

SWANA 2015-16 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 45 Mullin D</p> <p>Household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/4/2016 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</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does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019. Last Amended on 1/21/2016</p>	<p>Oppose</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,</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>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. Last Amended on 8/18/2015</p>	
<p><u>AB 197</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Eduardo D</u></p> <p>Public utilities: renewable resources.</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 Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, including electrical corporations, in accordance with specified objectives. The act further requires each load-serving entity to maintain physical generating capacity adequate to meet its load requirements, including peak demand and planning and operating reserves, deliverable to locations and at times as may be necessary to provide reliable electric service. This bill would require the PUC, in adopting the process, to include consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. The bill would require the PUC to require a retail seller of electricity, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to consider the best-fit attributes of resources types that ensure a balanced resource mix to maintain the reliability of the electrical grid. The bill would revise the authority of an electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or constructing facilities beyond the quantity that can be procured within the electrical corporation's cost limitation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/29/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 385</u> <u>Chu D</u></p> <p>Solid waste facilities: Newby Island Landfill: stakeholder group.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/1/2015)</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 odor</p>	

		<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 577 Bonilla D</p> <p>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. Last Amended on 7/6/2015</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 590 Dahle R</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state</p>	<p>Support</p>

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)	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 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 655 Quirk D 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. Last Amended on 7/1/2015	Watch
AB 857 Perea D California Clean Truck, Bus, and	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	

<p>Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>		<p>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. Last Amended on 8/18/2015</p>	
<p>AB 1063 Williams D Solid waste: charges.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 8/19/2015 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton. 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</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>
<p>AB 1103 Dodd D 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</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

		<p>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>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 1144 Rendon D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard</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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Program:
renewable
energy credits.

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**

[AB 1239](#)

SENATE 2 YEAR

The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until

Watch

<p>Gordon D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2015)</p>	<p>January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. This bill would require a waste tire generator, as defined, that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee. The bill would authorize the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that is sufficient to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to audits, inspections, administrative costs, adjudications, manifesting, registration, and other regulatory activities regarding these retail sellers as generators of waste tires, but not to exceed \$1.25 per new tire sold, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to differentiate in setting the fees between the waste tire generators who are retail sellers depending upon the nature of the activity generating waste tires, the number of waste tires generated, and other appropriate bases. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	
<p>AB 1435 Alejo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: toxics: packaging.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/18/2015)</p>	<p>The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act generally prohibits a manufacturer or supplier from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium in the package or in a packaging component. The act 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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. **Last Amended on 8/18/2015**

[AB 1550](#)
[Gomez D](#)
 Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged communities.

ASSEMBLY APPR.
 4/4/2016 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..

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 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, and benefitting individuals living in, disadvantaged communities and a separate and additional 25% to projects that benefit low-income households, as specified, with a fair share of those moneys targeting households with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level. Last Amended on 3/28/2016	
AB 1555 Gomez D Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/29/2016 - Re-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 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 appropriate \$800,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the 2016-17 fiscal year to various state agencies in specified amounts for various purposes including, among other things, low carbon transportation and infrastructure, clean energy communities, wetland and watershed restoration, and carbon sequestration. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to reserve \$150,000,000 from the fund to fund future legislative priorities. Last Amended on 3/28/2016	
AB 1669 Hernández, Roger D Displaced employees: service contracts: collection and transportation of solid waste.	ASSEMBLY L. & E. 3/9/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E. 4/6/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, ROGER HERNANDEZ, Chair	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	Oppose

		<p>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 make these provisions applicable to contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference under these provisions to those contractors and subcontractors for the collection and transportation of solid waste, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/8/2016</p>	
<p>AB 1776 Obernolte R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: disposal: exemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/30/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the regulation of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and makes a declaration of legislative intent regarding that regulation and maintaining authorization to administer a state program pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. This bill, to the extent that it would not jeopardize state administration of the state hazardous waste program, would exclude from the definition of the term "disposal" under those laws the onsite movement of soil at an active outdoor sport shooting range, as defined, if this movement is done to facilitate the removal and recycling of spent ammunition materials existing on the site as a result of the normal use of the shooting range, the activities at the shooting range are consistent with a specified manual produced by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the residual soil is replaced within the area from which it was originally removed. The bill would require the department to contact the United States Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that this exclusion is consistent with the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and does not jeopardize the ability of the state to administer the state hazardous waste program in lieu of the federal program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/17/2016</p>	
<p>AB 1811 Dodd D</p> <p>Fertilizer: organic input material: inspections.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/31/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates fertilizing materials, as defined and which includes organic input material, and provides for the licensure of individuals who manufacture or distribute fertilizing materials. Existing law requires organic input material manufacturers to be inspected at least once per year. Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to perform site</p>	

		<p>inspections of organic input material manufacturing processes used to validate label nutrient guarantees, claims, and compliance with specified federal standards during the registration process, and to accept inspections performed by a 3rd-party organization recognized by the National Organic Program for out-of-state organic input material manufacturers. Existing law requires all inspection records obtained by the 3rd-party organization to be made available to the secretary upon request. This bill would eliminate the requirement that organic input material manufacturers be inspected at least once per year, and would delete the limitation that the secretary is authorized to perform site inspections of organic input material manufacturing processes only during the registration process. The bill would authorize the Department of Food and Agriculture to accept inspections performed by a 3rd-party organization approved by the secretary for organic input material manufacturers. The bill would require all inspection records obtained by a contracted 3rd-party organization to be made available to the secretary upon request. Last Amended on 2/25/2016</p>	
<p><u>AB 1817</u> <u>Stone, Mark D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: garbage and refuse disposal districts: board of directors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 4/6/2016 - Action From L. GOV.: Do pass as amended.</p> <p>4/6/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 127 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, EGGMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the formation of garbage and refuse disposal districts under certain conditions, and requires that a board of directors of not less than 3 members be appointed for each district. Existing law authorizes members of the board of directors to receive not more than \$50 per diem for each day of actual attendance at the meetings of the board, up to \$100 in a calendar month. This bill would require that a member of a district board receive compensation in an amount not to exceed \$100 per day for each day of attendance at a meeting of the board or for each day of service rendered as director by request of the board, and would authorize a member of a district board to receive that compensation for no more than 6 days in a calendar month.</p>	
<p><u>AB 2039</u> <u>Ting D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/5/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</p>	<p>The stated purpose of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is 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. That act requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the department a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>specified waste devices, known as home-generated sharps. This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by July 1, 2018, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet specified minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/5/2016</p>	
<p><u>AB 2059</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Eduardo D</u></p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B.&P. 3/15/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.</p>	<p>Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to maintain written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which is to be retained by the dealer or recycler, as part of the written record of purchases, for a specified period of time. Existing law exempts from the payment by cash or check requirement those sellers of junk or recycling materials who conduct 5 or more separate transactions per month with the junk dealer or recycler, as specified. This bill would exempt from the payment by cash or check requirement those sellers of junk or recycling materials who carry a surety bond of at least \$100,000, covering the business entity at large, including all locations, which exclusively covers the cost of loss to the verifiable owner of stolen scrap metal purchased by the junk dealer or recycler and the cost to local law enforcement of investigating the theft. The bill would define the recoverable cost of loss to the verifiable owner of the scrap metal to be specified damages. Last Amended on 3/14/2016</p>	
<p><u>AB 2111</u> <u>Dahle R</u></p> <p>Household</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2016 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>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</p>	

hazardous waste.		nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to those provisions.	
<p><u>AB 2153</u> <u>Garcia, Cristina</u> D</p> <p>Lead-Acid Battery Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/5/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires a retailer of various specified products, including rechargeable batteries and cellular telephones, sold in the state to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of those products for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. This bill would establish the Used Lead-Acid Battery Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require a qualified industry association, as defined, to establish a lead-acid battery recycling organization, as defined. The bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to certify that a lead-acid battery recycling organization has been established. The bill would require the lead-acid battery recycling organization to develop, implement, and administer a lead-acid battery recycling program pursuant to the act. The bill would require manufacturers, retailers, and recyclers of lead-acid batteries to register with the lead-acid battery recycling organization on or before January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/5/2016</p>	
<p><u>AB 2206</u> <u>Williams</u> D</p> <p>Biomethane: interconnection and injection into common carrier pipelines: research.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 3/10/2016 - Referred to Coms. on U. & C. and NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/6/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE, GATTO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes certain public utilities, including gas corporations, to propose research and development programs and authorizes the commission to allow inclusion of expenses for research and development in the public utility's rates. Existing law requires the commission to consider specified guidelines in evaluating the research, development, and demonstration programs proposed by gas corporations. This bill would request the California Council on Science and Technology to undertake and complete a study analyzing the regional and gas corporation specific issues relating to minimum heating value and maximum siloxane specifications adopted by the commission for biomethane before it can be injected into common carrier gas pipelines. If the California Council on Science and Technology agrees to undertake and complete the study, the bill would require each gas corporation operating common carrier pipelines in California to proportionately contribute to the expenses to undertake the study with the cost recoverable in rates. The bill would authorize the commission to modify certain available monetary</p>	

		<p>incentives to allocate some of the incentive moneys to pay for the costs of the study so as to not further burden ratepayers with additional expense. If the California Council on Science and Technology agrees to undertake and complete the study, the bill would require the commission, within 6 months of its completion, to reevaluate requirements and standards adopted for injection of biomethane into common carrier pipelines and, if appropriate, change those requirements and standards or adopt new requirements and standards, giving due deference to the conclusions and recommendations made in the study. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 2223</u> <u>Gray D</u></p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: dairy digesters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY AGRI. 4/4/2016 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To AGRI..</p> <p>4/13/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, DODD, Chair</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 by the Legislature. Existing law continuously appropriates 60% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, sustainable communities, and high-speed rail purposes. This bill would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 annually from the fund to the Department of Food and Agriculture to provide incentives for the implementation of dairy digesters and other dairy methane reduction projects and management practices, thereby making an appropriation. Last Amended on 3/28/2016</p>	
<p><u>AB 2313</u> <u>Williams D</u></p> <p>Renewable natural gas: monetary incentive program for biomethane projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 3/31/2016 - From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on U. & C. Re-referred. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 31). Re-referred to Com. on U. & C.</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, by rule or order, (1) standards for biomethane that specify the concentrations of constituents of concern that are reasonably necessary to protect public health and ensure pipeline integrity and safety, as specified, and (2) requirements for monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping, as specified. Existing law requires the commission to require gas corporation tariffs to condition access to common carrier pipelines on the applicable customer meeting those standards and requirements. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-</p>	

		<p>state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted two decisions implementing these requirements, the second of which adopted a monetary incentive program for biomethane projects pursuant to which a qualifying project is entitled to a one-time payment of 50% of the interconnection costs incurred by the biomethane producer, up to a total payment of \$1,500,000. Total cost of the monetary incentive program for biomethane projects is limited to \$40,000,000 over the 5-year life of the program. This bill would require the commission to modify the monetary incentive program for biomethane projects so that the total available incentive limitation for a project, other than a dairy cluster biomethane project, as defined, is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The bill would require the commission to increase the total available incentive limitation for a dairy cluster biomethane project to \$5,000,000 and would require that gathering lines for transport of biogas to a centralized processing facility for the project be treated as an interconnection cost. Last Amended on 3/16/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2334 Mullin D</p> <p>Alternative energy financing.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE 4/4/2016 - Action From REV. & TAX: To REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE.</p>	<p>The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for any lease or transfer of title of tangible personal property constituting a project to any participating party, and defines a project and participating party for those purposes. The act limits the sales and use tax exclusion to \$100,000,000 for each calendar year. This bill would extend the sales and use tax exclusion to any contractor for use in the performance of a construction contract for the participating party that will use that property as an integral part of the approved project. This bill would provide for an additional sales and use tax exclusion amount of \$475,000,000 for the 2016 calendar year and \$250,000,000 for each calendar year thereafter, plus any amounts not granted or amounts granted but unused from the previous calendar year beginning in the 2017 calendar year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2396 McCarty D</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/8/2016 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an</p>	

<p>Solid waste: annual reports.</p>	<p>4/11/2016 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, WILLIAMS, Chair</p>	<p>integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each state agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste that is due on or before May 1 of each year. This bill would require each state agency to include in that annual report a summary of the state agency's compliance with specified requirements relating to recycling commercial solid waste and organic waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 2409</u> <u>Wagner R</u></p> <p>Water quality standards: trash: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/28/2016 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</p>	<p>Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with regulatory authority over water quality. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, each state is required to identify those waters for which prescribed effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards and to establish, with regard to those waters, total maximum daily loads, subject to the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, for certain pollutants at a level necessary to implement those water quality standards. This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the state board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 2530</u> <u>Gordon D</u></p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/8/2016 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/11/2016 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, WILLIAMS, Chair</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. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines the term "beverage" for these purposes to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, and also excludes specified products from the definition of "beverage." This bill, beginning January 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to clearly indicate through labeling</p>	

		the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content in the beverage container, subject to certification by a 3rd party certification entity, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 2576</u> <u>Gray D</u> Recycling: glass container manufacturers: market development payments.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/4/2016 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..	Existing law establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund as a special fund in the State Treasury, and requires that all moneys collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of specified greenhouse gas allowances be deposited in the fund and available for appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would appropriate \$20,000,000 annually from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an unspecified amount per ton of state-generated cullet, as defined, utilized for manufacturing in the state.	
<u>AB 2579</u> <u>Low D</u> Food service packaging products: extended producer responsibility program: study.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/28/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2018, to conduct a study to establish baseline data relating to food service packaging. Last Amended on 3/18/2016	
<u>AB 2585</u> <u>Williams D</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/16/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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. This bill would require the state board, no later than July 1, 2018, to review any regulation adopted as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to consider the intended purpose and consistency of requirements aimed to prevent resource shuffling, as defined, among all fuels subject to that regulation. Last Amended on 3/15/2016	
<u>AB 2630</u> <u>Salas D</u> San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy and Jobs Act.	ASSEMBLY U. & C. 3/10/2016 - Referred to Coms. on U. & C. and NAT. RES. 4/6/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE, GATTO, Chair	Existing law, the Public Utilities Act, establishes the Independent System Operator to ensure the efficient use and reliable operation of the electric transmission grid. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 establishes a target of 50% for the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers per year from eligible renewable energy resources, to be	

		<p>achieved by December 31, 2030. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to evaluate potential renewable energy projects on least-conflict lands in the San Joaquin Valley, as specified, and, on or before January 31, 2017, using that evaluation, to recommend to the Independent System Operator an amount of renewable energy production in the San Joaquin Valley that reasonably maximizes, consistent with the state's overall need for renewable energy, the use of least-conflict lands as identified by the San Joaquin Valley Solar Convening.</p>	
<p><u>AB 2653</u> <u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u></p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/10/2016 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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 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 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 state agencies to submit annually to the Secretary for Environmental Protection a specified report that includes, among other things, a list of measures that have been adopted and implemented by that state agency to meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, as defined, and a status report on the actual greenhouse gas emissions reduced as a result of those measures. This bill would create additional requirements on state agencies submitting that report, including, among other things, identifying the types of business entities receiving moneys and the actions taken to connect residents of disadvantaged communities, as defined, and other target populations with the business, employment, and training opportunities offered through activities funded with moneys from the fund.</p>	
<p><u>AB 2700</u> <u>Salas D</u></p> <p>Electrical corporation: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 3/28/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & C.</p> <p>4/6/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE, GATTO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, defined as including an electrical corporation, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, at specified percentages of the total kilowatthours sold to their retail end-use</p>	

<p>procurement plans.</p>		<p>customers during specified compliance periods. The program requires the commission to direct each electrical corporation to annually prepare a renewable energy procurement plan to satisfy its procurement requirements pursuant to the program. As part of the renewable energy procurement plan process, the commission is required to adopt rules establishing a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources to comply with the program's procurement obligations and requires that the criteria take specified matters into account, including workforce recruitment, training, and retention efforts, as specified. This bill would require that the criteria take into account jobs retained associated with contracting for existing eligible renewable energy resources. The bill would require the commission to update the criteria by July 1, 2017, to identify the value of maintaining existing baseload resources to achieve the goal of a balanced portfolio of eligible renewable energy resources. Last Amended on 3/17/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2725 Chiu D</p> <p>Food manufacturers: food facilities: labels.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY HEALTH 4/5/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of food manufacturers and retail food facilities and the preparation and sale of foods. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the code. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would, among other things, require the department to identify a list of ready-to-eat foods that have a high level of risk associated with consumption after a specified date and to post that list on its Internet Web site. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer or retail food facility that chooses to include a quality date, as defined, on foods for sale that are not identified on the department's list to display that date using the phrase "best if used by" in 8-point type size or larger type, as specified. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer that elects to include an elevated risk date on products that require time/temperature control for safety (TCS) to label the package or container of that food identifying the elevated-risk date, as defined, using the phrase "expires on" or another term specified by the department. The bill would specify that it does not create a legal liability for a retail food provider to ensure that the manufacturer has properly labeled the product. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill</p>	<p>Support</p>

		contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/5/2016	
<p>AB 2794 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting: fees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/5/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides a person who applies for, or requests, specified hazardous waste permits, variances, or waste classification determinations with the option of paying a specified flat fee amount or entering into a reimbursement agreement to reimburse the Department of Toxic Substances Control for costs incurred in processing the application or response to the request. Those fee amounts are deposited in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and are available to the department upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would increase those specified flat fee amounts.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/5/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2812 Gordon D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/14/2016 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop and adopt requirements relating to adequate areas for collecting, storing, and loading recyclable materials in state buildings. Existing law requires each state agency or large state facility, when entering into a new lease, or renewing an existing lease, to ensure that adequate areas are provided for, and adequate personnel are available to oversee, the collection, storage, and loading of recyclable materials in compliance with those requirements. Existing law defines "large state facility" to include, among other entities, the campuses of the California Community Colleges. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2017, to adopt requirements for adequate receptacles and staffing for collecting and storing recyclable materials in state buildings and large state facilities. The bill would require a state agency and large state facility, on or before July 1, 2018, consistent with those requirements, to provide receptacles for recyclable materials, provide staff, and establish a collection schedule for collecting recyclable materials. The bill would require, at least once per year, a state agency and large state facility to review the adequacy and condition of receptacles for recyclable material and of associated signage. Because the bill would impose new duties on community college districts, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Support
<p>AB 2891 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/28/2016 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol,</p>	<p>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 require the department to additionally consult with the State</p>	

Household hazardous waste: guidelines.	<p style="color: red;">Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</p>	Water Resources Control Board in preparing the guidelines and state policy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<p>SB 32 Pavley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 9/10/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. 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</p>	Watch
<p>SB 122 Jackson D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2015)</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (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</p>	Watch

<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 400 Lara D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 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 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		continuous appropriation, thereby making an appropriation. Last Amended on 6/1/2015	
<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>	Watch
<p>SB 778 Allen D</p> <p>Automotive repair: oil changes: notification to customers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 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</p>	Support

		<p>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. Last Amended on 1/4/2016</p>	
<p><u>SB 970</u> <u>Leyva D</u></p> <p>Organic food waste diversion.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/5/2016 - April 6 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/20/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to identify and recommend actions to address permitting and siting challenges and to encourage the continued viability of the state’s organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure, in partnership with the California Environmental Protection Agency and other specified state and regional agencies. Existing law requires the department to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling and to identify certain state financing mechanisms and state funding incentives and post this information on its Internet Web site. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 1, 2017, to develop a pilot demonstration program to award matching grant funding for cost effective and efficient integrated organic food waste diversion projects at existing wastewater treatment facilities, as provided. Last Amended on 3/28/2016</p>	
<p><u>SB 1043</u> <u>Allen D</u></p> <p>Renewable gas: biogas and biomethane.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/5/2016 - Action From E. U., & C.: Do pass as amended.To E.Q..</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. 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 to consider and adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas, as defined, and, in so doing, would require the state board, among other things, to ensure the production and use of renewable gas provides direct environmental benefits and identify</p>	

		barriers to the rapid development and use of renewable gas and potential sources of funding. The bill would require the state board to develop and adopt a lifecycle accounting method for greenhouse gas and emissions of short-lived climate pollutants associated with biogas produced from forest biomass, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/30/2016	
SB 1085 Roth D Professional engineers: geologists: land surveyors.	SENATE B., P. & E.D. 4/5/2016 - Set for hearing April 18. 4/18/2016 1 p.m. and upon adjournment of Session - Room 3191 SENATE BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HILL, Chair	Existing law makes the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists responsible for the certification, licensure, and regulation of the practice of professional engineering, the practice of professional geologists and geophysicists, and the practice of professional land surveyors. Existing law subjects these certificates and licenses to renewal and requires the certificate holder or licenseholder to apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and pay a prescribed fee, as provided. This bill would additionally require an applicant for renewal to complete a specified board-administered examination. The bill would make the failure to complete the examination a cause for disciplinary action.	
SB 1153 Cannella R Greenhouse gases: scoping plan: biomethane.	SENATE E.Q. 4/5/2016 - Action From E. U., & C.: Do pass as amended.To E.Q..	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 state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, as a part of the update to the scoping plan, to provide a comprehensive overview of state efforts to encourage the development of instate biomethane and renewable natural gas. Last Amended on 3/29/2016	
SB 1213 Wieckowski D Renewable energy: biosolids: matching grants.	SENATE APPR. 4/6/2016 - Action From E.Q.: Do pass.To APPR.. 4/6/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair	Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to administer various grant programs, including a program to provide incentives for liquid fuels fermented from biomass and biomass-derived resources. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement the Biosolids to Clean Energy Grant Program to provide 50% matching funds to local wastewater agencies for biosolids to clean energy capital projects. Beginning with the 2016 -17 fiscal year, the bill would continuously appropriate \$20,000,000 annually from the fund to the commission for purposes of the program. This bill contains other	

		existing laws. Last Amended on 4/4/2016	
<p>SB 1229 Jackson D</p> <p>Home-generated pharmaceutical waste: secure drug take-back bins.</p>	<p>SENATE JUD. 4/4/2016 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/12/2016 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE JUDICIARY, JACKSON, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. The act generally prohibits a person from transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act. A violation of that provision is a crime. This bill would provide that a collector, as defined, is not liable for civil damages, or subject to criminal prosecution, for maintaining a secure drug take-back bin on its premises if the collector, in good faith and not for compensation, takes specified steps, including that the collector regularly inspects the area surrounding the secure drug take-back bin for potential tampering or diversion, to ensure the health and safety of consumers and employees and the proper disposal in the waste stream of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, as defined, contained in the bins. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/28/2016</p>	Support
<p>SB 1260 Allen D</p> <p>Stormwater resource planning: project funding.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/4/2016 - Re-referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.Q.</p> <p>4/12/2016 9:00 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, PAVLEY, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Stormwater Resources Planning Act, authorizes one or more public agencies to develop a stormwater resource plan. The act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, by July 1, 2016, to establish guidance for purposes of the act. The act requires, with certain exceptions, the development of a stormwater resource plan and compliance with the act to receive grants for stormwater and dry weather runoff capture projects from a bond act approved by the voters after January 1, 2014. This bill, by March 1, 2017, would require the board to include as part of its guidance a list of potential funding sources available to a public agency's stormwater resource plan. Last Amended on 3/29/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1383 Lara D</p> <p>Short-lived climate pollutants.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/15/2016 - Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The state board is also required 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 to approve and implement that comprehensive strategy to reduce</p>	

		emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as specified.	
<p>SB 1398 Leyva D</p> <p>Public water systems: lead pipes.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/31/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>4/20/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires public water systems to take specified actions to test for and remediate certain contaminants in drinking water, including lead and copper. Existing law prohibits the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption, except as specified. This bill would require a public water system to compile an inventory of lead pipes in use by July 1, 2018, and, after completing the inventory, to provide a timeline for replacement of lead pipes in the system to the board. This bill would require the board to establish best practices to ensure that chemicals introduced into public water systems do not create corrosion or contamination within the system. Last Amended on 3/28/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1402 Pavley D</p> <p>Low-carbon fuels.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2016 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>4/6/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</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 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 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 authorizes moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state through specified investments if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would create the California Low-Carbon Fuels Incentive Program to be administered by the state board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and would authorize moneys in the fund appropriated to the program to be used to provide incentives for the in-state production of low-carbon transportation fuels from new and existing facilities using sustainable feedstock, with priority to be given to</p>	

projects benefitting disadvantaged communities.

Last Amended on 3/28/2016

[SB 1459](#)
[Morrell R](#)

SENATE RLS.
3/10/2016 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Beverage
container
recycling:
enforcement.

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred. Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law also prohibits any person, with intent to defraud, from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption, or bringing those containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Total Measures: 59

Total Tracking Forms: 59