

**SWANA 2015-16 Legislation**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 33</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a></p> <p>Electrical corporations: procurement plans.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., &amp; C. 1/28/2016 - Re-referred to Coms. on E., U., &amp; C. and E.Q.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/4/2015</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 45</a> <a href="#">Mullin D</a></p> <p>Household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/27/2016 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element containing specified components, and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires the department to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element. This bill would require the department to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of household hazardous waste and would authorize a local jurisdiction that provides for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste that proposes to enact an ordinance governing the collection and diversion of household hazardous waste to adopt one of the model ordinances adopted by the department. The bill would require the department to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and funded to make grants to local jurisdictions for specified purposes relating to household hazardous waste disposal and would specify that if the department does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 1/21/2016</b></p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 144</a> <a href="#">Mathis R</a></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</p>	<p>Support</p>

		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. <b>Last Amended on 6/1/2015</b>	
<a href="#">AB 156</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: disadvantaged communities.	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 as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities and requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the 3-year investment plan to allocate a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities. This bill would require the state board to 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. <b>Last Amended on 8/18/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 197</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo D</a>  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. <b>Last Amended on 4/29/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 385</a> <a href="#">Chu D</a>	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 -	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	

<p>Solid waste facilities: Newby Island Landfill: stakeholder group.</p>	<p>Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/1/2015)</p>	<p>facilities permit, as provided. The act requires the department to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies. The act requires the local enforcement agency, if it receives a complaint from an air pollution control district or an air quality management district pertaining to an odor emanating from a compost facility under its jurisdiction, to take appropriate enforcement actions, as provided. 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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2015</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 577</a> <a href="#">Bonilla D</a> Biomethane: grant program.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was RLS. on 9/8/2015)</p>	<p>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. <b>Last Amended on 7/6/2015</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 590</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a> Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</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 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</p>	<p>Support</p>

		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 a facility's eligible electrical generation. <b>Last Amended on 7/9/2015</b>	
<a href="#">AB 628</a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a>  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
<a href="#">AB 655</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a>  Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee: additional fees.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was AGRI. on 7/1/2015)	(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 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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 857</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>  California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	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 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. This bill, between January 2, 2018, and January 1, 2023, inclusive, annually would require no less than 50% or \$100,000,000, whichever is greater, of the moneys allocated for technology development, demonstration, precommercial pilots, and early commercial deployments of zero- and near-zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty truck technology be allocated and spent to support the commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology that meets or exceeds a specified emission standard. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/18/2015</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1063</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a>  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,	Work with Author

		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. <b>Last Amended on 8/17/2015</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1103</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a>  Solid waste: organic waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/16/2015)	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. <b>Last Amended on 7/16/2015</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1108</a> <a href="#">Low D</a>  Beverage containers: recycling.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/4/2015)	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/5/2015</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1144</a> <a href="#">Rendon D</a>  California	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline	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	Watch

<p>Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable energy credits.</p>	<p>pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/17/2015)</p>	<p>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. <b>Last Amended on 8/17/2015</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1239 Gordon D</a> 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,</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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. <b>Last Amended on 5/5/2015</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1435</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a>  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 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. <b>Last Amended on 8/18/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1550</a> <a href="#">Gomez D</a>  Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/1/2016 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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 requires the board to adopt greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures by regulation, and authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms to comply with the regulations. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by	

communities.		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 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 investment plan to allocate a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities and a minimum of 10% to projects located in disadvantaged communities. Existing law provides that the allocation of 10% for projects located in disadvantaged communities may be used for projects included in the minimum allocation of 25% for projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities. This bill would instead require the investment plan to allocate a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects located within disadvantaged communities and a separate and additional 25% to projects that benefit low-income households.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1555</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gomez D</u></a>  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/5/2016 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 4.	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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would appropriate \$1,700,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the 2015-16 fiscal year that would be allocated to different entities in amounts to be determined in the future legislation for purposes including low carbon transportation and infrastructure, clean energy communities, and community climate improvements, wetland and watershed restoration, and carbon sequestration.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1669</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Hernández,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Roger D</u></a>  Displaced employees: solid waste collection and transportation services contracts.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/19/2016 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 18.	Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain for a specified period certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Such a contractor or subcontractor must offer employment to those employees, except for reasonable and substantiated cause. Existing law requires a successor contractor or subcontractor that determines that fewer employees are needed than under the prior contract to retain qualified employees by seniority within the job classification. The existing contractor must provide prescribed information regarding employment under the existing service contract to the awarding authority, any entity that the awarding authority identifies as a bona fide bidder, and the successor contractor. This bill would add employees of solid waste collection and transportation contractors and subcontractors to those	

		provisions. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference to those contractors and subcontractors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 32</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a>  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. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 122</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>  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. <b>Last Amended on 6/1/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 207</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 5/14/2015)	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 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	Watch

		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. <b>Last Amended on 3/24/2015</b>	
<a href="#">SB 400</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>  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. <b>Last Amended on 6/1/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 654</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>  Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2015)	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. <b>Last Amended on 9/2/2015</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 716</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	SENATE VETOED	Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any owner or manager of an elephant to engage in abusive behavior toward the elephant, which includes	Watch

<p>Animal cruelty: elephants.</p>	<p>10/3/2015 - Vetoed by the Governor</p> <p>2/4/2016 #14 SENATE SEN GOVERNOR'S VETOES</p>	<p>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. <b>Last Amended on 7/16/2015</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 778</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Automotive repair: oil changes: notification to customers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK</p> <p>1/26/2016 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Automotive Repair Act, provides for the registration and regulation of automotive repair dealers by the Bureau of Automotive Repair, which is under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires repair dealers to give the customer a written estimated price for labor and parts necessary for a specific job. Existing law makes a violation of that act, except as specified, punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require an automotive repair dealer to notify a customer, who is purchasing an oil change, of the recommended oil drain interval, oil grade, and viscosity specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual. The bill would also require, except as specified, an automotive repair dealer to use the oil drain interval specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual if the automotive repair dealer is recommending the date or mileage for the next oil change, as described. The bill would expand the definition of an existing crime by placing new requirements on automotive repair dealers, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/4/2016</b></p>	

Total Measures: 27

Total Tracking Forms: 27