

SWANA 2015-16 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 197 Garcia, Eduardo D State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gases: regulations.	ASSEMBLY ENROL LED 8/24/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 5:45 p.m.	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 and upon expiration of the term of office of a voting member, the appointing authority may reappoint that member to a new term of office, subject to specified requirements. 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 at least 3 Members of the Senate and at least 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, policies, and investments related to climate change, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/19/2016	Watch
AB 577 Bonilla D Biomethane: grant program.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2015 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was RLS. on 9/8/2015)	Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the commission to administer various programs to award grants and other financial assistance for energy-related projects. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that produce biomethane, that build or develop collection and purification technology or infrastructure, or that upgrade or expand existing biomethane facilities. The bill would, upon appropriation, authorize moneys in the fund to be used to fund grants awarded pursuant to the program. Last Amended on 7/6/2015	Support
AB 655 Quirk D Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee: additional fees.	ASSEMBLY ENROL LED 8/30/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	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 8/1/2016	Watch
AB 1063 Williams D Solid waste: charges.	SENATE E.Q. 8/19/2015 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton. Existing law requires the moneys collected from the fee to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account and to be used by the department, upon appropriation, for specified purposes. This bill would raise the fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility to \$4 per ton commencing January 1, 2017. The bill would require a minimum of \$1.50 per ton of the fee collected from each operator, until January 1, 2022, and would authorize some or all of the fee collected thereafter, to be allocated to activities that promote	Work with Author

		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	
AB 1103 Dodd D Solid waste disposal: self-haulers.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/25/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	Oppose Unless Amended
AB 1108 Burke D Zero-emission vehicles.	SENATE RLS. 8/17/2016 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law required the state board to adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks and any other vehicles determined by the state board to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state. This bill would require the state board, no later than December 31, 2017, to adopt a regulation to establish that, by 2025, no less than 15% of all new car sales within the state would be required to be zero-emission vehicles, as defined. Last Amended on 8/16/2016	
AB 1239 Gordon D Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 8/30/2016 - From NAT. RES.: Recommended concurrence in Senate amendments.	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, upon a specified finding by the department, 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 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 require the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold, and would require the department to base the amount of the fee on specified criteria, 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 8/16/2016	Watch
AB 1419 Eggman D Hazardous waste: cathode ray tube glass.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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 8/19/2016	
AB 1550 Gomez D Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged communities.	SENATE RLS. 8/30/2016 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	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 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 those 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 (1) a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects located within, and benefiting individuals living in, disadvantaged communities, (2) an additional minimum of 5% to projects that benefit low-income households or to projects located within, and benefiting individuals living in, low-income communities located anywhere in the state, and (3) an additional minimum of 5% either to projects that benefit low-income households that are outside of, but within a 1/2 mile of, disadvantaged communities, or to projects located within the boundaries of, and benefiting individuals living in, low-income communities that are outside of, but within a 1/2 mile of, disadvantaged communities. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/23/2016	
AB 1669 Hernández, Roger D Displaced employees: service contracts: collection and transportation of solid waste.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/30/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	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	Oppose
AB 1776 Obernolte R	SENATE RLS. 8/22/2016 - Read second	Existing law authorizes a court, party, or other person entitled to a transcript to request that it be delivered in computer-readable form, except as specified. Existing law requires that a copy of the original transcript be	

Court transcripts: electronic form.	time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	delivered in computer-readable form upon request if the proceedings were produced utilizing computer-aided transcription equipment, as specified. This bill would authorize the electronic delivery of transcripts to an appellate court unless the court requests the transcript in paper form. Last Amended on 8/19/2016	
AB 1811 Dodd D Fertilizer: organic input material: registration: inspections.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/30/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	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	
AB 1923 Wood D Bioenergy feed-in tariff.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/29/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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, for the purposes of the bioenergy feed-in tariff, revise a generally applicable interconnection requirement for electric generation facilities, as specified. The bill would also require the commission to direct the electrical corporations to authorize a bioenergy electric generation facility with an effective 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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/19/2016	
AB 2153 Garcia, Cristina D The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016.	SENATE RLS. 8/22/2016 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	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. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill, the Lead-Acid Battery	Work with Author

		<p>Recycling Act of 2016, would, as of January 1, 2017, revise these provisions to require a dealer to accept, at the point of transfer, specified types of used lead-acid batteries and would prohibit the dealer from charging any fee to accept these used lead-acid batteries. The bill, on and after April 1, 2017, would require a dealer to collect a refundable deposit, as specified, for each new lead-acid battery of these types 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 or include specified information on the purchaser's receipt for one of these lead-acid batteries 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 8/19/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2223 Gray D</p> <p>Dairy methane reduction.</p>	<p>SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 6/9/2016 - Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.</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>	
<p>AB 2313 Williams D</p> <p>Renewable natural gas: monetary incentive program for biomethane projects: pipeline infrastructure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 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, and requires that these policies and programs facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted two decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd 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 authorize the use of incentive payments subject to this limitation for interconnection costs and costs incurred for gathering lines for transport of biogas to a centralized processing facility for the project. The bill would require the commission to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. Before the exhaustion of the funds available pursuant to the monetary incentive program, and before the expiration of the program, the bill would require the commission to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/19/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 2334 Mullin D</p> <p>Sales and use taxes: exclusion: alternative energy financing.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 8/11/2016 - In committee: Held under submission.</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>	
<p>AB 2396 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: annual reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/24/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/9/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2530 Gordon D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/25/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value, 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</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2812 Gordon D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/23/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 guidance 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 8/15/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 2891 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous waste: funding.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2016 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 not less than \$6,750,000 to the Site Remediation Account in the General Fund for direct site remediation costs, as defined. Existing law defines orphan sites as those with no reasonably identifiable responsible parties. 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 that is sufficient to pay for estimated costs for direct site remediation at both federal Superfund orphan sites and at state orphan sites, and that not less than \$10,750,000 be appropriated in the annual Budget Act each year to the account for direct site remediation costs. 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 8/19/2016</p>	
<p>SB 32 Pavley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 8/26/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 12:30 p.m.</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 ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/19/2016</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 122 Jackson D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 8/30/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1:30 p.m.</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 8/15/2016</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 423 Bates R</p> <p>Surplus household consumer product waste: management.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 8/30/2016 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1:30 p.m.</p>	<p>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 findings and recommendations relating to requirements for the management of surplus household consumer products, waste reduction opportunities for those products, and waste management requirements, as specified. The bill would require the working group to report these findings and recommendations to the Legislature by June 1, 2017. Last Amended on 8/15/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 654 Jackson D</p> <p>Unlawful employment practice: parental leave.</p>	<p>SENATE CONCURRENCE 8/30/2016 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.</p> <p>8/31/2016 #19 SENATE SEN UNFINISHED BUSINESS</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits an employer from refusing to allow a female employee disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition to take a leave for a reasonable time of up to 4 months before returning to work. Existing law also prohibits an employer from refusing to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan for an employee who takes that leave, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from refusing, as specified, to allow an employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer, and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, to take up to 6 weeks of parental leave to bond with a new child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement. The bill would also prohibit an employer from refusing to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan for an employee who takes this leave. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/18/2016</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 778 Allen D</p> <p>Automotive repair: oil changes: notification to customers.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/29/2016 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 28. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</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 define various terms for purposes of these provisions and would recast the definition of "repair of motor vehicles" to delete the listing of various types of excluded minor services and to specify that minor services do not include the changing of propulsive batteries. The bill would similarly recast the definition of "automotive technician" to delete provisions describing the specific work to be performed by an automotive technician. The bill, commencing January 1, 2018, would define additional terms relating to automotive repair and servicing work for purposes of these provisions. This bill would require the director to adopt regulations prior to January 1, 2018, defining "minor services" for these purposes. This bill would provide that the regulations adopted by the director, prior to January 1, 2018, defining "minor services" continue in effect on and after January 1, 2018, as specified. The bill would prohibit a facility from registering as both an automotive repair dealer and an automotive service provider, as specified. The bill would authorize the Department of Consumer Affairs to purchase motor vehicles for the purposes of enforcing these provisions, as specified. 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 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 8/19/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 970 Leyva D</p>	<p>SENATE CONCURRENCE 8/30/2016 - In Senate.</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,</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

<p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recyclable materials.</p>	<p>Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.</p> <p>8/31/2016 #10 SENATE SEN UNFINISHED BUSINESS</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 1085 Roth D</p> <p>Professional engineers: geologists and geophysicists: land surveyors.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT</p> <p>8/25/2016 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</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 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</p>	
<p>SB 1383 Lara D</p> <p>Short-lived climate pollutants: methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.</p> <p>8/29/2016 - Joint Rule 62(a) suspended.</p>	<p>(1) 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. The bill also would establish specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/19/2016</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 1398 Leyva D</p> <p>Public water systems: lead user service lines.</p>	<p>SENATE CONCURRENCE</p> <p>8/30/2016 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.</p> <p>8/31/2016 #17 SENATE SEN UNFINISHED BUSINESS</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 known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system and identify areas that may have lead user 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 user 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 user service lines in use in its distribution system to either determine the existence or absence of lead user service lines in these areas and provide that information to the board or provide a timeline for replacement of the user service lines whose content cannot be determined. This bill would require the board to approve a replacement timeline, as specified. Last Amended on 8/18/2016</p>	