

SWANA 2017 Legislation as of Tuesday, September 19, 2017

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 245 Quirk D Hazardous waste: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/13/2017 - Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 246 Santiago D</p> <p>Environmental Quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT</p> <p>9/16/2017 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 6. Noes 3.) (September 16). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would increase the certification of the project to LEED gold or better and increase the transportation efficiency to a 15% greater standard. The bill would require the project applicant to demonstrate compliance with requirements for commercial and organic waste recycling, as applicable. The bill would extend the authority of the Governor to certify a project to January 1, 2020. The bill would provide that the certification expires and is no longer valid if the lead agency fails to approve a certified project before January 1, 2021. The bill would repeal the act on January 1, 2021. Because the bill would extend the obligation of the lead agency to prepare concurrently the record of proceedings, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/7/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 247 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Public health: childhood lead poisoning: Lead Advisory Task Force.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT</p> <p>9/14/2017 - Read third time. Passed.</p> <p>Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly.</p> <p>Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Ordered to special consent calendar. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/16/2017 - In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 332 Bocanegra D</p> <p>Vehicles: local regulations: street closures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 6/28/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered 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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<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 manufacturin g exemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPT ERED 7/25/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters 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 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>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 906 Bloom D Beverage containers: polyethylene terephthalate.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/11/2017 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	
AB 920 Aguiar-Curry D Electricity: procurement plans: integrated resource plans.	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)	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	Support
AB 954 Chiu D Food labeling: quality and safety dates.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/13/2017 - Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1120 Cooper D</p> <p>Controlled substances: butane.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/11/2017 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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
AB 1158 Chu D Carpet recycling.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/15/2017 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	<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. Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization, in order to achieve compliance with the carpet stewardship laws, to demonstrate to the department that it has achieved continuous meaningful improvement in the rates of recycling and diversion of postconsumer carpet subject to its stewardship plan and in meeting the other specified goals included in the organization's plan. 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 a carpet stewardship plan to achieve a 24% recycling rate for postconsumer carpet by January 1, 2020, and to include quantifiable 5-year goals and annual goals, as specified. The bill would require a carpet stewardship plan to achieve any other recycling rate, and include goals, that the department required after plan review. The bill would require a review no sooner than January 1, 2020, and no less frequently than every 3 years thereafter and would authorize adjustments to the recycling rate and program goals by the department upon each review. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to provide to the department all data necessary for the department to evaluate the effectiveness of the program as it is described in the carpet stewardship plan and in annual reports submitted by the carpet stewardship organization. If a carpet stewardship plan that was previously approved by the department terminates or is revoked, the bill would authorize the department to allow a manufacturer that is no longer subject to the plan to continue to sell carpet in California for a period of one year after the plan terminates or is revoked, without being subject to penalties, if the manufacturer meets either of 2 requirements. The bill would revise the criteria that a carpet stewardship organization is required to meet in order to achieve compliance with the carpet stewardship laws. 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 9/8/2017</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1179 Kalra D Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/15/2017 - In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	Watch
AB 1219 Eggman D Food donations.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 9/13/2017 - Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	Support
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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1294 Berman D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROL LEMENT 9/15/2017 - In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 1439 Committee on Environmenta l Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous materials: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROL LED 9/7/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to implement a procedure for the electronic reporting of all hazardous waste facilities permit modifications, to the extent the Secretary for Environmental Protection determines that the procedure is compatible with the electronic reporting standards adopted by the secretary. This bill would repeal this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2017</p>	
<p>AB 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. Chapters 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>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 49 De León D California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 9/12/2017 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	(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 require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. 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 9/12/2017	Watch
SB 100 De León D California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 9/11/2017 - September 11 hearing postponed by committee. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	(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 9/11/2017	Watch

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>SENATE ENROLLMENT 9/13/2017 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 27. Noes 13.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</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>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 448 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Local government organization: districts.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED D 9/11/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</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>	
<p>SB 458 Wiener D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: pilot projects.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 9/14/2017 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. 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 9/8/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>