

SWANA 2015-16 Legislation as of June 1, 2016

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 45 Mullin D</p> <p>Household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/16/2016 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>6/15/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 156 McCarty D Ammunition.	ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 5/19/2016 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 24. Noes 15. Page 3899.).	Existing law requires the Attorney General to maintain records, including, among other things, fingerprints, licenses to carry concealed firearms, and information from firearms dealers pertaining to firearms, for purposes of assisting in the investigation of crimes and specified civil actions. In regard to certain of those records, existing law authorizes specified peace officers to disseminate the name of the subject of the record, the number of firearms listed in the record, the description of any firearm, and other information reported to the Department of Justice, as specified, if the subject of the record has been arraigned, is being prosecuted, or is serving a sentence for domestic violence or is the subject of specified protective orders. Existing law requires the law enforcement officer to provide a victim of domestic violence to whom information is disseminated with a "Victims of Domestic Violence" card, and authorizes the victim or other person to whom the information is disseminated to disclose that information as he or she deems necessary to protect himself, herself, or another person from bodily harm by the person who is the subject of the record. This bill would require the Attorney General to also maintain information about ammunition transactions and ammunition vendor licenses for those purposes. The bill would similarly authorize specified agencies, officials, and officers to disseminate the name of a person and the fact of any ammunition purchases by that person, as specified, if the subject of the record has been arraigned, is being prosecuted, or is serving a sentence for domestic violence or is the subject of specified protective orders. The bill would require the law enforcement officer to provide a victim of domestic violence to whom information regarding an ammunition purchase is disseminated with a "Victims of Domestic Violence" card. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/17/2016	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 197 Garcia, Eduardo D</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>AB 385 Chu D</p> <p>Daylight Saving Time.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., & C. 5/19/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on E., U., & C.</p> <p>6/13/2016 Upon adjournment of Session - Room 112 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing federal law establishes the standard time of the United States for each of 9 zones and advances the standard time of each zone by one hour during the period commencing at 2 a.m. on the 2nd Sunday of March of each year and ending at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday of November of each year. Existing state law, the Daylight Saving Time Act, which was adopted as an initiative measure by the voters at the November 8, 1949, special election, provides that the standard time within the state is that which is known, described, and designated by federal law as United States Standard Pacific Time. The act also requires, from 1 a.m. on the last Sunday of April, until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of October, the standard time within the state to be one hour in advance of United States Standard Pacific Time. This bill would repeal the Daylight Saving Time Act, and would require the standard time within the state to be that of the 5th zone designated by federal law as Pacific standard time. The bill would authorize the Legislature to amend its provisions by a majority vote to further the purposes of the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/9/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<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>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 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</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 628 Bloom D</p> <p>Used oil.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/21/2015)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 655 Quirk D</p> <p>Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee: additional fees.</p>	<p>SENATE AGRI. 5/25/2016 - Set for hearing.</p> <p>6/21/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 113 SENATE AGRICULTURE, GALGIANI, Chair</p>	<p>(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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 857 Cooper D</p> <p>Firearms: identifying information.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 5/19/2016 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 24. Noes 14. Page 3903.).</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to assign a distinguishing number or mark of identification to any firearm whenever the firearm lacks a manufacturer's number or other mark of identification, or whenever the manufacturer's number or other mark of identification or distinguishing number or mark assigned by the department has been destroyed or obliterated. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2018, and subject to exceptions, require a person who manufactures or assembles a firearm to first apply to the department for a unique serial number or other identifying mark, as provided. The bill would, by January 1, 2019, and subject to exceptions, require any person who, as of July 1, 2018, owns a firearm that does not bear a serial number to likewise apply to the department for a unique serial number or other mark of identification. The bill would, except as provided, prohibit the sale or transfer of ownership of a firearm manufactured or assembled pursuant to these provisions. The bill would prohibit a person from aiding in the manufacture or assembly of a firearm by a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/11/2016</p>	
<p>AB 1063 Williams D</p> <p>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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1103 Dodd D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/11/2016 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>6/15/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to the department on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred. This bill would additionally require a self-hauler, as defined, to submit that information to the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/11/2016</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
<p>AB 1108 Low D</p> <p>Beverage containers: recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/19/2016 - Set for hearing.</p> <p>6/8/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1144 Rendon D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable energy credits.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/17/2015)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The existing definition of an electrical corporation excludes from that definition a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology for the generation of electricity for (1) its own use or the use of not more than 2 of its tenants located on the real property on which the electricity is generated, (2) the use of or sale to not more than 2 other corporations or persons solely for use on the real property on which the electricity is generated, or (3) the sale or transmission to an electrical corporation or state or local public agency, if the sale or transmission of the electricity service to a retail customer is provided through the transmission system of the existing local publicly owned electric utility or electrical corporation of that retail customer. This bill would provide that renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if (1) the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity that, if it were a person or corporation, would be excluded from the definition of an electrical corporation by operation of the exclusions for a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology, (2) the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, a first point of interconnection with distribution facilities used to serve end users within a California balancing authority area, or is scheduled from the eligible renewable energy resource into a California balancing authority without substituting electricity from another source, (3) where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility that is owned by a public entity, (4) the generating capability, as specified, of the wastewater treatment facility that earned the renewable energy credit is first put into service on or after January 1, 2016, and (5) the wastewater treatment facility does not participate in the small-scale bioenergy feed-in tariff program. The bill would prohibit a public entity, selling renewable energy that is eligible to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements pursuant to the bill's provisions, from making any marketing or advertising claims regarding the renewable attributes of the electricity that earned the renewable energy credit. The bill would require that the electricity generated that earned the renewable energy credit that is sold by the public entity be added to the total retail sales of the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility purchasing the renewable energy credit for purposes of determining their renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="92 155 212 220">AB 1239 Gordon D</p> <p data-bbox="92 264 264 435">Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p data-bbox="296 155 632 220">SENATE E.Q. 5/31/2016 - Set for hearing.</p> <p data-bbox="296 264 684 362">6/15/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p data-bbox="774 155 1877 790">The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. This bill would require a waste tire generator, as defined, that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee. The bill would authorize the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that is sufficient to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to audits, inspections, administrative costs, adjudications, manifesting, registration, and other regulatory activities regarding these retail sellers as generators of waste tires , but not to exceed \$1.25 per new tire sold, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to differentiate in setting the fees between the waste tire generators who are retail sellers depending upon the nature of the activity generating waste tires, the number of waste tires generated, and other appropriate bases. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	<p data-bbox="1877 155 1982 180">Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<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 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1550 Gomez D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 6/1/2016 - Action From SECOND READING: Read second time.To THIRD READING.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #44 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 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, as defined, and a minimum of 10% to projects located in disadvantaged communities. Existing law authorizes the allocation of 10% for projects located in disadvantaged communities to 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 minimum of 20% 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 5/31/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="92 155 233 256">AB 1669 Hernández, Roger D</p> <p data-bbox="92 298 268 537">Displaced employees: service contracts: collection and transportation of solid waste.</p>	<p data-bbox="296 155 747 256">SENATE L. & I.R. 5/12/2016 - Referred to Com. on L. & I.R.</p> <p data-bbox="296 298 758 431">6/22/2016 9:30 a.m. - Rose Ann Vuich Hearing Room (2040) SENATE LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, MENDOZA, Chair</p>	<p data-bbox="774 155 1864 1073">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 is required to 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 is required to 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. Existing law authorizes an employee who was not offered employment or who has been discharged in violation of existing law, or his or her agent, to bring an action against the successor contractor or subcontractor in any superior court having jurisdiction over the successor contractor or subcontractor. Existing law authorizes an awarding authority to terminate a service contract under prescribed circumstances. This bill would expand the application of these provisions to exclusive contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste. The bill would require the information provided to a bona fide bidder to be made available in writing at least 30 days before bids for the service contract are due. The bill would establish certain provisions applicable only to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste, including limits on the requirement to retain employees and specified requirements for notice and opportunity to cure in the context of civil action or termination. 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 4/28/2016</p>	<p data-bbox="1877 155 1990 183">Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1776 Oberholte R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: disposal: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/5/2016 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>6/15/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</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: registration: inspections.</p>	<p>SENATE AGRI. 5/27/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on AGRI.</p> <p>6/21/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 113 SENATE AGRICULTURE, GALGANI, Chair</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, for purposes of those provisions, defines "provisional registration" to mean that under certain circumstances, a label for renewal on an auxiliary soil and plant substance, packaged agricultural mineral, packaged soil amendment, organic input material, or specialty fertilizer, alone or in any combination, may be registered for a limited period of time while labels are being corrected and reprinted. This bill would provide that such a label for renewal may be registered for a limited period of time while labels are being corrected and reprinted or during registration renewal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/27/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1817 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Solid waste: garbage and refuse disposal districts: board of directors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 5/26/2016 - In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 authorize a district board to provide, by ordinance or resolution, compensation to a member of the board 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. Last Amended on 4/11/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1923 Wood D</p> <p>Bioenergy feed-in tariff.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., & C. 5/12/2016 - Referred to Com. on E., U., & C.</p> <p>6/13/2016 Upon adjournment of Session - Room 112 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires every electrical corporation to file with the commission a standard tariff for electricity generated by an electric generation facility, as defined, that qualifies for the tariff, is owned and operated by a retail customer of the electrical corporation, and is located within the service territory of, and developed to sell electricity to, the electrical corporation. The commission refers to this requirement as the renewable feed-in tariff. Existing law requires that, in order to qualify for the tariff, the electric generation facility: (1) have an effective capacity of not more than 3 megawatts, subject to the authority of the commission to reduce this megawatt limitation, (2) be interconnected and operate in parallel with the electric transmission and distribution grid, (3) be strategically located and interconnected to the electrical transmission and distribution system in a manner that optimizes the deliverability of electricity generated at the facility to load centers, and (4) meet the definition of an eligible renewable energy resource under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to make the tariff available to the owner or operator of an electric generation facility within the service territory of the electrical corporation, upon request, on a first-come-first-served basis, until the electrical corporation meets its proportionate share of a statewide cap of 750 megawatts cumulative rated generation capacity served under the renewable feed-in tariff and a renewable feed-in tariff that is applicable to a local publicly owned electric utility. In addition to the 750 megawatt limitation, the renewable feed-in tariff requires the commission to direct the electrical corporations to collectively procure at least 250 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from developers of bioenergy projects that commence operation on or after June 1, 2013 (bioenergy feed-in tariff). The commission is required to undertake specific steps to implement the bioenergy feed-in tariff requirement. This bill would require the commission to direct the electrical corporations to authorize a bioenergy electric generation facility with a nameplate generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts to participate in the bioenergy feed-in tariff if the facility delivers no more than 3 megawatts to the grid at any time and complies with specified interconnection and payment requirements. Last Amended on 4/14/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2059 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/19/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #119 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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, until January 1, 2020, 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. The bill would also require the California Research Bureau to provide a report to the Legislature on or before June 1, 2019, on the impact of these provisions on efforts to reduce and eliminate metal theft. Last Amended on 5/3/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2153 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Lead-Acid Battery Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 6/1/2016 - Action From THIRD READING: Read third time and amended.Re-referred to E.S. & T.M..</p> <p>6/1/2016 #249 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 4/14/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2206 Williams D</p> <p>Biomethane: interconnection and injection into common carrier pipelines: research.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #176 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 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. Last Amended on 5/27/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2223 Gray D</p> <p>Dairy methane reduction.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #178 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture under the administration of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. This bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Food and Agriculture to provide loans for the implementation of dairy digesters and other dairy methane reduction projects and management practices. Last Amended on 5/27/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2313 Williams D</p> <p>Renewable natural gas: monetary incentive program for biomethane projects.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/23/2016 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including 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-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 5 -year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, 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. The bill would require the commission to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. Last Amended on 4/26/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2334 Mullin D</p> <p>Sales and use taxes: exclusion: alternative energy financing.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #188 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 expand those persons eligible for the sales and use tax exclusion, which is limited in amount, to additionally include 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 also allow the exclusion amount granted by the authority in any year to include 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. Last Amended on 5/27/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2396 McCarty D Solid waste: annual reports.	SENATE E.Q. 5/12/2016 - Referred to Com. on E.Q. 6/8/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each 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. Last Amended on 4/13/2016	Support
AB 2530 Gordon D Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 6/1/2016 - Action From SECOND READING: Read second time and amended.To SECOND READING. 6/1/2016 #89 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS	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 the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content in the beverage container and would require a manufacturer to use one or more of several specified methods of determining the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content for labeling or making a claim about the postconsumer recycled content of plastic beverage containers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/18/2016	
AB 2579 Low D Food service packaging products: study.	SENATE SENATE 5/31/2016 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	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 complete a study to establish baseline data relating to food service packaging that contains specified information, including the current and potential markets for recycled and composted food service packaging products. Last Amended on 4/13/2016	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2630 Salas D</p> <p>San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy and Jobs Act.</p>	<p>SENATE SENATE 5/31/2016 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>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 achieved by December 31, 2030. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to evaluate, while taking into consideration ratepayer costs and benefits, potential renewable energy projects 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 amount of renewable energy produced in the San Joaquin Valley. Last Amended on 4/13/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2653 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 6/1/2016 - Action From SECOND READING: Read second time.To THIRD READING.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #81 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 the Department of Finance to annually submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the projects funded with moneys from the fund. This bill would require the department to include additional information in its annual report to the Legislature, including, among other things, the greenhouse gas emissions reductions attributable to each project and the geographic location, industry sector, and number of employees of the business entities, as defined, receiving moneys from the fund. Last Amended on 5/31/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2700 Brown D</p> <p>Electrical corporation: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: procurement plans.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/27/2016 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The 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 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. Last Amended on 5/11/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2812 Gordon D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #195 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2017, to develop guidelines for collecting and recycling recyclable materials in office buildings of state agencies and large state facilities, except buildings and facilities of community college districts or their campuses. The bill would require that a covered state agency and large state facility, on and after July 1, 2018, provide adequate receptacles, signage, education, and staffing, and arrange for recycling services consistent with specified law, for each office building of the state agency or large state facility. The bill would require, at least once per year, a covered state agency and large state facility to review the adequacy and condition of receptacles for recyclable material and of associated signage, education, and staffing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/27/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2891 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous waste: funding.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/25/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>6/8/2016 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act (California Superfund Act), imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions and authorizes moneys in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund to be expended by the Department of Toxic Substances Control to pay, among other things, all costs of removal or remedial actions incurred by the state and for the state's share of the costs of removal or remedial actions mandated by the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, commonly known as the Federal Superfund Act. Existing law expresses the intent of the Legislature that the funds deposited in the account be appropriated in the annual Budget Act each year in a specified manner, including, but not limited to, not less than \$6,750,000 to the Site Remediation Account in the General Fund for direct site remediation costs, as defined. This bill would instead express the intent of the Legislature that the funds deposited in the account be appropriated in the annual Budget Act each year to the Site Remediation Account in an amount sufficient to pay for estimated costs for direct site remediation, including, but not limited to, at both federal Superfund orphan sites and at state-only orphan sites. Existing law defines orphan sites as those with no reasonably identifiable responsible parties. The bill would require the department to include those estimated costs in a report submitted to the Legislature with the Governor's Budget each year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2016</p>	
<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>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<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>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 207 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/17/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 5/14/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a state agency expending moneys from the fund to create a record, prior to the expenditure, that includes, among other things, a description of the expenditure proposed to be made and a description of how the proposed expenditure will contribute to achieving and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as specified. This bill would require that record to be posted on the Internet Web sites of the state agency and the State Air Resources Board prior to the state agency expending those moneys. Last Amended on 3/24/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<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 continuous appropriation, thereby making an appropriation. Last Amended on 6/1/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 654 De León D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires facilities handling hazardous waste to obtain a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an owner or operator of a facility intending to renew the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal prior to the expiration of the permit. Existing law requires the owner or operator to submit a complete Part B application when requested by the department. Existing law requires the department to issue a permit if the facility meets specified requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would instead require the owner or operator of a facility to submit complete Part A and Part B applications for a permit renewal at least 2 years prior to the expiration date of the permit. The bill would provide that, when a complete renewal application has been submitted before the end of a permit's fixed term, the permit shall be deemed extended for a period not to exceed 36 months until the renewal application is approved or denied and the owner or operator has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would specify alternative timelines and rules relating to renewal for permits that expire before January 1, 2019. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/2/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 778 Allen D</p> <p>Automotive repair: oil changes: notification to customers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY P. & C.P. 4/28/2016 - Referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and B. & P.</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. Last Amended on 1/4/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 970 Leyva D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recyclable materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 5/31/2016 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 4.) Ordered to the Assembly.</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 market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the department, in awarding a grant for organics composting or anaerobic digestion under the program, to consider, among other things, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that may result from the project and the amount of organic material that may be diverted from landfills as a result of the project. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/10/2016</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1085 Roth D</p> <p>Professional engineers: geologists: land surveyors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B.&P. 5/19/2016 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.</p>	<p>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. Except for an applicant for a geophysicist license, existing law requires these applicants for a certificate or license to complete an examination that tests knowledge of state laws, as provided. Existing law subjects these certificates and licenses to renewal and requires the holder of the certificate or license 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 board-administered assessment, which includes questions to reinforce the certificate holder's or licenseholder's knowledge of laws applicable to his or her practice area. The bill would make the failure to complete the assessment within a specified period of time a cause for disciplinary action. The bill would also require an applicant for a geophysicist license to complete an examination that tests knowledge of state laws, as provided. Last Amended on 4/20/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1229 Jackson D</p> <p>Home-generated pharmaceutical waste: secure drug take-back bins.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY JUD. 5/5/2016 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>6/8/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, 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 4/19/2016</p>	Support
<p>SB 1260 Allen D</p> <p>Stormwater: municipalities: online resource center.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 5/27/2016 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>6/14/2016 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards issue municipal separate storm sewer system national pollutant discharge elimination system permits in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. Existing law required the state board, no later than July 1, 2009, to develop a comprehensive guidance document for evaluating and measuring the effectiveness of municipal stormwater management programs and permits, as prescribed. This bill would require the state board to establish an online resource center that addresses measures available for municipalities to comply with municipal stormwater permit requirements and would authorize the inclusion of certain information. Last Amended on 4/11/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1383 Lara D</p> <p>Short-lived climate pollutants.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/27/2016 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 27). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #41 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS</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, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing that comprehensive strategy to reduce 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. Last Amended on 4/12/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1398 Leyva D</p> <p>Public water systems: lead pipes.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/31/2016 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2016 #90 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS</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 State Water Resources Control Board. Last Amended on 5/31/2016</p>	