

SWANA 2016 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 45 Mullin D Household hazardous waste.	SENATE DEAD 7/1/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/29/2016)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element containing specified components, and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires the department to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element. This bill would require the department to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of household hazardous waste and would authorize a local jurisdiction that provides for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste that proposes to enact an ordinance governing the collection and diversion of household hazardous waste to adopt one of the model ordinances adopted by the department. The bill would require the department to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and funded to make grants to local jurisdictions for specified purposes relating to household hazardous waste disposal and would specify that if the department does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019. Last Amended on 1/21/2016	Oppose

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 48 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, requires all persons engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products to check the identification of tobacco purchasers, to establish the age of the purchaser, if the purchaser reasonably appears to be under 18 years of age. Under existing law, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 18 years of age, any tobacco, cigarette, cigarette papers, any other instrument or paraphernalia that is designed for the smoking or ingestion of tobacco, or products prepared from tobacco. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/13/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 190 Harper R</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2016 - Died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution.</p>	<p>Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would otherwise, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. That law would also prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10 and would allow those stores to distribute compostable bags at the point of sale only in jurisdictions that meet specified requirements and at a cost of not less than \$0.10. This bill would repeal the above provisions and related provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/11/2015</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 191 Harper R</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities. This bill would repeal the requirement that a store that distributes recycled paper bags make those bags available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/11/2015</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 197 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gases: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/8/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 250, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>(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 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 577 Bonilla D</p> <p>Biomethane: grant program.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 9/11/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the commission to administer various programs to award grants and other financial assistance for energy-related projects. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that produce biomethane, that build or develop collection and purification technology or infrastructure, or that upgrade or expand existing biomethane facilities. The bill would, upon appropriation, authorize moneys in the fund to be used to fund grants awarded pursuant to the program. Last Amended on 7/6/2015</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 590 Dahle R Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	SENATE DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)	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
AB 628 Bloom D Used oil.	SENATE DEAD 7/1/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 7/17/2015)	Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil, and, for those purposes, defines "used oil" to mean oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use or as a consequence of extended storage, or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities. This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.	Watch
AB 640 Dahle R Household hazardous waste.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	Existing law authorizes public agencies to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to those provisions.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 641 Mayes R</p> <p>Environmental quality: housing developments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report 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. The act 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. The act establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to the act. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approval for housing developments, as defined. The procedures would require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those housing developments unless it makes specified findings. Last Amended on 3/26/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 655 Quirk D</p> <p>Rendering: inedible kitchen grease: registration fee: additional fees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/12/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 286, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 720 Cooley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, for any market-based compliance mechanism that the state board might adopt, to allow participating entities to freely sell or transfer greenhouse gas emissions allowances held in a holding account, as defined, or compliance account, as defined, except for allowances that have been expressly retired to meet a compliance obligation, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 772 Baker R</p> <p>Controlled substances: butane.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person or entity that sells any quantity of specified substances to record the date of sale, product description, purchaser's identification, and other specified information. Existing law requires the seller to retain this information for a period of 5 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Existing law requires a person or entity that purchases any quantity of these specified substances to record the date of purchase, product description, and other specified information for a period of 3 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would add butane to the list of specified substances for which these requirements apply. The bill would also prohibit any person from purchasing more than 400 milliliters of butane in a calendar month. Because the bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 997 Allen, Travis R</p> <p>Recycling: plastic material.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer state programs to recycle solid waste, plastic trash bags, plastic packaging containers, waste tires, newsprint, and other specified materials. This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that the goal is for not less than 75% of solid waste generated to be source reduced, recycled, used for power generation in dedicated anaerobic digesters as well as in modern landfills capturing methane gas, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require the department to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic, textile, and fiber products into new plastic feedstock and monomers, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2017, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various types and grades of plastic, textile, and fiber products that are disposed of in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2017, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for locating in-state those businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques as well as those organizations that are now commercially developing the most cost-effective conversion of mixed plastic, textile, and fiber wastes to fuels. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1019 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Metal theft and related recycling crimes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who fraudulently appropriates property that has been entrusted to him or her, is guilty of theft. Existing law also provides that a person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by, or ordinarily belongs to, a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, or city and county without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Justice to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program designed to enhance the capacity of the department to serve as the lead law enforcement agency in the investigation and prosecution of illegal recycling operations, and metal theft and related recycling crimes, and would authorize the department to enter into partnerships, as defined, with local law enforcement agencies, regional task forces, and district attorneys for the purpose of achieving the goals of the program. The bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with any state agency for the purpose of administering the program. The bill would establish the Metal Theft Task Force Fund, to be administered by the Department of Justice, and would continuously appropriate all moneys in that fund to the department for the purposes of the program, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1063 Williams D</p> <p>Solid waste: charges.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was E.Q. on 8/17/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton. Existing law requires the moneys collected from the fee to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account and to be used by the department, upon appropriation, for specified purposes. This bill would raise the fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility to \$4 per ton commencing January 1, 2017. The bill would require a minimum of \$1.50 per ton of the fee collected from each operator, until January 1, 2022, and would authorize some or all of the fee collected thereafter, to be allocated to activities that promote recycling and the highest and best use of materials, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1103 Dodd D Solid waste disposal: self-haulers.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/22/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2016.	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 DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was RLS. on 8/17/2016)	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 1136 Steinorth R Reusable grocery bag and recycled paper bag: fee: exemptions.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum petition, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and would prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities. This inoperative law would require these stores to provide to certain customers a reusable grocery bag or recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1144 Rendon D California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable energy credits.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The existing definition of an electrical corporation excludes from that definition a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology for the generation of electricity for (1) its own use or the use of not more than 2 of its tenants located on the real property on which the electricity is generated, (2) the use of or sale to not more than 2 other corporations or persons solely for use on the real property on which the electricity is generated, or (3) the sale or transmission to an electrical corporation or state or local public agency, if the sale or transmission of the electricity service to a retail customer is provided through the transmission system of the existing local publicly owned electric utility or electrical corporation of that retail customer. This bill would provide that renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if (1) the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity that, if it were a person or corporation, would be excluded from the definition of an electrical corporation by operation of the exclusions for a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology, (2) the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, a first point of interconnection with distribution facilities used to serve end users within a California balancing authority area, or is scheduled from the eligible renewable energy resource into a California balancing authority without substituting electricity from another source, (3) where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility that is owned by a public entity, (4) the generating capability, as specified, of the wastewater treatment facility that earned the renewable energy credit is first put into service on or after January 1, 2016, and (5) the wastewater treatment facility does not participate in the small-scale bioenergy feed-in tariff program. The bill would prohibit a public entity, selling renewable energy that is eligible to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements pursuant to the bill's provisions, from making any marketing or advertising claims regarding the renewable attributes of the electricity that earned the renewable energy credit. The bill would require that the electricity generated that earned the renewable energy credit that is sold by the public entity be added to the total retail sales of the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility purchasing the renewable energy credit for purposes of determining their renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1159 Gordon D</p> <p>Product stewardship: pilot program: household batteries and home-generated sharps waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would establish the Product Stewardship Pilot Program and, until January 1, 2024, would require producers and product stewardship organizations of covered products, defined to mean a consumer product that is used or discarded in this state and is either home-generated sharps waste or household batteries, to develop and implement a product stewardship plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2015</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1239 Gordon D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 8/31/2016)</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, 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1256 Williams D</p> <p>Solid waste: administration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in the California Environmental Protection Agency. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1315 Alejo D</p> <p>Public contracts: water pollution prevention plans: delegation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a local public entity, charter city, or charter county from requiring a bidder on a public works contract to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of architectural or engineering plans and specifications on public works projects, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a public entity, charter city, or charter county from delegating to a contractor the development of a plan, as defined, used to prevent or reduce water pollution or runoff on a public works contract, except as provided. By requiring a public entity, charter city, or charter county to prepare a plan, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also prohibit a public entity, charter city, or charter county from requiring a contractor on a public works contract that includes compliance with a plan to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of a plan developed by that entity. The bill would also declare that this is a matter of statewide concern. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1332 Quirk D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: offsets.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to create an offset protocol for renewable energy projects that are able to ramp up or down during peak energy demands.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1419 Eggman D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: cathode ray tube glass.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/22/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 445, Statutes of 2016.</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 8/19/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1435 Alejo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: toxics: packaging.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)</p>	<p>The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act generally prohibits a manufacturer or supplier from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium in the package or in a packaging component. The act exempted from this prohibition, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material. This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers, as specified, to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California. If the department determines that these metals are present, the bill would require the department to also evaluate whether and under what circumstances those metals can leach from the glass containers into the food or beverage and whether the presence of the metals in the glass containers presents a risk to human health and the environment. The bill would authorize the department to request any information and collect any samples necessary for the evaluations from glass manufacturers or feedstock or raw material suppliers in the state that are subject to the act, and would require the department to provide the results of the evaluations to the Legislature by January 1, 2018. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations, pursuant to existing authority, based on these evaluations. The bill would authorize the department to seek reimbursement from the glass manufacturers and feedstock and raw material suppliers to cover the reasonable costs directly related to collecting glass samples, reviewing and processing those samples, analyzing the samples, disseminating certain information, and implementing any regulations that are developed as a result of the evaluations. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/18/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1447 Alejo D</p> <p>Solid waste: food and beverage packaging.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers, including bottles and containers composed of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), sold in California to be labeled with a code which indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. This bill would require, commencing July 1, 2016, PET plastic packaging manufactured in the state to be manufactured with, and empty PET plastic packaging imported into the state to be filled with food or drink in the state for sale in the state to contain, a minimum of 10% of postfilled PET plastic, as measured by weight. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, every such manufacturer or importer of PET plastic packaging to demonstrate compliance with that requirement by certifying to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information. The bill would provide that a person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction and may be assessed civil penalties. By This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1550 Gomez D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/14/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 365, Statutes of 2016.</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 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</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1555 Gomez D Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was BUDGET on 5/4/2016)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. This bill would appropriate \$800,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the 2016-17 fiscal year to various state agencies in specified amounts for various purposes including, among other things, low carbon transportation and infrastructure, clean energy communities, wetland and watershed restoration, and carbon sequestration. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to reserve \$150,000,000 from the fund to fund future legislative priorities. Last Amended on 3/28/2016	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1669 Hernández, Roger D</p> <p>Displaced employees: service contracts: collection and transportation of solid waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/30/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 874, Statutes of 2016.</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>AB 1776 Obernolte R</p> <p>Court transcripts: electronic form.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was RLS. on 8/22/2016)</p>	<p>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 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</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1811 Dodd D</p> <p>Fertilizer: organic input material: registration: inspections.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/22/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 448, Statutes of 2016.</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>AB 1817 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Solid waste: garbage and refuse disposal districts: board of directors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 6/10/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 21, Statutes of 2016</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the formation of garbage and refuse disposal districts under certain conditions, and requires that a board of directors of not less than 3 members be appointed for each district. Existing law authorizes members of the board of directors to receive not more than \$50 per diem for each day of actual attendance at the meetings of the board, up to \$100 in a calendar month. This bill would authorize a district board to provide, by ordinance or resolution, compensation to a member of the board in an amount not to exceed \$100 per day for each day of attendance at a meeting of the board or for each day of service rendered as director by request of the board, and would authorize a member of a district board to receive that compensation for no more than 6 days in a calendar month. Last Amended on 4/11/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1923 Wood D</p> <p>Bioenergy feed-in tariff.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/26/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 663, Statutes of 2016.</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, 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 requirements. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/19/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2039 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was A. E.S. & T.M. on 4/6/2016)</p>	<p>The stated purpose of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. That act requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the department a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices, known as home-generated sharps. This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by July 1, 2018, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet specified minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/5/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2059 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/3/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to maintain written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which is to be retained by the dealer or recycler, as part of the written record of purchases, for a specified period of time. Existing law exempts from the payment by cash or check requirement those sellers of junk or recycling materials who conduct 5 or more separate transactions per month with the junk dealer or recycler, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, exempt from the payment by cash or check requirement those sellers of junk or recycling materials who carry a surety bond of at least \$100,000, covering the business entity at large, including all locations, which exclusively covers the cost of loss to the verifiable owner of stolen scrap metal purchased by the junk dealer or recycler and the cost to local law enforcement of investigating the theft. The bill would define the recoverable cost of loss to the verifiable owner of the scrap metal to be specified damages. The bill would also require the California Research Bureau to provide a report to the Legislature on or before June 1, 2019, on the impact of these provisions on efforts to reduce and eliminate metal theft. Last Amended on 5/3/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2111 Dahle R Household hazardous waste.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/6/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2016)	Existing law authorizes public agencies to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to those provisions.	
AB 2153 Garcia, Cristina D The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/26/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 666, Statutes of 2016.	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 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 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 8/31/2016	Work with Author

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2206 Williams D Renewable gas.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 7/1/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was RLS. on 6/28/2016)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. Existing law requires the state board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state. This bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Public Utilities Commission and State Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission, to consider and, as appropriate, adopt a policy or programs to increase the production and use of renewable gas, as specified, generated by either an eligible renewable energy resource that meets the requirements of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program or direct solar energy, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2223 Gray D Dairy methane reduction.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was BUDGET & F.R. on 6/9/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture under the administration of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. This bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Food and Agriculture to provide loans for the implementation of dairy digesters and other dairy methane reduction projects and management practices. Last Amended on 5/27/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2313 Williams D</p> <p>Renewable natural gas: monetary incentive program for biomethane projects: pipeline infrastructure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/24/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 571, Statutes of 2016.</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2334 Mullin D</p> <p>Sales and use taxes: exclusion: alternative energy financing.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. on 8/11/2016)</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 McCarthy D</p> <p>Solid waste: annual reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/22/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 466, Statutes of 2016.</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>	Support
<p>AB 2409 Wagner R</p> <p>Water quality standards: trash: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was A. E.S. & T.M. on 4/12/2016)</p>	<p>Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with regulatory authority over water quality. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, each state is required to identify those waters for which prescribed effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards and to establish, with regard to those waters, total maximum daily loads, subject to the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, for certain pollutants at a level necessary to implement those water quality standards. This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the state board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2530 Gordon D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/30/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 861, Statutes of 2016.</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 2576 Gray D</p> <p>Recycling: glass container manufacturers: market development payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund as a special fund in the State Treasury, and requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the fund and available upon appropriation for purposes relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would provide that up to \$20,000,000 shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an amount of \$50 per ton of state-generated cullet, as defined, utilized for manufacturing in the state to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions not otherwise required by statute or regulation. Last Amended on 4/11/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2579 Low D</p> <p>Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: waste characterization study: food service packaging.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 7/1/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/21/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and authorizes the department to hold hearings and conduct investigations in any part of the state necessary to carry out its powers and duties. This bill would require the department, in the next regularly scheduled waste characterization study conducted by the department, to include specified information relating to food service packaging waste management. Last Amended on 6/20/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2585 Williams D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/18/2016)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, no later than July 1, 2018, to review any regulation adopted as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to consider the intended purpose and consistency of requirements aimed to prevent resource shuffling, as defined, among all fuels subject to that regulation. Last Amended on 3/15/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2630 Salas D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: electrical transmission planning.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/11/2016)</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. The Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative is a statewide initiative to help identify transmission projects to accommodate the state's renewable energy goals. This bill would require the Independent System Operator, when undertaking transmission planning activities, to take into account a specified report relating to solar photovoltaic system development in the San Joaquin Valley and specified principles of transmission corridor planning developed by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). The bill would require the Energy Commission, the PUC, and the Independent System Operator, when undertaking activities as part of the Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative, to take into account the above-specified report and principles. Last Amended on 8/2/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2653 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. on 8/11/2016)</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 8/2/2016</p>	
<p>AB 2700 Brown D</p> <p>Electrical corporation: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: procurement plans.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 7/1/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 6/9/2016)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, defined as including an electrical corporation, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, at specified percentages of the total kilowatthours sold to their retail end-use customers during specified compliance periods. The program requires the commission to direct each electrical corporation to annually prepare a renewable energy procurement plan to satisfy its procurement requirements pursuant to the program. As part of the renewable energy procurement plan process, the commission is required to adopt rules establishing a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources to comply with the program's procurement obligations and requires that the criteria take specified matters into account, including workforce recruitment, training, and retention efforts, as specified. This bill would require that the criteria take into account jobs retained associated with contracting for existing eligible renewable energy resources. Last Amended on 5/11/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2725 Chiu D</p> <p>Food manufacturers: food facilities: labels.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was A. HEALTH on 4/6/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of food manufacturers and retail food facilities and the preparation and sale of foods. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the code. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would, among other things, require the department to identify a list of ready-to-eat foods that have a high level of risk associated with consumption after a specified date and to post that list on its Internet Web site. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer or retail food facility that chooses to include a quality date, as defined, on foods for sale that are not identified on the department's list to display that date using the phrase "best if used by" in 8-point type size or larger type, as specified. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer that elects to include an elevated risk date on products that require time/temperature control for safety (TCS) to label the package or container of that food identifying the elevated-risk date, as defined, using the phrase "expires on" or another term specified by the department. The bill would specify that it does not create a legal liability for a retail food provider to ensure that the manufacturer has properly labeled the product . The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/5/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2794 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting: fees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law provides a person who applies for, or requests, specified hazardous waste permits, variances, or waste classification determinations with the option of paying a specified flat fee amount or entering into a reimbursement agreement to reimburse the Department of Toxic Substances Control for costs incurred in processing the application or response to the request. Those fee amounts are deposited in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and are available to the department upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would increase those specified flat fee amounts. Last Amended on 4/5/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2812 Gordon D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/23/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 530, Statutes of 2016.</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 CHAPTERED 9/27/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 704, Statutes of 2016.</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 Site Remediation 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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 32 Pavley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/8/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 249, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>(1)&nbsp;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 47 Hill D</p> <p>Environmental health: artificial turf.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was ED. on 1/13/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law regulates certain behavior related to recreational activities and public safety, including, among other things, playgrounds and wooden playground equipment. The bill would, until January 1, 2020, require a public or private school or local government, before installing, contracting for the installation of, or soliciting bids for a new artificial turf field containing crumb rubber infill, as defined, within the boundaries of a public or private school, or public recreational park to do certain things, including gathering information from companies that offer artificial turf products that do not use crumb rubber infill. Last Amended on 1/4/2016</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 122 Jackson D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/22/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 476, Statutes of 2016.</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 127 Vidak R Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2016 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a program to provide low-interest loans and grants to local agencies for low-interest loans and grants to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would create the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Fund and provide that the moneys in this fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the board for expenditure for the program. This bill would transfer to the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Fund \$10,000,000 from the General Fund. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/4/2016	Watch
SB 154 Huff R California Environmental Quality Act.	SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, as defined, on a project 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. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the definition of "environmental impact report."	Watch
SB 166 Gaines R California Environmental Quality Act.	SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)	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. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch
SB 167 Gaines R Fires: interference: unmanned aircraft.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2016 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	This bill would make it unlawful to knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly operate an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, as defined, in a manner that prevents or delays the extinguishment of a fire, or in any way interferes with the efforts of firefighters to control, contain, or extinguish a fire. The bill would make a violation of this prohibition punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed 6 months, by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2015	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 180 Jackson D</p> <p>Electricity: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing board. Existing law prohibits any load-serving entity and any local publicly owned electric utility from entering into a long-term financial commitment for baseload generation unless that baseload generation complies with a greenhouse gases emission performance standard. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, by February 1, 2007, through a rulemaking proceeding and in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all baseload generation of load-serving entities. Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 30, 2007, at a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all baseload generation of local publicly owned electric utilities. This bill would, on July 1, 2017, replace the greenhouse gases emission performance standards for baseload generation with greenhouse gases emission performance standards for nonpeaking generation and peaking generation. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, by June 30, 2017, through a rulemaking proceeding and in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all nonpeaking generation of load-serving entities, and a separate standard for peaking generation. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 30, 2017, at a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all nonpeaking generation of local publicly owned electric utilities, and a separate standard for peaking generation. The bill would require that, taking into consideration siting factors such as altitude, regional climate, and operating capacity, the greenhouse gases emission performance standard for nonpeaking generation and peaking generation be established at the lowest level that the respective commissions determine to be technologically feasible without putting reliability of the electrical grid and of electric service at risk and without hampering further deployment of renewable generation resources or reductions of greenhouse gases emissions. The bill would require that the commissions update their respective greenhouse gases emission performance standards every 5 years based on new technology. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 207 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 7/1/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 7/17/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a state agency expending moneys from the fund to create a record, prior to the expenditure, that includes, among other things, a description of the expenditure proposed to be made and a description of how the proposed expenditure will contribute to achieving and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as specified. This bill would require that record to be posted on the Internet Web sites of the state agency and the State Air Resources Board prior to the state agency expending those moneys. Last Amended on 3/24/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 360 Cannella R</p> <p>Biomethane.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</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 policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. Existing law requires the commission to adopt pipeline access rules that ensure that each gas corporation provides nondiscriminatory open access to its gas pipeline system to any party for the purposes of physically interconnecting with the gas pipeline system and effectuating the delivery of gas. This bill would authorize the commission to consider providing the option to all gas corporations to engage in competitive bidding and direct investment in ratepayer financed biomethane collection equipment and would require that any ratepayer financed processes authorized by the commission take into account the value of the collected biomethane delivered to ratepayers and seek to return equivalent value to ratepayers over the life of any authorized project.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 400 Lara D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 8/28/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law makes a specified continuous appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority from the fund. This bill would require the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25% of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to projects that either reduce or offset greenhouse gas emissions directly associated with the construction of the high-speed rail project and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality. The bill would require priority to be given within this expenditure category to measures and projects that are located in communities in areas designated as extreme nonattainment. The bill would expand the purposes of a continuous appropriation, thereby making an appropriation. Last Amended on 6/1/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 423 Bates R</p> <p>Surplus household consumer product waste: management.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/28/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 771, Statutes of 2016.</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 506 Fuller R</p> <p>Economic development: military and aerospace.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, which is administered by a director appointed by the Governor. The office serves the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing law, the Military Base Reuse Authority Act, authorizes the creation of a military base reuse authority to plan, finance, and manage the transition of a military base from military to civilian use, as specified. This bill would establish the Military and Aerospace Program in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, and set forth the program's duties and authority with respect to state and local defense retention, conversion, and base reuse activities, including developing and recommending to the Governor and the Legislature a strategic plan for state and local defense retention and conversion efforts. The bill would authorize the office to establish a Military Advisory Council with a specified membership to provide input, information, technical advice, or other comments to the program on military related matters. This bill also would authorize the office to apply for grants and seek private funds for the operations of the office. The bill would establish the Military and Aerospace Account in the Special Deposit Fund in the State Treasury and require that any private funds the office accepts be deposited into that account. The bill would authorize the office to expend moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes of the office. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/14/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 509 Hueso D</p> <p>Plastic products: labeling.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions. This bill would authorize the labeling of commercial agricultural mulch film, as defined, sold in the state as "soil biodegradable" if it meets a specified standard for biodegradability of plastics adopted by ASTM International and that standard is also adopted by the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill also would make nonsubstantive changes relating to the definition of ASTM International.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 544 Lara D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/15/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 608 Liu D Homelessness.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was T. & H. on 12/9/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provides that all persons within the state are free and equal, regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, or sexual orientation, and are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever. This bill would enact the Right to Rest Act, which would afford persons experiencing homelessness the right to use public space without discrimination based on their housing status. Because the bill would require local agencies to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would describe basic human and civil rights that may be exercised without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions or harassment, including the right to use and to move freely in public spaces, the right to rest in public spaces and to protect oneself from the elements, the right to eat in any public space in which having food is not prohibited, the right to perform religions observances in public spaces, and the right to occupy a motor vehicle or a recreational vehicle legally parked or parked with the permission of the property owner, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 654 Jackson D Unlawful employment practice: parental leave.</p>	<p>SENATE VETOED 9/30/2016 - Vetoed by the Governor</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 687 Allen D</p> <p>Renewable gas standard.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. The state board is required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to adopt market-based compliance mechanisms, as defined, meeting specified requirements. Existing law requires the state board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state. This bill would require the state board, on or before June 30, 2017, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, to adopt a carbon-based renewable gas standard, as defined and specified, that requires all gas sellers, as defined, to provide specified percentages of renewable gas meeting certain deliverability requirements, to retail end-use customers for use in California, that increases over specified compliance periods. The bill would authorize the state board to waive enforcement of the renewable gas standard upon certain showings being made by a gas seller. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2017, to issue an analysis of the lifecycle emissions of greenhouse gases and reductions for different biogas types and end uses. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 732 Pan D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</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. Existing law imposes specified reporting requirements on certain parties, including manufacturers and processors in connection with the act. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2017, require every manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to demonstrate to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that each type of plastic beverage container sold in this state contains, on average, not less than 10 percent postfilled material. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/6/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 742 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/29/2015)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires each state agency to develop and adopt, in consultation with the department, an integrated waste management plan. Existing law requires each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2004, to divert at least 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2018, to divert at least 60% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision. Last Amended on 4/6/2015</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 751 De León D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: research programs.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2015)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish the Hazardous Waste Resource and Research Coordination Program, which requires the department, among other things, to assemble and annually update a bibliographic cross-referenced database containing certain information on known hazardous waste research programs, including the specific problems that the research is designed to address. This bill would require the department to make this information on research programs available in at least 3 languages, including English, Spanish, and Chinese.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 778 Allen D</p> <p>Automotive repair: oil changes: notification to customers.</p>	<p>SENATE VETOED 9/30/2016 - Vetoed by the Governor</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. The bill would require the director to adopt regulations prior to January 1, 2018, defining "minor services" for these purposes. The 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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 970 Leyva D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recyclable materials.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/14/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 365, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the department, in awarding a grant for organics composting or anaerobic digestion under the program, to consider, among other things, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that may result from the project and the amount of organic material that may be diverted from landfills as a result of the project. This bill 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>Support In Concept</p>
<p>SB 1043 Allen D</p> <p>Biogas and biomethane.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2016)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. Existing law requires the state board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state. This bill would require the state board to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of biogas, as defined, and, in so doing, would require the state board, among other things, to ensure the production and use of biogas provides direct environmental benefits and identify barriers to the rapid development and use of biogas and potential sources of funding. The bill would require the state board to develop and adopt a life-cycle accounting method for greenhouse gases and emissions of short-lived climate pollutants associated with biogas produced from forest biomass, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/25/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1085 Roth D</p> <p>Professional engineers: geologists and geophysicists: land surveyors.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/25/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 629, Statutes of 2016.</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 1153 Cannella R</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: scoping plan: biomethane.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2016)</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 requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, as a part of the update to the scoping plan and in consultation with other state entities, to provide a comprehensive overview of state efforts to encourage the development of in-state biomethane and renewable natural gas. Last Amended on 4/25/2016</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1170 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Public contracts: water pollution prevention plans: delegation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/12/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. on 8/11/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a local public entity, charter city, or charter county from requiring a bidder on a public works contract to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of architectural or engineering plans and specifications on public works projects, except as specified. This bill, except as specified, would prohibit a public entity, charter city, or charter county from delegating to a contractor the development of a plan, as defined, used to prevent or reduce water pollution or runoff on a public works contract. The bill would also prohibit a public entity, charter city, or charter county from requiring a contractor on a public works contract that includes compliance with a plan to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of a plan developed by that entity. The bill would provide that these prohibitions do not apply to contracts that use specified procurement methods if the contractor or construction manager at risk is required by the bid or procurement documents to retain a plan developer for the project owners. The bill would also declare that this is a matter of statewide concern. The bill would state that its provisions are declaratory of existing law, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/1/2016</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 1213 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Renewable energy: biosolids: matching grants.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to administer various grant programs, including a program to provide incentives for liquid fuels fermented from biomass and biomass-derived resources. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement the Biosolids to Clean Energy Grant Program to provide 50% matching funds to local wastewater agencies for biosolids to clean energy capital projects. Beginning with the 2016 -17 fiscal year, the bill would continuously appropriate \$20,000,000 annually from the fund to the commission for purposes of the program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/4/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1229 Jackson D</p> <p>Home-generated pharmaceutical waste: secure drug take-back bins.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 8/29/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2016.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. The act generally prohibits a person from transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act. A violation of that provision is a crime. This bill would provide that a collector, as defined, is not liable for civil damages, or subject to criminal prosecution, for 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</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1260 Allen D</p> <p>Stormwater: municipalities: online resource center.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 8/19/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 153, Statutes of 2016</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards issue municipal separate storm sewer system national pollutant discharge elimination system permits in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. Existing law required the state board, no later than July 1, 2009, to develop a comprehensive guidance document for evaluating and measuring the effectiveness of municipal stormwater management programs and permits, as prescribed. This bill would require the state board to establish an online resource center that addresses measures available for municipalities to comply with municipal stormwater permit requirements and would authorize the inclusion of certain information. Last Amended on 4/11/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1294 Pavley D</p> <p>The Community Climate and Drought Resilience Program of 2016.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2016)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) to implement a program in urban forestry to encourage better tree management and planting in urban areas to increase integrated, multibenefit projects by assisting urban areas with innovative solutions to problems, including greenhouse gas emissions, public health impacts of poor air and water quality, urban heat island effect, stormwater management, water shortages, lack of green space, lack of urban parks that are accessible to pedestrians, vandalism, and insufficient tree maintenance. This bill would enact the Community Climate and Drought Resilience Program of 2016 and would require CalFire to review the urban forestry program and, if necessary, revise the program to provide funding priority to multibenefit carbon sequestration projects and to establish local or regional targets for urban tree canopy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/27/2016</p>	
<p>SB 1383 Lara D</p> <p>Short-lived climate pollutants: methane emissions: dairy and livestock: organic waste: landfills.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/19/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 395, Statutes of 2016</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. 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 8/31/2016</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1398 Leyva D</p> <p>Public water systems: lead user service lines.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/27/2016 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 731, Statutes of 2016.</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>	
<p>SB 1402 Pavley D</p> <p>Low-carbon fuels.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/27/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2016)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law authorizes moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state through specified investments if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would create the California Low-Carbon Fuels Incentive Program to be administered by the state board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and would authorize moneys in the fund appropriated to the program to be used to provide incentives for the in-state production of low-carbon transportation fuels from new and existing facilities using sustainable feedstock, with priority to be given to projects benefitting disadvantaged communities. Last Amended on 3/28/2016</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1459 Morrell R</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: enforcement.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/6/2016 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Joint Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/10/2016)</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred. Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law also prohibits any person, with intent to defraud, from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption, or bringing those containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	