

SWANA 2015 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u>AB 21</u> <u>Perea D</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2015)	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
<u>AB 33</u> <u>Quirk D</u> Electrical corporations: procurement plans.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/8/2015)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act requires the commission to review and adopt an overall procurement plan for each electrical corporation to meet electricity demand for its customers in accordance with specified elements, incentive mechanisms, and objectives. The act requires the commission to review and accept, modify, or reject each electrical corporation's procurement plan and requires that each approved procurement plan accomplish specified objectives. This bill would require the commission, as part of a new or existing proceeding, to determine what role large scale energy storage could play as part of the state's overall strategy for procuring a diverse portfolio of resources and to consider specified factors in making that determination. Last Amended on 9/4/2015	Watch
<u>AB 45</u> <u>Mullin D</u> Household hazardous waste.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/20/2015)	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	Oppose
<u>AB 48</u>	ASSEMBLY 2	Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, requires	Watch

<p>Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was G.O. on 2/17/2015)</p>	<p>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>AB 144 Mathis R</p> <p>Dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 10/3/2015 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>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 conviction. The bill would make a 4th 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 6/1/2015</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 156 Perea D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)</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 act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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 prepare and post on its Internet Web site a specified report on the projects funded to benefit disadvantaged communities. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/18/2015	
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
AB 197 Garcia, Eduardo D Public utilities: renewable resources.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)	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	Watch

Amended on 4/29/2015

<p>AB 199 Eggman D</p> <p>Alternative energy: recycled feedstock.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/11/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 768, Statutes of 2015.</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. Last Amended on 9/10/2015</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 273 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous waste and substances: corrective action: liability.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 456, Statutes of 2015.</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 explicitly apply each of these provisions regarding a person's liability for cost recovery to the release of hazardous waste constituents into the environment. The bill would also explicitly make the costs of response or corrective action recoverable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/8/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 274 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Oversight costs: uncollectible accounts.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 457, Statutes of 2015.</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, until January 1, 2019, 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 8/19/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 275 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous substances: liability recovery actions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 458, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>(1) 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>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, instead of to removal and remedial 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 8/19/2015</p>	
<p>AB 276 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Department of Toxic Substances Control: response actions: cleanup ability information.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 459, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>(1)&ensp;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 parties 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 those parties to furnish and transmit any information relating to the parties&rsquo; abilities to pay for or perform a response action if there is a reasonable basis to believe that there has been or may be a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, and only for the purpose of determining under the Hazardous Waste Control Law how to finance a response action or otherwise for the purpose of enforcing the Hazardous Waste Control Law. The bill would also authorize the department to require any person who has information regarding the activities of one of those parties relating to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or hazardous materials to furnish and transmit that information. The bill would authorize the department to require any person who has information regarding the activities of one of those parties relating to the ability of the party to pay for or perform a response action to furnish and transmit that information if there is a reasonable basis to believe that there has been or may be a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, and only for the purpose of determining under the Hazardous Waste Control Law how to finance a response action or otherwise for the purpose of enforcing the Hazardous Waste Control Law. 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 8/31/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 385 Chu D</p> <p>Solid waste facilities: Newby Island Landfill: stakeholder</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q.</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, 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</p>	

group.	on 7/1/2015)	odor emanating from a compost facility under its jurisdiction, to take appropriate enforcement actions, as provided. Existing law creates the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, with various responsibilities relative to the reduction of air pollution in the area of its jurisdiction. This bill would, until January 1, 2019, require the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to establish a South Bay Odor Stakeholder Group, composed of representatives of specified local and state government agencies, members of the public, and a representative of the landfill operator, among other entities, to hold public meetings, relating to odors that emanate from the Newby Island Landfill and locations around the landfill and take other actions as provided. By imposing new duties on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2015	
AB 577 Bonilla D Biomethane: grant program.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was RLS. on 9/8/2015)	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 produce biomethane, that build or develop collection and purification technology or infrastructure, or that upgrade or expand existing biomethane facilities. The bill would, upon appropriation, authorize moneys in the fund to be used to fund grants awarded pursuant to the program. Last Amended on 7/6/2015	Support
AB 590 Dahle R Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)	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 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 or geothermal energy 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	Support

		a facility's eligible electrical generation. Last Amended on 7/9/2015	
AB 628 Bloom D Used oil.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/21/2015)	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
AB 641 Mayes R Environmental quality: housing developments.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/28/2015)	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	Watch
AB 655 Quirk D Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee:	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was	(1) Existing law regulates rendering, which is defined as the recycling, processing, and conversion of, among other things, inedible kitchen grease. Existing law, operative until July 1, 2020, authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture, in addition to the license fee, to charge each licensed renderer and collection center an additional fee to cover the reasonable costs of administering provisions regulating renderers, collection centers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease, and requires that the additional	Watch

additional fees.	AGRI. on 7/1/2015)	fees may not exceed \$3,000 per year. This bill would increase the maximum amount of these additional fees to \$10,000 per year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2015	
AB 720 Cooley D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. 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, 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.	Watch
AB 772 Baker R Controlled substances: butane.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/12/2015)	Existing law requires a person or entity that sells any quantity of specified substances to record the date of sale, product description, purchaser's identification, and other specified information. Existing law requires the seller to retain this information for a period of 5 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Existing law requires a person or entity that purchases any quantity of these specified substances to record the date of purchase, product description, and other specified information for a period of 3 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would add butane to the list of specified substances for which these requirements apply. The bill would also prohibit any person from purchasing more than 400 milliliters of butane in a calendar month. Because the bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 864 Williams D Oil spill response: environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 592, Statutes of 2015.	The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act requires owners or operators of various facilities, including pipelines, while operating in the waters of the state or where a spill from the pipelines could impact state waters, to have an oil spill contingency plan submitted to, and approved by, the administrator for oil spill response to ensure prompt and adequate response and removal action in case of a spill. The act requires the operator to maintain a level of readiness that will allow effective implementation of the applicable contingency plan. This bill would require, by January 1, 2018, any new or replacement pipeline near environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone to use best available technologies to reduce the amount of oil released in an oil spill to protect state waters and wildlife. The bill would require, by July 1, 2018, an operator of an existing pipeline near these sensitive areas to submit a plan to retrofit the pipeline, by January 1, 2020, as provided. By creating a new	Watch

		crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to the above provisions by July 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/4/2015	
AB 876 McCarty D Compostable organics.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 593, Statutes of 2015.	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. On and after January 1, 2000, the element is required to provide for the diversion of 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste. This bill would require, commencing August 1, 2017, a county or regional agency to include in its annual report to the department an estimate of the amount of organic waste in cubic yards that will be generated in the county or region over a 15-year period, an estimate of the additional organic waste recycling facility capacity in cubic yards that will be needed to process that amount of waste, and areas identified by the county or regional agency as locations for new or expanded organic waste recycling facilities capable of safely meeting that additional need, 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 6/1/2015	Oppose
AB 888 Bloom D Waste management: plastic microbeads.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 594, Statutes of 2015.	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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 9/3/2015	Watch
AB 901 Gordon D Solid waste: reporting	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/10/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State	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	Work with Author

requirements:
enforcement.

- Chapter 746,
Statutes of 2015.

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, (1) requiring recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit specified information directly to the department, rather than to counties, (2) requiring disposal facility operators to submit tonnage information to the department, and to counties only on request, and (3) deleting 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 require exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to the department on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred inside or outside of the state, and would authorize the department to provide this information, on an aggregated basis, to jurisdictions, as specified. The bill would make the aggregated information, other than that aggregated by company, public information. 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 specify the types of waste disposal records that are subject to inspection and copying by the department, and also by an employee of a government entity, as defined, with respect to tonnage received at a disposal facility on or after July 1, 2015, that originates within the government entity's geographic jurisdiction. The bill, with respect to those records, would prohibit a government entity from disclosing the name of a waste hauler using a specific landfill unless necessary as part of an administrative or judicial proceeding, as specified. The bill would also authorize a government entity to petition the superior court for injunctive or declaratory relief to enforce these provisions. The bill would require recovered civil penalties to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/4/2015**

[AB 997](#)

ASSEMBLY 2

Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

Watch

<p>Allen, Travis R</p> <p>Recycling: plastic material.</p>	<p>YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/16/2015)</p>	<p>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>	
<p>AB 1019 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Metal theft and related recycling crimes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)</p>	<p>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>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1045 Irwin D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State</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</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>

	- Chapter 596, Statutes of 2015.	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, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. 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 Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to ensure proper coordination of agency regulations and goals to implement these requirements and would require the agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, to perform other specified functions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/4/2015	
AB 1063 Williams D Solid waste: charges.	SENATE E.Q. 8/19/2015 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	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. Existing law requires the moneys collected from the fee to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account and to be used by the department, upon appropriation, for specified purposes. This bill would raise the fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility to \$4 per ton commencing January 1, 2017. The bill would require a minimum of \$1.50 per ton of the fee collected from each operator, until January 1, 2022, and would authorize some or all of the fee collected thereafter, to be allocated to activities that promote recycling and the highest and best use of materials, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015	Work with Author
AB 1075 Alejo D Hazardous waste: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 460, Statutes of 2015.	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 9/2/2015	Watch

<p>AB 1103 Dodd D</p> <p>Solid waste: organic waste.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/16/2015)</p>	<p>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. This bill would require a person who transports a certain amount of food waste to be registered by the department, except as specified. The bill would require a registered transporter to maintain a record of food waste transported that contains specified documents and information, and to certify, under penalty of perjury, to the accuracy of the record. By expanding the application of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to impose fees on registered transporters for vehicles used to transport food waste for the department's reasonable regulatory costs in administering these provisions regulating the diversion of food waste, as specified. The bill would require food waste transporters and facilities to report specified information to the department at least quarterly, including, among other things, the quantity of food waste transported or received, as applicable. The bill would subject a registered transporter of food waste to a civil penalty, payable to the department, for a violation of these provisions. The bill would require a jurisdiction or other local governmental agency to inspect vehicles that are used by transporters to transport food waste. By imposing additional duties on local governmental agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/16/2015</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1108 Low D</p> <p>Beverage containers: recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/4/2015)</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1136 Steinorth R</p> <p>Reusable grocery bag and recycled paper bag: fee: exemptions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 5/6/2015)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 1144 Rendon D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable energy credits.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/17/2015)</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 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 is scheduled from the eligible renewable energy resource into a California balancing authority without substituting electricity from another source, (3) where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility that is owned by a public entity, (4) the generating capability, as specified, of the wastewater treatment facility that earned the renewable energy credit is first put into service on or after January 1, 2016, and (5) the wastewater treatment facility does not participate in the small-scale bioenergy feed-in tariff program. The bill would prohibit a public entity, selling renewable energy that is eligible to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements pursuant to the bill's provisions, from making any marketing or advertising claims regarding the renewable attributes of the electricity that earned the renewable energy credit. The bill would require that the electricity generated that earned the renewable energy credit that is sold by the public entity be added to the total retail sales of the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility purchasing the renewable energy credit for purposes of determining their renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1159 Gordon D</p> <p>Product stewardship: pilot program: household batteries and</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR.</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</p>	<p>Support</p>

home-generated sharps waste.	SUSPENSE FILE on 5/20/2015)	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>AB 1239 Gordon D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2015)</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>	Watch
<p>AB 1256 Williams D</p> <p>Solid waste: administration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/27/2015)</p>	<p>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.</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1315 Alejo D</p> <p>Public contracts: water pollution prevention plans: delegation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)</p>	<p>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</p>	Watch

		statewide concern. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2015	
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
AB 1362 Gordon D Local government: assessments, fees, and charges: stormwater definition.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2015)	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.	Watch
AB 1435 Alejo D Hazardous waste: toxics: packaging.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/18/2015)	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 exempted from this prohibition, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material. This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers, as specified, to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California. If the department determines that these metals are present, the bill would require the department to also evaluate whether and under what circumstances those metals can leach from the glass containers into the food or beverage and whether the presence of the metals in the glass containers presents a risk to human health and the environment. The bill would authorize the department to request any information and collect any samples necessary	Watch

		for the evaluations from glass manufacturers or feedstock or raw material suppliers in the state that are subject to the act, and would require the department to provide the results of the evaluations to the Legislature by January 1, 2018. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations, pursuant to existing authority, based on these evaluations. The bill would authorize the department to seek reimbursement from the glass manufacturers and feedstock and raw material suppliers to cover the reasonable costs directly related to collecting glass samples, reviewing and processing those samples, analyzing the samples, disseminating certain information, and implementing any regulations that are developed as a result of the evaluations. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/18/2015	
AB 1447 Alejo D Solid waste: food and beverage packaging.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)	(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	Watch
SB 32 Pavley D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 9/10/2015)	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. This bill would require the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is equivalent to 40% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/10/2015	Watch
SB 47 Hill D Environmental health: synthetic turf.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last	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	Watch

	location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)	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	
SB 122 Jackson D California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2015)	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. 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 6/1/2015	Watch
SB 127 Vidak R Environmental quality: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/5/2015)	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 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	Watch

		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.	
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.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/28/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 351, Statutes of 2015.	Existing law requires the wood preserving industry to provide certain information relating to the potential danger of treated wood to wholesalers and retailers of treated wood and wood-like products. Existing law requires these wholesalers and retailers to conspicuously post the information at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and wood-like products, as specified. This bill would update the information required to be posted by wholesalers and retailers of treated wood and treated wood-like products. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/22/2015	Support
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 Fires: interference:	SENATE PUB. S. 8/17/2015 - Re- referred to Com.	This bill would make it unlawful to knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly operate an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, as defined, in a manner that prevents or delays the extinguishment of a fire, or in any way interferes with the efforts of firefighters to control, contain, or extinguish a	Watch

unmanned aircraft.	on PUB. S.	fire. The bill would make a violation of this prohibition punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed 6 months, by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015	
<p>SB 180 Jackson D</p> <p>Electricity: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)</p>	<p>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>	

<p>SB 207 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 5/14/2015)</p>	<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>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 225 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Medical waste.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/28/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 352, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the disposal of medical waste. The act requires specified biohazard materials to be disposed of in biohazard bags and requires specified treatment for medical waste. Transportation, storage, treatment, or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act is a crime. Existing law defines specified terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, including "biohazard bag." Existing law defines a biohazard bag to mean a film bag that is impervious to moisture. Existing law requires the film bags that are used for transport to be marked and certified by the manufacturer as having passed specified tests prescribed for tear resistance and for impact resistance. This bill would revise the definition of "biohazard bag" and would limit the application of the requirement that film bags used for transport be marked and certified by the manufacturer as having passed specified tests only to those film bags that are used for transport from the generator's facility onto roadways and into commerce to a treatment and disposal facility. The bill would revise the requirements for biohazard bags that are used to collect medical waste within a facility, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 360 Cannella R</p> <p>Biomethane.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/5/2015)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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.	
SB 400 Lara D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)	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 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 projects that either reduce or offset greenhouse gas emissions directly associated with the construction of the high-speed rail project 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 6/1/2015	Watch
SB 485 Hernandez D County of Los Angeles: sanitation districts.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/9/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 678, Statutes of 2015.	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. The bill would require a district to consult with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the relevant watermaster or water replenishment district prior to initiating a stormwater or dry weather runoff program within the boundaries of an adjudicated groundwater basin or within the service area of a water replenishment district, as applicable. The bill would make related changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/27/2015	Watch
SB 489 Monning D Hazardous waste: photovoltaic modules.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/1/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 419, Statutes of 2015.	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	Support

		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 8/24/2015	
SB 506 Fuller R Economic development: military and aerospace.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)	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	Watch
SB 509 Hueso D Plastic products: labeling.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/12/2015)	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.	Watch
SB 544 Lara D California Global Warming	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/15/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	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	Watch

Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.	61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 3/12/2015)	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.	
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 religions 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
SB 612 Jackson D Hazardous materials.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 452, Statutes of 2015.	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish programs for and regulate hazardous waste source reduction. Existing law requires the department to prepare, adopt, and revise, when appropriate, a listing of the wastes that are determined to be hazardous, and a listing of the wastes that are determined to be extremely hazardous. Existing law requires the department to develop, and adopt by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes and requires that any waste that conforms to the criteria be managed in accordance with permits, orders, and regulations issued by the department. Existing law requires the department to adopt, and revise when appropriate, standards and regulations for the management of hazardous wastes to protect against hazards to the public health, to domestic livestock, to wildlife, or to the environment. Pursuant to this authority, the department has adopted regulations establishing standards for generators of hazardous wastes and establishing standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste transfer, treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This bill would require that a generator of hazardous waste include all hazardous waste that it has generated in any month, except for universal wastes, as defined, when computing whether it is required to comply with specified regulatory requirements. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by December 1, 2016, incorporating instructions to hazardous waste generators implementing this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/4/2015	Watch

<p>SB 654 De León D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2015)</p>	<p>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 provide that, when a complete renewal application has been submitted before the end of a permit's fixed term, the permit shall be deemed extended for a period not to exceed 36 months until the renewal application is approved or denied and the owner or operator has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would specify alternative timelines and rules relating to renewal for permits that expire before January 1, 2019. Because a violation of these requirements 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 9/2/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 662 Committee on Environmental Quality</p> <p>Recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2015 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 453, Statutes of 2015.</p>	<p>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 moneys 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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 687 Allen D</p> <p>Renewable gas standard.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)</p>	<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 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 716 Lara D</p> <p>Animal cruelty: elephants.</p>	<p>SENATE VETOED 10/3/2015 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>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, expand the scope of these provisions to apply to any person who houses, possesses, or is in direct contact with an elephant and would additionally provide that abusive behavior toward the elephant includes the use of a bullhook, ankus, baseball bat, axe handle, pitchfork, or similar device. 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 7/16/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 732 Pan D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 4/6/2015)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 742 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/29/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/28/2015)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 751 De León D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: research programs.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/1/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/19/2015)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
--	--	---	--------------

Total Measures: 71

Total Tracking Forms: 71