 Fuller R</p> <p>Economic development: military and aerospace.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 5/28/2015 - May 28 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, which is administered by a director appointed by the Governor. The office serves the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing law, the Military Base Reuse Authority Act, authorizes the creation of a military base reuse authority to plan, finance, and manage the transition of a military base from military to civilian use, as specified. This bill would establish the Military and Aerospace Program in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, and set forth the program's duties and authority with respect to state and local defense retention, conversion, and base reuse activities, including developing and recommending to the Governor and the Legislature a strategic plan for state and local defense retention and conversion efforts. The bill would authorize the office to establish a Military Advisory Council with a specified membership to provide input, information, technical advice, or other comments to the program on military related matters. This bill also would authorize the office to apply for grants and seek private funds for the operations of the office. The bill would establish the Military and Aerospace Account in the Special Deposit Fund in the State Treasury and require that any private funds the office accepts be deposited into that account. The bill would authorize the office to expend moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes of the office. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/14/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 509 Hueso D</p> <p>Plastic products: labeling.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/12/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions. This bill would authorize the labeling of commercial agricultural mulch film, as defined, sold in the state as "soil biodegradable" if it meets a specified standard for biodegradability of plastics adopted by ASTM International and that standard is also adopted by the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill also would make nonsubstantive changes relating to the definition of ASTM International.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 544 Lara D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 3/12/2015)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Watch
SB 608 Liu D Homelessness.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was T. & H. on 3/12/2015)	Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provides that all persons within the state are free and equal, regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, or sexual orientation, and are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever. This bill would enact the Right to Rest Act, which would afford persons experiencing homelessness the right to use public space without discrimination based on their housing status. Because the bill would require local agencies to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would describe basic human and civil rights that may be exercised without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions or harassment, including the right to use and to move freely in public spaces, the right to rest in public spaces and to protect oneself from the elements, the right to eat in any public space in which having food is not prohibited, the right to perform religious observances in public spaces, and the right to occupy a motor vehicle or a recreational vehicle legally parked or parked with the permission of the property owner, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 612 Jackson D</p> <p>Hazardous materials.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/28/2015 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 28). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2015 #134 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program and allows a city or local agency to implement the unified program as a unified program agency, or UPA. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to adopt, after public hearing and consultation with the Office of the State Fire Marshal and other appropriate public entities, regulations for minimum standards for business plans and area plans, and requires all business plans and area plans to meet the standards adopted by the Office of Emergency Services. This bill would additionally require the site map to include additional map requirements required by the UPA pursuant to an ordinance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/6/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 654 De León D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/28/2015 - Do pass as amended.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires facilities handling hazardous waste to obtain a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an owner or operator of a facility intending to renew the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal prior to the expiration of the permit. Existing law requires the owner or operator to submit a complete Part B application when requested by the department. Existing law requires the department to issue a permit if the facility meets specified requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would instead require the owner or operator of a facility to submit complete Part A and Part B applications for a permit renewal at least 2 years prior to the expiration date of the permit. The bill would require the department to issue a final permit decision for an application for permit renewal within 36 months of the expiration of the facility's permit. The bill would provide that a facility that has not been issued a final permit within 36 months following the expiration of the permit's fixed term shall be deemed in violation of the hazardous waste control law. Since a violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 662 Committee on Environmental Quality Recycling.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 5/22/2015 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop a comprehensive market development plan that will stimulate market demand in the state for postconsumer waste material and secondary waste material generated in the state. Existing law authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, as defined, and authorizes the department to designate recycling market development zones. This bill would authorize the department to expend money in the subaccount to make payments to local governing bodies within recycling market development zones for services related to the promotion of the zone. By expanding the purposes of a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 687 Allen D Renewable gas standard.	SENATE APPR. 5/28/2015 - May 28 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. The state board is required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to adopt market-based compliance mechanisms, as defined, meeting specified requirements. Existing law requires the state board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state. This bill would require the state board, on or before June 30, 2017, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, to adopt a carbon-based renewable gas standard, as defined and specified, that requires all gas sellers, as defined, to provide specified percentages of renewable gas meeting certain deliverability requirements, to retail end-use customers for use in California, that increases over specified compliance periods. The bill would authorize the state board to waive enforcement of the renewable gas standard upon certain showings being made by a gas seller. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2017, to issue an analysis of the lifecycle emissions of greenhouse gases and reductions for different biogas types and end uses. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015	Watch
SB 716 Lara D Animal cruelty: elephants.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/22/2015 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any owner or manager of an elephant to engage in abusive behavior toward the elephant, which includes disciplining an elephant by specified methods, including, but not limited to, use of electricity. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2018, additionally provide that abusive behavior toward the elephant includes the use of a bullhook, ankus, baseball bat, axe handle, pitchfork, or similar device by any person who houses, possesses, or is in direct contact with an elephant. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 732 Pan D Beverage container recycling.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 4/6/2015)	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. Existing law imposes specified reporting requirements on certain parties, including manufacturers and processors in connection with the act. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2017, require every manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to demonstrate to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that each type of plastic beverage container sold in this state contains, on average, not less than 10 percent postfilled material. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/6/2015	Watch
SB 742 Hertzberg D Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. 5/28/2015 - May 28 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires each state agency to develop and adopt, in consultation with the department, an integrated waste management plan. Existing law requires each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2004, to divert at least 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2018, to divert at least 60% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision. Last Amended on 4/6/2015	Watch
SB 751 De León D Hazardous waste: research programs.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/19/2015)	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish the Hazardous Waste Resource and Research Coordination Program, which requires the department, among other things, to assemble and annually update a bibliographic cross-referenced database containing certain information on known hazardous waste research programs, including the specific problems that the research is designed to address. This bill would require the department to make this information on research programs available in at least 3 languages, including English, Spanish, and Chinese.	Watch