

SWANA 2017 Legislation as of Wednesday, September 6, 2017

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 5 Gonzalez Fletcher D</p> <p>Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/26/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/20/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 INACTI VE FILE 8/24/2017 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Burke.</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 5/2/2017</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. 4/25/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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 terms “beverage” and “beverage container.” Because redemption payments for the previously excluded beverage container material types made subject to the act by this bill would be deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/24/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 245 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: enforcement.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #213 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</p>	<p>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 \$70,000 and would make nonsubstantive changes in these provisions. Last Amended on 9/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 246 Santiago D</p> <p>Department of Toxic Substances Control: hazardous waste: facilities: emissions monitoring.</p>	<p>SENATE SECOND READING 9/5/2017 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (September 1).</p> <p>9/6/2017 #1 SENATE SEN SECOND READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would require the department to assess, in consultation with the relevant air pollution control district or air quality management district, hazardous waste facilities under its jurisdiction within the respective territory of each air district to determine if fence-line or other monitoring to measure and record emissions at those facilities is necessary or appropriate. To the extent this requirement would impose additional duties on air districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department, based on its findings upon completion of the assessment, to adopt regulations, on or before September 1, 2018, for fence-line monitoring at hazardous waste facilities. Because a violation of those regulations would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/12/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 247 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Public health: childhood lead poisoning: Lead Advisory Task Force.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #315 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</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 Task Force, 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 task force 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 7/11/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 248 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 7/18/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #96 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</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 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 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 if a 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 an 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. Last Amended on 5/26/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 249 Mullin D</p> <p>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #316 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/29/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 302 Gipson D South Coast Air Quality Management District: fleets.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/12/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/20/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	Existing law authorizes the governing board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles, when adding vehicles or replacing vehicles in an existing fleet or forming a new fleet, to purchase vehicles that are capable of operating on methanol or other equivalently clean-burning alternative fuel and that require these vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, on the alternative fuel when operating in the south coast district. This bill instead would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 1 or more vehicles to purchase zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles, as defined, and that require those zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/17/2017	Watch
AB 311 Mathis R Methane: dairy and livestock.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/12/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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.	
AB 319 Stone, Mark D Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/12/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 332 Bocanegra D</p> <p>Vehicles: local regulations: street closures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPT ERED 6/28/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chapted by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2017.</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 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 5/30/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 378 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RECO NSIDERATION 6/1/2017 - Read third time. Refused passage. Motion to reconsider on the next legislative day made by Assembly Member Cristina Garcia. (FAILED)</p> <p>9/6/2017 #102 AS SEMBLY MOTION TO RECONSIDER</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 of greenhouse gases when adopting those rules and regulations. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt or amend 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. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt no-trade zones or facility-specific declining greenhouse gas emissions limits where facilities' emissions contribute to a cumulative pollution burden that creates a significant health impact. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/30/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 388 Mullin D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: wetland restoration projects.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 9/1/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 wetland restoration projects that may make use of dredged material if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. Last Amended on 6/22/2017</p>	

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<p>AB 398 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market- based compliance mechanisms: fire prevention fees: sales and use tax manufacturing exemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPT ERED 7/25/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chapted by Secretary of State - Chapter 135, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>(1)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 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.This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2018, to update the scoping plan, as specified. The bill would require all greenhouse gas rules and regulations adopted by the state board to be consistent with the scoping plan.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/14/2017</p>	
<p>AB 419 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: life cycle emissions profiles.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 8/21/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re- refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re- referred to Com. on RLS.</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.This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the fund to the state board for the purpose of funding a study by one or more campuses of the University of California to study and assess life cycle emissions profiles. Last Amended on 8/21/2017</p>	

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<p>AB 421 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: liability: responsible parties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 4/5/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 medical waste.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/8/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste. This bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste, as defined. Last Amended on 4/18/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 500 Bloom D</p> <p>Employee codes of conduct: employee interactions with pupils.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 8/28/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 9/6/2017 #151 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</p>	<p>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 a section on employee interactions with pupils in its employee code of conduct to, commencing July 1, 2018, provide a written copy of the section on employee interactions with pupils in its 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 section on employee interactions with pupils in its 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 or guardian notification requirement by including a copy of the section on employee interactions with pupils in its code of conduct with other specified notifications that are required at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of the regular school term. Last Amended on 8/24/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 509 Frazier D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 9/1/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>(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 6/22/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 514 Salas D</p> <p>Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/5/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as “homeopathic,” and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 655 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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>Support</p>
<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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 906 Bloom D</p> <p>Beverage containers: polyethylene terephthalate.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #387 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</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, on and after October 1, 2018, 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 terephthalate that does not meet those physical characteristics would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/6/2017</p>	
<p>AB 920 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Electricity: procurement plans: integrated resource plans.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 9/1/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The Public Utilities Act requires the PUC to review and accept, modify, or reject a procurement plan for each electrical corporation and requires the procurement plan to include specified elements, among them a showing that it will achieve certain objectives. Existing law requires the PUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy in a cost-effective manner, and specifies the respective roles of electrical corporations and community choice aggregators in satisfying the portfolio needs for renewable integration. This bill would specify that a “diverse and balanced portfolio of resources” includes an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. The bill would additionally require the PUC to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/17/2017</p>	Support
<p>AB 954 Chiu D</p> <p>Food labeling: quality and safety dates.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #389 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</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 information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to voluntarily use uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, and would require the department to promote the consistent use of those terms. The bill would also require the department to encourage food distributors and retailers to develop alternatives to consumer-facing “sell by” dates. The bill would establish the Consumer Education Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund for the deposit of nonstate funds from public and private sources. The bill would continuously appropriate the funds in the account to the department to educate consumers about the meaning of quality dates and safety dates. Last Amended on 6/29/2017</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 971 Choi R Vehicles: driving offenses: falling items.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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	
AB 1036 McCarty D Organic waste: composting.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/18/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/20/2017	Watch
AB 1055 Waldron R Solid waste: plastic products.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/20/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1120 Cooper D</p> <p>Controlled substances: butane.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #266 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</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 require a person or entity that sells any quantity of nonodorized butane, as defined, to a customer, as defined, to record specified information about the transaction, including the identity of the customer and to maintain that information for 2 years. The bill would, subject to available funds, require the Department of Justice to create a database of butane purchases and to post a notice on its Internet Web site when the database is operational. The bill would require sellers of nonodorized butane to keep hard copy records of nonodorized butane sales and to electronically submit a report to the Department of Justice upon request. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1132 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Nonvehicular air pollution: order for abatement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/7/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 171, Statutes of 2017.</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 an abatement hearing, whenever they find a violation of those requirements. This bill would authorize an air pollution control officer, if the officer finds that any person is causing an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare, or the environment, by violating those requirements, to issue an interim order for abatement pending an abatement hearing before the hearing board of the air district. The bill would require the officer, before issuing the interim order, to make reasonable efforts to meet and confer with the person and make a good faith effort to agree with the person on a stipulated interim order. The bill would require the officer to notify the person of issuance of an interim order or stipulated interim order and provide the person with an accusation stating the grounds for the order and procedures for challenging the order. The bill would require the air district to schedule an abatement hearing upon receipt of a defense to the accusation. The bill would provide for the interim order to expire or to be rescinded or vacated pending final resolution of the abatement hearing, as specified. Last Amended on 7/10/2017</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1147 Salas D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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>
<p>AB 1158 Chu D</p> <p>Carpet recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 8/29/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #157 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</p>	<p>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. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Existing law provides that the purpose of carpet stewardship laws is to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products or otherwise managed in a manner that is consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practices. This bill would provide that it is the goal of the state to reach a 24% recycling rate for postconsumer carpet by January 1, 2020, and to meet or exceed that rate continually thereafter. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish a minimum postconsumer carpet recycling rate requirement. The bill would create an advisory committee that would be required to make recommendations to manufacturers and carpet stewardship organizations on carpet stewardship plans. The bill would require the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Rules Committee to appoint members to the advisory committee, as specified. The bill would prohibit a carpet stewardship organization from expending funds from the carpet stewardship assessment for specified costs and penalties, including for engineered solid waste conversion, as defined, the use of cement kilns to burn carpet, or transformation, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/10/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1179 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #408 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</p>	<p>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 adopt regulations establishing inspection frequencies for permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, hazardous waste generators, and hazardous waste transporters, as specified. The bill would require the inspection frequency for a hazardous waste land disposal facility to be no less than 2 times per calendar year and, for any other permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, no less than once per calendar year. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1180 Holden D</p> <p>Los Angeles County Flood Control District: taxes, fees, and charges.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 9/5/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishes the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and authorizes the district to control and conserve the flood, storm, and other wastewater of the district. Existing law authorizes the district to impose a fee or charge, in compliance with Article XIID of the California Constitution, to pay the costs and expenses of carrying out projects and providing services to improve water quality and reduce stormwater and urban runoff pollution in the district in accordance with specified criteria. The act requires that any fees imposed be levied and collected together with taxes for county purposes, and the revenues paid into the county treasury to the credit of the district, and requires the county board of supervisors to expend the funds to pay for those costs and expenses, to be allocated as prescribed. This bill would authorize the district to levy a tax, in compliance with the applicable provisions of Article XIIC of the California Constitution, or impose a fee or charge, in compliance with the applicable provisions of Article XIID of the California Constitution, to pay the costs and expenses of carrying out projects and programs to increase stormwater capture and reduce stormwater and urban runoff pollution in the district, and would specify that projects funded by the revenues from the tax, fee, or charge may include projects providing multiple benefits that increase water supply, improve water quality, and, where appropriate, provide community enhancements, as prescribed. The bill would revise certain provisions prescribing the allocation of those revenues derived from any tax, fee, or charge imposed pursuant to the above-described provisions for those water projects and programs. Last Amended on 8/21/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1219 Eggman D</p> <p>Food donations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 9/5/2017 - Action rescinded whereby the bill was read third time, passed, and to Assembly. Ordered to third reading. Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #9 SENATE SEN SECOND READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 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 person that distributes the food to the end recipient makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. The bill would authorize food facilities to donate food directly to end recipients for consumption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1223 Caballero D</p> <p>Construction contract payments: Internet Web site posting.</p>	<p>SENATE SECOND READING 9/5/2017 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #11 SENATE SEN SECOND READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law imposes specified requirements on state agencies regarding payment of construction contracts. Existing law also requires the Department of General Services to publish in the California State Contracts Register notice of progress payments made to prime contractors. This bill would require, within 10 days of making a construction contract payment, a state agency that maintains an Internet Web site to post on its Internet Web site the project for which the payment was made, the name of the construction contractor or company paid, the date the payment was made or the date the state agency transmitted instructions to the Controller or other payer to make the payment, the payment application number or other identifying information, and the amount of the payment. The bill would exempt from these provisions construction contracts valued below \$25,000 and specified progress payments published in the California State Contracts Register under existing law. Last Amended on 9/5/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer D Counties: contracts for personal services.	SENATE RLS. 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Re- referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017	Oppose
AB 1287 Acosta R Solid waste: plastic products.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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.	
AB 1288 Eggman D Solid waste: management: funding.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to reduce statewide emissions of specified pollutants, including reducing methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require the department, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/1/2017	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1294 Berman D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 6/29/2017 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Hill.</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 extend indefinitely the provision concerning recycled content market claims. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1342 Flora R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: healthy forest programs, organic waste projects, and recycling projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/26/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 make moneys from the fund, upon appropriation, available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, as specified; to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for instate organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as specified; and 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. Last Amended on 4/27/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1383 Fong R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 2 YEAR 5/12/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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>	
<p>AB 1439 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous materials: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2017 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #426 SE NATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - ASM BILLS</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. Last Amended on 6/15/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1522 Limón D</p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/12/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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
<p>AB 1572 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: review schedule.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPT ERED 7/31/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 155, Statutes of 2017.</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, 2022.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/25/2017</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1579 Daly D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: vehicle-miles-traveled database.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/30/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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>
<p>AB 1594 Bloom D</p> <p>Ocean protection: plastic pollution.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>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 provide that any action to increase recycling taken by the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or by any person or entity, affecting, among other things, the method of invoicing the sale of any food or drinks for the purposes of increasing food and drink packaging recycling is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding plastic and packaging waste in the state's waste stream and would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to increase the diversion of single-use takeout food packaging while reducing a primary source of permanent litter and marine debris. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/26/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1659 Low D</p> <p>Food Service Plastic Packaging Recovery and Recycling Stewardship Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/28/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/3/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>(1)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.This bill, the Food Service Plastic Packaging Recovery and Recycling Stewardship Act, would authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish and implement a residential curbside collection program for the collection and recycling of a particular type of plastic packaging, defined to mean a container or single-use food service packaging product labeled with the same resin code. The bill would require a residential curbside collection program to impose certain requirements on the transportation of plastic packaging collected as a part of the program and on material recovery facilities to which waste that includes that plastic packaging is delivered.The bill would require, by June 30, 2018, a manufacturer of plastic packaging sold in this state, individually or through a plastic packaging stewardship organization, to submit to the department one or more plastic packaging stewardship plans, similar to the carpet stewardship plans described above, collectively covering each particular type of plastic packaging distributed, sold, or used in the state by that manufacturer. The bill would require the plan to include a funding mechanism similar to that required in the carpet stewardship law. The bill would require the manufacturer or organization to, among other things, establish a plastic packaging stewardship fee that would be imposed on members of the organization and to determine the appropriate projects and programs to be funded by the stewardship fee that would further the efforts to recycle the particular type of plastic packaging. The bill would require each plastic packaging stewardship organization to make reasonable efforts to achieve specified rate of community access to residential curbside collection programs for each type of plastic packaging covered by the organization’s plan, with an overall goal of a 75% rate of community access for each type of plastic packaging on or before January 1, 2043.Similar to the carpet stewardship organization, a manufacturer or plastic packaging stewardship organization would be required to pay the department an annual administrative fee, as determined by the department. The bill would require the department to identify the direct development or regulatory costs incurred by the department prior to the submittal of plastic packaging stewardship plans and to establish a fee in an amount adequate in aggregate to cover those costs, to be paid by each plastic packaging stewardship organization that submits a plastic packaging stewardship plan. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties upon a person who violates the bill. The bill would establish the Plastic Packaging Stewardship Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund and would require the fees collected by the department to be deposited in that account, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover the department’s cost to implement the bill’s provisions. The bill would also establish the Plastic Packaging Stewardship Penalty Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by the department pursuant to the bill’s provisions be deposited in that subaccount, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover the department’s costs to implement the bill’s provisions.(2)Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations relating to waste management, including standards for the design, operation, maintenance, and ultimate reuse of solid waste facilities, and for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal.This bill would authorize a material recovery facility to send residual materials containing plastic packaging to a secondary sorting facility with the capacity of sorting or separating plastic packaging material from the residual material for recycling. The bill would encourage a solid waste landfill that receives solid waste that contains plastic packaging to send the plastic packaging to a material recovery facility, secondary sorting facility, or to a recycling facility that has the capability to sort, separate, or recycle plastic packaging material.This bill contains</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina D Lead-acid batteries.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/26/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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 authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/18/2017	Watch
SB 49 De León D California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.	ASSEMBLY SECON D READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading. 9/6/2017 #47 ASS SEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS	(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. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017	Watch
SB 53 Hueso D Natural gas vehicles.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/26/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	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 primarily 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. The bill would additionally require the University of California Institute of Transportation Studies or the Department of Transportation to estimate the damage caused by vehicles operating pursuant to this authorization and report its findings to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing and the Assembly Committee on Transportation on or before October 1, 2018. Last Amended on 4/26/2017	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<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>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 7/20/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #146 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>(1)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. 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 offers 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 6/21/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 100 De León D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #230 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the 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 of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 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 Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/18/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 168 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2017.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 6/2/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to the department and subjects the organization to audits, if necessary. The act requires the organization to reimburse the department for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer or renovator is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer or renovator is in compliance with the chapter. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. The act would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcement. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/6/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 212 Jackson D</p> <p>Medical waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/21/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 5/18/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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 258 Lara D</p> <p>Cleaning Product Right to Know Act of 2017.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/31/2017 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #179 AS SEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the existence of, and disclosure of, specified chemicals and components in consumer products, including phthalates and bisphenol A. This bill would require a manufacturer of a designated product, as defined, that is sold in the state to disclose on the product label and on the product’s Internet Web site information related to chemicals contained in the designated product, as specified. The bill would authorize a manufacturer to protect certain chemicals from disclosure by use of a generic name, as specified. The bill would prohibit the sale in the state of a designated product that does not satisfy these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/23/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 276 Dodd D</p> <p>State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/26/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, 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. In this connection, the department has also established the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to implement irrigation systems that reduce greenhouse gases and save water on agricultural operations. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, upon appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for this purpose, to administer the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to implement irrigation management systems that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save water, and reduce energy use in agricultural operations in the state, offer technical assistance to program applicants, and perform outreach to groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins, as prescribed. The bill would require the department to consult with the State Air Resources Board to quantify the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of projects proposed to be funded under the program. The bill would further require the department to annually report to the Legislature on the accomplishments and activities of the program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/24/2017</p>	
<p>SB 448 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Local government: organization: districts.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 9/5/2017 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, as defined, who has charge of the financial records of the local agency, to furnish to the Controller a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the next preceding fiscal year within 7 months after the close of each fiscal year. Existing law also requires a report of an audit of a special district's accounts and records made by a certified public accountant or public accountant to be filed with the Controller and the county auditor of the county in which the special district is located within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination. This bill would instead require special districts defined by a specified provision to file those audit reports with the Controller and special districts defined by another specified provision to file those audit reports with the Controller and with the local agency formation commission of either the county in which the special district is located or, if the special district is located in 2 or more counties, with each local agency formation commission within each county in which the district is located. The bill would also require the Controller to publish on the Controller's Internet Web site a comprehensive list of special districts on or before July 1, 2019, and to annually update that list. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/17/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 458 Wiener D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: pilot projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>9/6/2017 #35 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS</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. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay handling fees to certified recycling centers. The act requires processors to pay refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments to certified recycling centers, dropoff or collection programs, and curbside programs. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, authorize up to 5 limited-term recycling pilot projects, subject to department approval, that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones. The bill would subject the pilot projects to certain requirements, including, among others, that the pilot project is served by a pilot project recycler meeting certain requirements. The bill would require dealers within the jurisdiction of a pilot project to post certain information relating to pilot project locations, as specified, and a department-established toll-free number for information relating to beverage container recycling opportunities. The bill would authorize the department to issue a probationary certificate of operation to a pilot project recycler, to be valid for no more than 3 years, and would make that pilot project recycler eligible to apply for handling fees from the department and to receive refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments from processors. By authorizing the use of moneys in a continuously appropriated fund for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require dealers in a convenience zone served by a pilot project to comply with general act requirements if a pilot project ceases to operate or if the pilot project's certification is revoked. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 496 Cannella R</p> <p>Indemnity: design professionals.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTER ED 4/28/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 8, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law provides, for all contracts, and amendments to contracts, entered into on or after January 1, 2007, with a public agency, as defined, for design professional services, all provisions, clauses, covenants, and agreements contained in, collateral to, or affecting these contracts, that purport to indemnify, including the cost to defend, the public agency by a design professional against liability for claims against the public agency, are unenforceable, except for claims that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the design professional. This bill would instead make these provisions applicable to all contracts for design professional services entered into on or after January 1, 2018. The bill would prohibit the cost to defend charged to the design professional from exceeding the design professional's proportionate percentage of fault, except that in the event that one or more defendants is unable to pay its share of defense costs due to bankruptcy or dissolution of the business, the bill would require the design professional to meet and confer with other parties regarding unpaid defense costs. The bill would also provide for certain exemptions to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/5/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 705 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: expanded polystyrene food service containers.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 6/2/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</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. The bill would prohibit a food vendor, as defined, that is subject to specified federal requirements for the posting of calories and nutrients imposed upon restaurants and other retail food establishments, on and after January 1, 2020, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container. The bill would prohibit all food vendors from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container on and after January 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a city or county to grant a food vendor an exemption from these prohibitions, as specified, upon request of the food vendor, if the food vendor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the city or county that compliance with the prohibition would impose an undue economic hardship, as defined. The bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violates that prohibition, or reasonably should have known that it was violating that prohibition, in the amount of \$1,000 per day for the first violation, \$2,000 per day for the 2nd violation, and \$5,000 per day for the 3rd and subsequent violations. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to the office that brought the action and would authorize these penalties, if collected by the Attorney General, to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce that prohibition. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop an Internet Web page with information on how to comply with, and how to file a complaint for a violation of, that prohibition. The act would also define related terms. Last Amended on 5/26/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 775 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/8/2017 - May 10 hearing postponed by committee.</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 act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law prohibits a state agency from linking a market-based compliance mechanism with any other state, province, or country unless the state agency notifies the Governor. Existing law requires the Governor to issue specified findings within 45 days of receiving that notice from a state agency and to provide those findings to the Legislature.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>