

SWANA 2017 Legislation as of Tuesday, April 4, 2017

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 5 Gonzalez Fletcher D</p> <p>Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. & E. 1/19/2017 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.</p> <p>4/19/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LABO R AND EMPLOYMENT, THUR MOND, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 151 Burke D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: scoping plan: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/6/2017 - Re- referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board to report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature to receive input, guidance, and assistance before adopting guidelines and regulations implementing the scoping plan and a regulation ensuring statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/2/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 178 Eggman D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/21/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state is required to have a minimum refund value. A distributor is required to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department for, among other things, the payment of refund values. The act defines the term "beverage" for purposes of the act to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, as specified. The act excludes from the definition of "beverage," among other products, any product sold in a container that is not an aluminum beverage container, a glass container, a plastic beverage container, or a bimetal container.This bill would eliminate reference to the material from which a beverage container is made in defining the term "beverage." The bill would specify that any portion of a redemption payment paid to the department for deposit into the fund that exceeds the amount that would otherwise have been deposited absent this change to existing law shall not be continuously appropriated and instead shall be subject to appropriation by the Legislature.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/21/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 245 Gomez D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/8/2017 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (March 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the department to impose certain conditions on each hazardous waste facilities permit and authorizes the department to impose other conditions on a hazardous waste facilities permit, as specified. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would require the department, within 90 days of receiving a renewal application for a hazardous waste facilities permit, to hold a public meeting for specified purposes relating to the renewal in or near the community in which the hazardous waste facility is located. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 246 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: fence-line monitoring systems.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/13/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/5/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the department to impose certain conditions on each hazardous waste facilities permit and authorizes the department to impose other conditions on a hazardous waste facilities permit, as specified. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would, as a condition for a new hazardous waste facilities permit or a renewal of a hazardous waste facilities permit, require an applicant to install and maintain a fence-line monitoring system to measure and record emissions along the border of the facility. The bill would provide that this requirement applies only for a permit to operate a hazardous waste facility that treats or disposes of hazardous waste. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/9/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 247 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Public health: childhood lead poisoning: Lead Advisory Taskforce.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/28/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/5/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APP ROPRIATIONS, GONZ ALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, known as the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991, the State Department of Public Health is required to establish procedures for environmental abatement and followup, and undertake other specified measures, designed to reduce the incidence of excessive childhood lead exposure in California. The bill would require, by April 1, 2018, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to convene a Lead Advisory Taskforce, with a prescribed membership, to review and advise, as provided, regarding policies and procedures to reduce childhood lead poisoning in the state. The bill would require the taskforce to publish on the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Internet Web site a recommended regulatory agenda on or before April 1, 2020, that would identify sources of lead and ensure that regulatory standards are protective of health in the state, as specified, and to update the regulatory agenda on or before April 1, 2022. These provisions would become inoperative on April 1, 2022. Last Amended on 3/28/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 248 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/8/2017 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (March 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires, and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law provides that when a complete Part A renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before July 1, 2020, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a complete Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after July 1, 2020, the owner or operator to submit a complete Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that when a complete Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted at least 6 months or at least 2 years, as applicable, before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would also require the department, no later than 90 days after receiving a completed application for a hazardous waste facilities permit, to post on its Internet Web site a timeline with the estimated dates of key milestones in the application review process, to note on its Internet Web site that these dates are estimates, and to update the dates as needed.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p>AB 249 Gomez D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: civil penalties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/8/2017 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/5/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Control Law regulates the use and disposal of hazardous materials. Existing law permits the Department of Toxic Substances Control or an agency authorized to implement and enforce certain laws relating to hazardous materials, known as a unified program agency, to enforce the Hazardous Waste Control Law. Existing law authorizes the department or a unified program agency to issue an order that requires a violation to be corrected and imposes an administrative penalty when there is a violation of the hazardous waste control laws, laws regulating hazardous substances, or any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement issued or adopted pursuant to those laws. Under existing law, a person who does not comply with the order is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each day of noncompliance. In lieu of an administrative penalty, existing law makes any person who intentionally or negligently makes a false statement or representation for purposes of compliance with the hazardous waste control laws, violates a provision of the hazardous waste control laws, disposes or causes the disposal of a hazardous waste at an unauthorized site, or treats or stores a hazardous waste at an unauthorized site liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000, as specified. This bill would increase these administrative and civil penalties to \$37,500 and would make nonsubstantive changes in these provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 311 Mathis R</p> <p>Methane: dairy and livestock.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/7/2017 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state 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. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations consistent with the strategy, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 319 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/21/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p>AB 332 Bocanegra D</p> <p>Vehicles: local regulations: street closures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 3/13/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p> <p>4/5/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUI AR-CURRY, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb serious and continual criminal activity along that highway, subject to certain requirements, including the condition that the highway recommended for closure not be designated as a through highway or arterial street. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency to additionally temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb a serious nuisance, including illegal dumping. The bill would also allow a temporary closure of a highway that has been designated as a through highway or arterial street if the closure can be accomplished without a significant impact on the flow of traffic. Last Amended on 3/9/2017</p>	
<p>AB 378 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/21/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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. The act requires the state board 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 ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would additionally require the state board to consider and account for the social costs of the emissions and greenhouse gases when adopting those rules and regulations. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt or subsequently revise new regulations that establish a market-based compliance mechanism, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to complement direct emissions reduction measures in ensuring that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Watch
<p>AB 388 Mullin D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: wetland restoration projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/27/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/5/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state and satisfying other purposes. Existing law authorizes specified investments, including land and natural resource conservation and management, if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would authorize the use of the moneys in the fund for the reuse of dredged material for wetland restoration projects, as specified, if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. Last Amended on 3/23/2017</p>	

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<p>AB 398 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Air pollution.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2017 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board, air quality management districts, and air pollution control districts to address the emissions of air pollution. Existing law designates the air districts with the primary responsibility for control of air pollution from sources other than mobile sources. Existing law designated the state board with the primary responsibility for control of air pollution from mobile sources.This bill would require the state board to hold annually one or more hearings in conjunction, singularly or in combination, with one or more specified air districts. By requiring the state board and the air districts to jointly hold hearings, this bill would impose additional duties on the air districts, thereby would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board and districts to coordinate efforts to share data on the emissions of air pollution, including the emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would require the state board to appoint a dedicated ombudsman to respond to requests for data and analyses that are not readily available to the public and would require those requests to be processed in a timely manner.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/28/2017</p>	
<p>AB 419 Salas D</p> <p>Zero net energy residential buildings: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/30/2017 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATU RAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in existing residential and nonresidential building stock.This bill would require the commission, no later than July 1, 2019, to report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the commission's zero net energy residential buildings programs, as specified. Last Amended on 3/13/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 421 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: liability: responsible parties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/14/2017 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/4/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions. Existing law provides that a cost incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control or regional board in carrying out or overseeing a response or a corrective action under the act or under the hazardous waste control laws is recoverable pursuant to state or federal law by the Attorney General, upon the request of the department or regional board, from the liable person or persons. The act defines "responsible party" and "liable person" for its purposes to mean those persons described in a specified provision of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, which includes persons who are, in specified ways, responsible for the disposal of hazardous substances. This bill would require that, for purposes of that definition, for a cause of action that accrued on or after January 1, 1982, "disposal," as it is used in that federal provision, includes emissions into the air.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 444 Ting D</p> <p>Medical waste: home-generated sharps waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/27/2017 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/25/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>The Medical Waste Management Act, among other things, authorizes a local agency to approve, as part of a medical waste management program, a location as a point of consolidation for the collection of home-generated sharps waste, which, after collection, is transported and treated as medical waste. The act requires sharps containers at a home-generated sharps consolidation point that are ready for disposal to not be held more than 7 days, except as provided. This bill would extend the time period that sharps containers at a home-generated sharps consolidation point may be held from 7 to 14 days.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 500 Gomez D Employee codes of conduct.	ASSEMBLY ED. 2/27/2017 - Referred to Com. on ED.	Existing law requires local educational agencies to provide certain documents to parents and post certain documents on an Internet Web site. This bill would require a local educational agency, as specified, or a person, firm, association, partnership, or corporation offering or conducting private school instruction at the elementary or high school level, as specified, that maintains an employee code of conduct with pupils to, commencing July 1, 2018, provide a written copy of the code of conduct to the parent or guardian of each enrolled pupil at the beginning of each school year and, commencing January 1, 2018, to post the code of conduct, or provide a link to it, on each of its schools' Internet Web sites, or, if a school of a local educational agency does not have its own Internet Web site, on the local educational agency's Internet Web site, in a publicly accessible manner. The bill would also provide that a local educational agency may satisfy the individual parent notification requirement by including a copy of the code of conduct with other specified notifications that are required at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of the regular school term.	
AB 509 Frazier D Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/28/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair	(1)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 3/27/2017	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 514 Salas D</p> <p>Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/3/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term “pharmaceutical” is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally except from the definition of “pharmaceutical” herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and other products, and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products. Last Amended on 3/30/2017</p>	
<p>AB 655 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/27/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission 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 of these resources 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. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste is not an eligible renewable energy resource, except as regards generation before January 1, 2017, from a facility located in Stanislaus County prior to September 26, 1996. This bill would provide that a facility engaged in the transformation of municipal solid waste is an eligible renewable energy resource, and can earn renewable energy credits, if it operates, on an annual basis, at not less than 20% below the permitted emissions of air contaminants, or toxic air contaminants concentration limits, for the facility and the operator of the facility has reported its emissions to the applicable air pollution control district or air quality management district for a period of not less than 5 years, as specified. Last Amended on 3/23/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 881 Gallagher R</p> <p>Property taxation: new construction exclusion: methane digester.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 3/28/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.</p>	<p>The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, “full cash value” is defined as the assessor’s valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under “full cash value” or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would exclude from classification as “newly constructed” and “new construction” the construction or addition, on or after January 1, 2018, of a methane digester or methane digester electric generating system, as provided. By imposing new duties upon county assessors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Existing law requires the state to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding those provisions, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy. Last Amended on 3/27/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 906 Bloom D</p> <p>Beverage containers: polyethylene terephthalate.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2017 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended. To APPR..</p>	<p>Existing law requires that all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in California be labeled with a code indicating the resin used to produce those bottles or containers. Existing law, among other things, specifies that the number 1 is to be used for bottles or containers that are made of polyethylene terephthalate. Under existing law, it is a crime to manufacture rigid plastic bottles or rigid plastic containers for use in California that are not properly labeled. This bill would define polyethylene terephthalate for the purposes of the labeling requirement as a plastic having certain characteristics, including, among other things, a melting peak temperature, as determined by a specified procedure, within a specified temperature range. Because the mislabeling of a bottle or container made of polyethylene terephthalates that does not meet those physical characteristics would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/21/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 920 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & E. 3/28/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.</p>	<p>The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission 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 of those products 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 program, consistent with the goals of procuring the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources that meet project viability principles, requires that all retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a balanced portfolio of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as specified, referred to as the portfolio content requirements. This bill would require, for the compliance period ending December 31, 2024, and for each compliance period thereafter, that not less than 20% of the electricity products procured by a retail seller through renewable energy resource contracts executed on or after June 1, 2010, are for renewable baseload generation, as defined, and meet a specified product content requirement. Last Amended on 3/27/2017</p>	
<p>AB 954 Chiu D</p> <p>Food labeling: guidelines: quality and safety dates.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/28/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that all food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be the food labeling regulations of this state, and authorizes the State Department of Public Health to adopt additional food labeling regulations. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before July 1, 2018, to publish guidelines that promote the voluntary implementation of uniform standards for the use of quality date and safety date labels on food products, including guidelines that encourage food manufacturers to adopt certain quality and safety date terms. Last Amended on 3/27/2017</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>
<p>AB 971 Choi R</p> <p>Vehicles: driving offenses: falling items.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 3/28/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a traffic officer with reason to believe that a vehicle is not safely loaded, to require the driver to stop and submit to an inspection. Existing law authorizes a traffic officer who determines that the vehicle is not safely loaded, to require the driver to stop and reload or remove a portion of the load as necessary to make the vehicle load safe. This bill would require a driver transporting an item in a vehicle or truck bed to ensure that the item is reasonably secured before driving the vehicle. The bill would also require a driver transporting heavy debris, metal, glass, or any other item that falls from a vehicle or truck bed while being transported to report the loss of the item and the route the vehicle traveled during the time the item fell to the Department of the California Highway Patrol as soon as he or she discovers the item is missing. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$200 for a first offense, \$400 for a 2nd offense occurring within one year of a prior offense, or \$800 for a 3rd or subsequent offense occurring within one year of 2 or more prior offenses. 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 3/28/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1036 McCarty D Organic waste: composting.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2017 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass.To APPR..	Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, to, among other things, assess the state’s progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in certain state laws and documents.This bill would require those entities to assess the state’s progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in an additional state law, as provided, and would make other changes in these provisions.	Watch
AB 1055 Waldron R Solid waste: plastic products.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/21/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended. (Amended 3/21/2017)	Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product, as defined, to maintain certain information and documentation in support of that claim. Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier to furnish this information to any member of the public upon request or to provide the information and documentation by furnishing a link to a document on its Internet Web site. Existing law repeals these requirements relating to information supporting claims of recycled content for plastic food container products on January 1, 2018. This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2028. Last Amended on 3/21/2017	
AB 1120 Cooper D Controlled substances: butane.	ASSEMBLY PUB. S. 3/28/2017 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. 4/4/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair	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 600 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.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1132 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Nonvehicular air pollution: order of abatement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/3/2017 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the emission of air pollutants by stationary sources and authorizes the regional air quality management districts and air pollution control districts (air districts) to enforce those requirements. Existing law authorizes the governing boards and the hearing boards of air districts to issue an order for abatement, after notice and a hearing, whenever they find a violation of those requirements. This bill would authorize the air pollution control officer, if he or she determines that a person has violated those requirements and the violation presents an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare, or the environment, to issue an order for abatement pending a hearing before the hearing board of the air district. The bill would require the air pollution control officer to notify the alleged violator of the order and would establish a procedure for a postorder hearing.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1147 Salas D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/6/2017 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.</p> <p>4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing specified materials that have been segregated from solid waste materials and placed at a designated recycling collection location for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling or at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity. Existing law provides that a violation of the segregated recycling laws may be charged as either a misdemeanor or an infraction, as specified. Existing law authorizes a court, in a civil action by a recycling agent against a person alleged to have violated these laws, to either allow treble damages or award a civil penalty, as specified, against the unauthorized person removing the recyclable material, and to allow treble damages or award a higher civil penalty, as specified, against a person for a second violation and subsequent violations. This bill would subject an unauthorized person to these same penalties and damages for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, except in compliance with applicable law, as specified. Because a violation of this provision may be charged as a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would expand civil enforcement to knowing participation in violations of these laws, and would require a court, if a plaintiff prevails in a civil action brought pursuant to these and related provisions, to award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and costs incurred in the course of the litigation, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1158 Chu D Carpet recycling.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2017 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..	Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would create an advisory committee in the department to make recommendations to manufacturers and carpet stewardship organizations on carpet stewardship plans. The bill would require a carpet stewardship plan to include a process by which the manufacturer or carpet stewardship organization receives and subsequently responds, in writing, to plan recommendations from the advisory committee. The bill would require the manufacturer or carpet stewardship organization to submit to the director, in writing, its reasons for rejecting any specific recommendations made by the advisory committee. The bill would prohibit requiring a manufacturer or carpet stewardship organization to pay any costs associated with the creation or operations of the advisory committee.	Watch
AB 1179 Kalra D Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/9/2017 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/25/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIR ONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and a local health officer or local public officer designated by the Director of Toxic Substances Control, to enforce the standards in the hazardous waste control law and the regulations adopted by the department to implement that law, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a representative of the department or the local officer or agency authorized to enforce the hazardous waste control law to, among other things, enter and inspect a factory, plant, construction site, disposal site, transfer facility, or an establishment or any other place or environment where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources. This bill would require the department to inspect a permitted hazardous waste land disposal facility no less than once per month, inspect a permitted and operating hazardous waste facility no less than 4 times per calendar year, and inspect a permitted hazardous waste facility no less than 2 times per calendar year.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1180 Holden D</p> <p>California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/30/2017 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 1 1/2% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers, share to 3%. This bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would deposit the additional moneys in the Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund, which would be established by the bill, and would make the moneys available to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Financial Assistance. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund for competitive grants for projects and programs for municipal storm sewer system permit compliance requirements that would prevent or remediate zinc pollutants caused by tires in the state and for an annual audit of the fund. Money in the fund would be available upon appropriation for the administrative expenses of the fund, not to exceed 3% of the overall revenue annually deposited in the fund, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1219 Eggman D</p> <p>Food donations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2017 - Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law specifies that a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank is not liable for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food, unless the injury resulted from negligence or a willful act in the preparation or handling of the donated food. This bill, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, would expand these provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food, as defined. The bill would also expand these provisions to include the donation of food directly to end recipients. The bill would narrow the exception to protection from liability to injury resulting from gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The bill would specify that the immunity from civil liability provided by these provisions applies to the donation of food that is fit for human consumption and that has exceeded the labeled shelf life date recommended by the manufacturer, provided, in instances of perishable food, the donee makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/3/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1287 Acosta R</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/13/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” “decomposable,” or as otherwise specified. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill would extend the operation of that provision indefinitely. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1288 Eggman D</p> <p>Solid waste: charges.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/13/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the management and recycling of solid waste. The act 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 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 requires the moneys in the account to be used by the department, upon appropriation, for specified purposes, including, among others, the administration and implementation of the act. This bill would require the department to use the moneys in the account also to maintain a prudent reserve for the administration and implementation of the act. The bill would require the department and the state board to ensure that fees for solid waste disposal, including, but not limited to, fees on solid waste that is exported for disposal, are remitted to the state board in accordance with the financial provisions of the act. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1294 Berman D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2017 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended. To APPR..</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” “decomposable,” or as otherwise specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of those provisions. This bill would postpone the repeal of the provision concerning recycled content marketing claims until January 1, 2028.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1342 Flora R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/13/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/17/2017 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board 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 ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. 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 continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. This bill would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, as specified. The bill would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for instate organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as specified. The bill would also continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for instate recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve the state's policy goal that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020.</p>	
<p>AB 1383 Fong R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/13/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board 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 take specified actions and make specified findings prior to adopting a regulation under the act. The bill also would require the state board to take specified actions within 2 years of adopting a regulation under the act and to revise that regulation based on those specified actions.</p>	
<p>AB 1417 Cunningham R</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2017 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay, among other things, handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers. Existing law requires every dealer to post a clear and conspicuous sign at each public entrance to the dealer's place of business that specifies certain information relating to beverage container recycling opportunities. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1439 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous materials: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/23/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/5/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to implement a procedure for the electronic reporting of all hazardous waste facilities permit modifications, to the extent the Secretary for Environmental Protection determines that the procedure is compatible with the electronic reporting standards adopted by the secretary. This bill would repeal this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/21/2017 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would authorize specified manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including requirements to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of a manifest, to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to keep or retain a copy of a manifest, to be satisfied through the use of the United States Environmental Protection Agency electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system, once it comes online. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1522 Limón D</p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2017 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</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. The act requires a beverage manufacturer to clearly indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale by the beverage manufacturer a specified message relating to the beverage container's redemption value or refund by either printing or embossing the beverage container or by securely affixing a clear and prominent stamp, label, or other device to the beverage container. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1572 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: review schedule.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/16/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting, except as specified. A city, county, or regional agency is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste. Existing law requires the department, until January 1, 2018, to review a jurisdiction's compliance with those diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years, with the frequency conditioned upon the department finding in the prior review that the jurisdiction was or was not in compliance with those diversion requirements, as specified. Existing law repeals this conditional review schedule on January 1, 2018, and, as of that date, requires the department to review each jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element for compliance with those diversion requirements at least once every 2 years. This bill would postpone the repeal of that conditional review schedule, and postpone the corresponding operation of the department's 2-year review schedule, to January 1, 2020.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1579 Daly D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: vehicle-miles-traveled database.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/3/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</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 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 requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the office to develop criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of project within transit priority areas that promote, among other things, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. CEQA requires the office, in developing the criteria, to recommend potential metrics to measure transportation impacts of projects that may include, among other things, vehicle miles traveled. CEQA authorizes the office to establish criteria for models used to analyze transportation impacts. CEQA authorizes the office to adopt those criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects outside transit priority areas. This bill would require the office to establish and maintain a vehicle-miles-traveled database containing methodological guidance on which models should be used for particular types of projects and the best sources of trip-length data for various land-use types. Last Amended on 4/3/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1594 Bloom D Ocean protection: plastic pollution.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/16/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law, the California Ocean Protection Act, establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government, and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. This bill would require the council, on or before January 1, 2019, to complete a study identifying the primary sources and types of ocean plastic pollution, as determined by an analysis of beach clean-up efforts in the state, including recommendations to be provided to the Legislature regarding legislative action or other strategies that may be implemented by the state to reduce plastic pollution on state beaches and in oceanwaters. The bill would also make related legislative findings and declarations regarding the need to prevent and clean up ocean waste, including plastic pollution.	Watch
AB 1659 Low D Food service packaging.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/3/2017 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would create a recycling program for food service packaging and would make related findings and declarations.	Watch
AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina D Lead-acid batteries.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/28/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.	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, on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. Existing law requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the State Board of Equalization. Existing law defines "manufacturer" for these purposes. This bill would amend the definition of manufacturer to also include the person who manufactures the lead-acid battery, who is not a "retailer engaged in business in this state," as defined, and who voluntarily elects to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of another person, as specified. This bill would additionally require that manufacturer battery fees remitted pursuant to these provisions be credited to the account of the manufacturer remitting those fees. The bill would require that a person who meets the definition of manufacturer added by this bill be credited for a payment of the manufacturer battery fee only if certain conditions are met, including that the person provide to the purchaser of a lead-acid battery a statement that includes specified information on the invoice, contract, or other record documenting the transaction. The bill would require that a purchaser of a lead-acid battery who receives that statement in a timely manner, and any subsequent purchaser of that battery, be relieved from liability for the manufacturer battery fee that would otherwise be imposed on the sale of that battery. The bill would authorize a person who pays the manufacturer battery fee and who receives an untimely statement to file a claim for a refund of any overpaid fees pursuant to specified law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/28/2017	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 49 De León D</p> <p>California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/21/2017 - Set for hearing April 5.</p> <p>4/5/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIR ONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWS KI, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate.Existing state law regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state. The California Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for drinking water and regulates drinking water systems. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and generally prohibits the taking of those species. The Protect California Air Act of 2003 prohibits air quality management districts and air pollution control districts from amending or revising their new source review rules or regulations to be less stringent than those rules or regulations that existed on December 30, 2002, except under certain circumstances. That act requires the state board to provide on its Internet Web site, and in writing for purchase by the public, a copy of the federal new source review regulations as they read on December 30, 2002, and a related document. This bill would prohibit state or local agencies from amending or revising their rules and regulations implementing the above state laws to be less stringent than the baseline federal standards, as defined, and would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. The bill would make conforming changes to the Protect California Air Act of 2003. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.(2)Existing law provides for the enforcement of laws regulating the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere and waters of the state. Existing law provides for the enforcement of drinking water standards. Existing law provides for the enforcement of the California Endangered Species Act.This bill would authorize a person acting in the public interest to bring an action to enforce certain standards and requirements implementing the above-mentioned state laws if specified conditions are satisfied. The bill would make the operation of this authorization contingent on the occurrence of certain events.(3)Existing federal law generally establishes standards for workers' rights and worker safety.Existing state law generally establishes standards for workers' rights and worker safety.This bill would prohibit a state agency that implements those laws from amending or revising its rules and regulations in a manner that is less stringent in its protection of workers' rights or worker safety than standards established by federal law in existence as of January 1, 2016.(4)Existing law authorizes a person to petition a court for the issuance of a writ of mandate to a public agency to compel the performance of an action required by law or to review a decision of the public agency.This bill would expressly authorize a person to petition a court for a writ of mandate to compel a state or local agency to perform an act required by, or to review a state or local agency's action for compliance with, this measure.(5)This bill would require state agencies, on a semi-annual basis, to report to the Legislature on compliance with the above requirements.(6)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Last</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 53 Hueso D</p> <p>Natural gas vehicles.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 4/3/2017 - April 4 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/18/2017 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING, BEALL, Chair</p>	<p>Existing state and federal law sets specified limits on the total gross weight imposed on the highway by any group of 2 or more consecutive axles. Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, up to a specified maximum, by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. This bill would authorize a vehicle operated by an engine fueled wholly or partially by natural gas to exceed these weight limits by an amount, up to a specified maximum, equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. Last Amended on 3/20/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 60 Glazer D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers: convenience zones.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/15/2017 - February 15 hearing: Testimony taken. Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week. This bill, until July 1, 2017, would exempt from the requirement that each convenience zone be served by at least one certified recycling center (1) a convenience zone that was served by or exempted because of a recycling center that closed between January 1, 2016, and March 31, 2016, or that is closed as a result of an action taken by the department on or after July 1, 2016, and (2) a convenience zone that is in a jurisdiction with a land use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center on or after July 1, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 80 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: notices.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 3/29/2017 - Action From E.Q.: Do pass.To APPR..</p>	<p>(1)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. 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. The act requires the lead agency to mail certain notices to persons who have filed a written request for notices. The act provides that if the agency's offer to provide the notices by email, upon filing a written request for notices, a person may request that the notices be provided to him or her by email. This bill would require the lead agency to post those notices on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would require the agency to offer to provide those notices by email. Because this bill would increase the level of service provided by a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/14/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 168 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: infractions.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/8/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>Under existing law, a violation of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act is an infraction, punishable by a fine of \$100 for each initial separate violation. This bill would increase the fine to \$200 for each initial separate violation. Last Amended on 2/28/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 212 Jackson D</p> <p>Medical waste.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 3/30/2017 - Action From E.Q.: Read second time. To THIRD READING.</p> <p>4/6/2017 #37 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. This bill add to the act a definition of "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary home-generated pharmaceutical that is waste and is derived from a household, including, but not limited to, a multifamily residence or household.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 276 Dodd D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: exemptions.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2017 - Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, or educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits. This bill would exempt from those requirements the Healthy Soils Program and the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

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<p>SB 458 Wiener D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: San Francisco Mobile Recycling Program.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/29/2017 - Action From E.Q.: Remains in E.Q..</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week. The act authorizes the department to certify one operator that meets specified qualifications to establish the Pacific Beach Mobile Recycling Program, incorporating all convenience zones in the Pacific Beach area of San Diego County, as defined. Existing law specifies requirements for the recycling center operator and the dealers within the program area. This bill would authorize the department to certify one or more operators to establish the San Francisco Mobile Recycling Program that incorporates all convenience zones in the City and County of San Francisco and would impose similar program requirements. The bill would authorize the department to change the number of recycling center locations required by the program, as specified, as long as convenient recycling opportunities are still available under the program. The bill would provide that, for purposes of the program, a recycling center may include an uncertified automated payment beverage container system. The bill would require the department to consider ways to certify additional types of automated payment beverage container systems for purposes of this program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/20/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 705 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposable food service containers.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2017 - Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017, which would prohibit a food provider, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a disposable food service container unless the disposable food service container is accepted for recovery by the recycling or composting program serving the food provider, and would define related terms.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 775 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: greenhouse gas emissions reduction.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2017 - Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIR ONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWS KI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to consult with other states, the federal government, and other nations to identify the most effective strategies and methods to reduce greenhouse gases, manage greenhouse gas control programs, and facilitate the development of integrated and cost-effective regional, national, and international greenhouse gas reduction programs. This bill would require the state board also to consult with local agencies for these purposes.</p>	<p>Watch</p>