

# SWANA 2015-16 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 197</a> <a href="#">Garcia</a> , <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D  State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gases.	SENATE APPR. 6/29/2016 - Action From E.Q.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..	(1) Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board consisting of 14 members and vests the state board with regulatory jurisdiction over air quality issues. This bill would add 2 Members of the Legislature to the state board as ex-officio, nonvoting members. The bill would provide that the voting members of the state board are appointed for staggered 6-year terms. The bill would require the state board to establish the initial staggered terms. The bill would create the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies consisting of 3 Members of the Senate and 3 Members of the Assembly and would require the committee to ascertain facts and make recommendations to the Legislature and to the houses of the Legislature concerning the state's programs and policies related to climate change This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/8/2016	Watch
<a href="#">AB 577</a> <a href="#">Bonilla</a> D  Biomethane: grant program.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was RLS. on 9/8/2015)	Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the commission to administer various programs to award grants and other financial assistance for energy-related projects. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that produce biomethane, that build or develop collection and purification technology or infrastructure, or that upgrade or expand existing biomethane facilities. The bill would, upon appropriation, authorize moneys in the fund to be used to fund grants awarded pursuant to the program. Last Amended on 7/6/2015	Support
<a href="#">AB 590</a> <a href="#">Dahle</a> R  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would provide that moneys in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, upon appropriation, may be made available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation or geothermal energy generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions. The bill would establish requirements for an applicant to receive available funding for a facility's eligible electrical generation. Last Amended on 7/9/2015	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 655</a> <a href="#">Quirk</a> D  Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee: additional fees.	SENATE APPR. 6/30/2016 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 29).	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 6/15/2016	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1063</a> <a href="#">Williams</a> D  Solid waste: charges.	SENATE E.Q. 8/19/2015 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton. Existing law requires the moneys collected from the fee to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account and to be used by the department, upon appropriation, for specified purposes. This bill would raise the fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility to \$4 per ton commencing January 1, 2017. The bill would require a minimum of \$1.50 per ton of the fee collected from each operator, until January 1, 2022, and would authorize some or all of the fee collected thereafter, to be allocated to activities that promote recycling and the highest and best use of materials, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015	Work with Author
<a href="#">AB 1103</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  Solid waste disposal: self-haulers.	SENATE THIRD READING 6/28/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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 to submit that information to the department and would require the department to develop regulations that define "self-hauler" to include specified persons and entities. Last Amended on 6/6/2016	
<a href="#">AB 1108</a> <a href="#">Low</a> D  Beverage containers: recycling.	SENATE THIRD READING 6/28/2016 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.	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. The act requires a processor to pay a refund value to a certified recycling center for each beverage container received from the certified recycling center. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from paying the refund value to, or claiming the refund value for any material received from, a person who is not certified by the department and who delivers material in excess of 50 pounds of aluminum beverage containers, 50 pounds of plastic beverage containers, or 500 pounds of glass beverage containers, submitted by that person 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 6/28/2016	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1144</a> <a href="#">Rendon D</a>  California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable energy credits.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/17/2015)	<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>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1239</a> <a href="#">Gordon</a> D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/30/2016 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (June 29).</p>	<p>The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would authorize a retail seller to retain 1 1/2 % of the California tire regulatory fee as reimbursement for any costs associated with the administration and remittance of the fee. The bill would require the department to track revenue from the California tire regulatory fee separately and would prohibit those funds from being used for activities other than those specified. The bill would require the department to identify the specific programs that the California tire regulatory fee would fund. 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 activities, adjudications, manifesting, registration, and other regulatory activities regarding waste tires, but that does not exceed \$1 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 6/23/2016</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1419</a> <a href="#">Eggman</a> D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: cathode ray tube glass.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/30/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the management of hazardous waste, except in accordance with the hazardous waste laws. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and disposal of hazardous waste. Under existing regulations, the department classifies a waste as hazardous waste if the waste exceeds certain total threshold limitation concentrations, which are established by the department for various substances, including barium. A violation of the hazardous waste laws is a crime. This bill, except as specified, would provide that used, broken cathode ray tube (CRT) panel glass and processed CRT panel glass that exceeds the total threshold limit concentration only for barium is not a waste and is not subject to regulation by the department if that panel glass meets certain requirements. The bill would provide that used, broken CRT panel glass and processed CRT panel glass that is recycled is not subject to the department's regulations on the export of materials. The bill would prohibit the use of that CRT panel glass except in specified end uses. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/23/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1435</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a></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>
<p><a href="#">AB 1550</a> <a href="#">Gomez D</a></p> <p>Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/29/2016 - Action From E.Q.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</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><a href="#">AB 1669</a> <a href="#">Hernández, Roger D</a></p> <p>Displaced employees: service contracts: collection and transportation of solid waste.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/27/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair</p>	<p>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. The bill would not apply to contracts awarded before January 1, 2017, or to contracts for which the bid process has been completed before January 1, 2017. 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 6/27/2016</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1776</a> <a href="#">Oberholte R</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: disposal: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/22/2016 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, 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 would authorize the department to adopt regulations to establish an alternate standard for the management of sport shooting range hazardous waste. Since a violation of the regulations adopted by the department would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Until the department adopts those regulations, the 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 related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/22/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1811</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a></p> <p>Fertilizer: organic input material: registration: inspections.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATI ONS, LARA, 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>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1923</a> <a href="#">Wood D</a></p> <p>Bioenergy feed-in tariff.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATI ONS, LARA, 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 6/2/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 2153</a> <a href="#">Garcia</a> , <a href="#">Cristina D</a>  The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016.	SENATE E.Q. 6/15/2016 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. Existing law requires a dealer to accept, when offered at the point of transfer, a lead-acid battery from a consumer in exchange for the new lead-acid battery purchased by that consumer from the dealer. This bill, the Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, would, as of January 1, 2017, revise these provisions to require a dealer to accept, at the point of transfer, a lead-acid battery of the same type and size that is sold by the dealer, without regard to the brand or original dealer of the used lead-acid battery, and would prohibit the dealer from charging any fee to accept a used lead-acid battery. The bill would require a dealer to collect a refundable deposit for each new lead-acid battery from a person who purchases the battery and who does not simultaneously provide a used lead-acid battery of the same size and type, and would require the dealer to refund the deposit to the person if, within 45 days of the sale of that lead-acid battery, the person presents a used lead-acid battery of the same type and size. The bill would require a dealer to post a specified notice with regard to these provisions. The bill would allow the dealer to keep any lead-acid battery refundable deposit that is not properly claimed within 45 days after the date of sale of the new lead-acid battery. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/1/2016	Work with Author
<a href="#">AB 2223</a> <a href="#">Gray D</a>  Dairy methane reduction.	SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 6/9/2016 - Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	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	
<a href="#">AB 2313</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a>  Renewable natural gas: monetary incentive program for biomethane projects: pipeline infrastructure.	SENATE APPR. 6/27/2016 - SEN. E.,U. & C. Vote - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations.	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 relative to those constituents of concern. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/14/2016	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 2334</a> <a href="#">Mullin D</a>  Sales and use taxes: exclusion: alternative energy financing.	SENATE APPR. 6/22/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair	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	
<a href="#">AB 2396</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a>  Solid waste: annual reports.	SENATE THIRD READING 6/21/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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
<a href="#">AB 2530</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a>  Recycling: beverage containers.	SENATE APPR. 6/30/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair	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, and requires a beverage manufacturer to indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale in the state the message "California Redemption Value" or one of similar alternative messages, as specified. 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. This bill, beginning March 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to the department, under penalty of perjury, the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to post the information reported on the department's Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/15/2016	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 2630</a> <a href="#">Salas</a> D</p> <p>San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy and Jobs Act.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/27/2016 - SEN. E.,U. &amp; C. Vote - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing law relative to electrical restructuring, within the Public Utilities Act, establishes the Independent System Operator to ensure the efficient use and reliable operation of the electric transmission grid. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. This bill would require the PUC and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to evaluate, while taking into consideration ratepayer costs and benefits, potential eligible renewable energy resource projects in the San Joaquin Valley that provide specified benefits or attributes. The bill would require the PUC and the Energy Commission, on or before January 31, 2017, using that evaluation, to recommend to the Independent System Operator an amount of electricity to be generated from eligible renewable energy resources in the San Joaquin Valley that reasonably maximizes, consistent with the state's overall need for electricity and the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, the amount of electricity to be generated from eligible renewable energy resources that accomplishes specified objectives. The bill would require the PUC and the Energy Commission, on or before January 31, 2017, using the results of the evaluation, to recommend to the Independent System Operator any network transmission upgrades needed to fulfill the above-described generation quantity recommendations and would require that the transmission upgrade recommendations seek to minimize the need for new transmission by prioritizing the use of existing transmission corridors consistent with specified principles developed by the Energy Commission. Last Amended on 6/20/2016</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2653</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/29/2016 - Action From E.Q.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</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. The bill would require state agencies expending moneys from the fund to condition the acceptance of those moneys on the recipient providing information necessary to meet the reporting requirements. Last Amended on 6/15/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 2812</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/30/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair</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>
<p><a href="#">AB 2891</a></p> <p>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous waste: funding.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/23/2016 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>8/1/2016 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, 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><a href="#">SB 32</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/30/2016 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 approve 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 would also require the state board, on or before January 1, 2018, and each year thereafter, to prepare and submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and appropriate policy committees a report relating to the greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved toward those limits. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/30/2016</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 122</a> <a href="#">Jackson</a> D  California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2015)	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant and consent of the lead agency, to prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, EIR, or other environmental document for projects. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/1/2015	Watch
<a href="#">SB 400</a> <a href="#">Lara</a> D  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/28/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 8/27/2015)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law makes a specified continuous appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority from the fund. This bill would require the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25% of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to projects that either reduce or offset greenhouse gas emissions directly associated with the construction of the high-speed rail project and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality. The bill would require priority to be given within this expenditure category to measures and projects that are located in communities in areas designated as extreme nonattainment. The bill would expand the purposes of a continuous appropriation, thereby making an appropriation. Last Amended on 6/1/2015	Watch
<a href="#">SB 423</a> <a href="#">Bates</a> R  Consumer product waste: management.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/30/2016 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop and implement a public information program to provide uniform and consistent information on the proper disposal of hazardous substances found in and around homes. Existing law provides for regulation of the disposition of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to convene a Retail Waste Working Group, as prescribed, to consider and make recommendations relating to requirements for the management of consumer products that are wastes, waste reduction opportunities for consumer products, and hazardous waste management requirements in the retail industry, as specified. The bill would require the working group to report these recommendations to the Legislature by June 1, 2017. Last Amended on 6/30/2016	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 654</a> <a href="#">De León</a> D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires facilities handling hazardous waste to obtain a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an owner or operator of a facility intending to renew the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal prior to the expiration of the permit. Existing law requires the owner or operator to submit a complete Part B application when requested by the department. Existing law requires the department to issue a permit if the facility meets specified requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would instead require the owner or operator of a facility to submit complete Part A and Part B applications for a permit renewal at least 2 years prior to the expiration date of the permit. The bill would provide that, when a complete renewal application has been submitted before the end of a permit's fixed term, the permit shall be deemed extended for a period not to exceed 36 months until the renewal application is approved or denied and the owner or operator has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would specify alternative timelines and rules relating to renewal for permits that expire before January 1, 2019. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/2/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 778</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D</p> <p>Automotive repair: oil changes: notification to customers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/28/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 1.) (June 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Automotive Repair Act, provides for the registration and regulation of automotive repair dealers by the Bureau of Automotive Repair (bureau), which is under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs (director). Existing law requires repair dealers to give the customer a written estimated price for labor and parts necessary for a specific job. Existing law defines terms for purposes of these provisions. Existing law makes a violation of that act, except as specified, punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would recast these provisions as the Automotive Repair and Maintenance Act and would provide for the registration and regulation of automotive maintenance providers, as defined, in a manner similar to the provisions regarding automotive repair dealers. The bill would establish fee requirements as well as procedures to be implemented by the director for granting, suspending, or revoking the registration of an automotive maintenance provider. The bill would require an automotive maintenance provider to provide a customer with a detailed written invoice for work performed and to maintain records specified by regulations adopted under these provisions. The bill would require the bureau to design and approve a sign to be placed in each automotive provider location containing information for contacting the bureau if the customer has questions about the service provided. The bill would require an automotive repair dealer or an automotive maintenance provider performing oil change services to use the manufacturer's published oil drain schedule, except as specified, when recommending an oil change to a customer. The bill would require that an automotive repair dealer or automotive maintenance provider include a written explanation for any recommendation for oil change at an interval other than the interval recommended by the manufacturer, and to include a specified notice to the customer with regard to the manufacturer's published oil change recommendations. The bill would permit a customer to choose any oil drain interval that he or she chooses and have that interval reflected in any future recommendations by the automotive repair dealer or automotive maintenance provider. The bill would define various terms for purposes of these provisions. The bill would expand the definition of an existing crime by including automotive maintenance providers within these provisions, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/23/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 970</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a> Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recyclable materials.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/29/2016 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on 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 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 would also permit the department, to the degree that funds are available, to provide larger grant awards for large-scale regional integrated projects that provide cost-effective organic waste diversion and maximize environmental benefits. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/29/2016	Support In Concept
<a href="#">SB 1085</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a> Professional engineers: geologists and geophysicists: land surveyors.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/28/2016 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 online assessment to reinforce the certificate holder's or licenseholder's knowledge of laws applicable to his or her practice area. The bill would authorize the failure to complete the assessment within a specified period of time to be a cause for disciplinary action. The bill would prohibit the board from charging the renewal applicant a fee for the administration or development of the assessment. 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 6/28/2016	
<a href="#">SB 1229</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a> Home-generated pharmaceutical waste: secure drug take-back bins.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 6/28/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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 any injury or harm that results from the collector maintaining a secure drug take-back bin on its premises provided that the collector, not for compensation, acts in good faith to take 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 6/27/2016	Support
<a href="#">SB 1260</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a> Stormwater: municipalities: online resource center.	ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 6/30/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.	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	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 1383</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>  Short-lived climate pollutants.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/28/2016 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on 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 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	
<a href="#">SB 1398</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a>  Public water systems: lead service lines.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/30/2016 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 known lead service lines in use in its distribution system and identify areas that may have lead service lines in use in its distribution system by July 1, 2018. This bill would require a public water system, after completing the inventory, to provide a timeline for replacement of known lead service lines in the distribution system to the State Water Resources Control Board. This bill would require, by July 1, 2020, a public water system with areas that may have lead service lines in use in its distribution system to either determine the existence or absence of lead service lines in these areas and provide that information to the board or provide a timeline for replacement of the pipes, tubings, and fittings whose content cannot be determined that connect a water main to an individual water meter or service connection. This bill would require the board to approve a replacement timeline, as specified. Last Amended on 6/30/2016	