

## SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Wednesday, February 28, 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 419</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a>  Greenhouse gases: life cycle emissions profiles.	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.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/21/2017</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1250</a> <a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a>  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. <b>Last Amended on 9/5/2017</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1441</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>  Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.	SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/11/2017 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Wieckowski.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 6/15/2017</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1663</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Cristina</a> D</p> <p>Lead-acid batteries.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 1/29/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 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. The act requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, and \$2 on and after April 1, 2022, 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. The act requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and requires dealers and manufacturers of lead-acid batteries to register with the department. The act 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. The bill would exempt an importer who has an agreement of this type with a manufacturer, and who meets other specified requirements, from the requirement to register with the department. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted by the department for purposes of ensuring compliance with the registration, returns, reporting, payments, audits, refunds, or collection requirements related to the manufacturer battery fee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/22/2018</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1884</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use plastic straws.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/6/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes state programs for the regulation of various solid waste, including, among others, plastic products, tires, and electronics. Existing law also imposes health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, as defined, including restaurants. This bill would prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer, as specified. <b>Last Amended on 2/5/2018</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1933</a> <a href="#">Maienschein</a> R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations: recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act 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 in implementing the act. 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. This bill would appropriate \$200,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and solid waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>

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<a href="#">AB 1945</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo D</a> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/30/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 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 authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires 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. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.	
<a href="#">AB 1975</a> <a href="#">Chu D</a> Nuisance: odors.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	(1)Existing law prohibits, with specified exceptions, the discharge of any air contaminant or other material that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to, or that endangers, the public. Existing law exempts from that prohibition, among other things, all odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals; odors emanating directly from a facility or operation that produces, manufactures, or handles compost, as defined; and odors emanating from operations that compost green material or animal waste products derived from agricultural operations, as specified.This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, no later than July 1, 2019, to establish the South Bay Interagency Odor Taskforce, with a specified membership, to identify sources of odor emissions and nuisance complaints based on odor emissions received by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the City of Milpitas, the City of Fremont, the City of Santa Clara, and the City of San Jose. The bill would require the taskforce, no later than January 1, 2020, to take specified actions, including, among others, developing and implementing a protocol for joint inspections by the air district and the enforcement agency represented on the taskforce. By adding to the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Concerns
<a href="#">AB 1981</a> <a href="#">Limón D</a> Organic waste: composting.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/1/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 3.	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 Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to ensure proper coordination of agency regulations and goals to implement these policies and related provisions.This bill would correct an erroneous reference to the Secretary for Environmental Protection in the provision relating to ensuring proper coordination of those regulations and goals.	

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<p><a href="#">AB 2094</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. &amp; T.M. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M.</p> <p>3/20/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</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, on or before January 1, 2021, 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 to be no less than once per calendar year.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2097</a> <a href="#">Acosta R</a></p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet 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 requires a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, to demonstrate to the department that it has achieved the amount and rates of recycling, and a reduction in disposal, of postconsumer carpet subject to its stewardship plan and in meeting the other specified goals included in the organization's plan. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit to the department, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, a report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the carpet stewardship laws. This bill would change the date by which the annual demonstration and the annual report are required to be completed from July 1 of each year to September 1 of each year.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2115</a> <a href="#">Santiago D</a></p> <p>Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction to pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle, as specified. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking any interurban electric or streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger to stop the vehicle to the rear of the nearest running board or door of the car and remain standing until all passengers have boarded the car, or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except as provided. A violation of these provisions is an offense. This bill would require the driver of a vehicle overtaking a stopped waste service vehicle, as defined, to pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle, and at a speed not exceeding 15 miles per hour. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 2178</a> <a href="#">Limón D</a></p> <p>Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/13/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law defines “food facility” as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a nonprofit association that gives or sells food to its members and guests and not to the general public, as specified, from the definition of food facility. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would exempt a limited service charitable feeding operation from the definition of food facility. The bill would define that operation to include a food service operation, whose purpose is to feed food-insecure individuals, and that does one of specified actions, including food warming of commercially prepackaged food. The bill would require all categories of limited service charitable feeding operations to register with the local enforcement agency and to adhere to specified general food safety requirements, where applicable, and to best management practices identified by the local enforcement agency, as specified. By creating a new crime and by imposing duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2189</a> <a href="#">Santiago D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/13/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.</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 an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2277</a> <a href="#">Mathis R</a></p> <p>Solid waste facilities: home-generated pharmaceutical waste: incineration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacy establishments by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law required the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. Under the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. Existing law defines the term medical waste and excludes certain types of waste from that definition. This bill would vest the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p><a href="#">AB 2308</a> <a href="#">Stone, Mark D</a></p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes a cigarette, among other items, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, any other fibrous plastic material, or any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2321</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: integrated waste management.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to legislative findings regarding solid waste management in the state.</p>	

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<p><a href="#">AB 2345</a> <a href="#">Reyes D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 in accord with these requirements, 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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2379</a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a></p> <p>Waste management: polyester microfiber.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/15/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</p>	<p>The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer unless that material is composed of 100% recycled material. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM International standard specification. Existing law prohibits, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, business, or other entity from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads, as specified. This bill would require that clothing made from fabric that is more than 50% polyester bear a conspicuous label stating that the garment sheds plastic microfibers when washed and recommending hand washing. The bill would prohibit a person, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale clothing made from fabric that is more than 50% polyester that does not bear that label.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p><a href="#">AB 2411</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a></p> <p>State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign: compost.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/15/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</p>	<p>Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature that the state pursue all feasible measures to improve markets for recycled products including, but not limited to, bid evaluation preferences for purchases made by the state. Existing law requires a state agency to report annually to the California Integrated Waste Management Board its progress in meeting recycled product purchasing requirements, as specified. Existing law requires each state agency to ensure that, before January 1, 2020, at least 50% of reportable purchases are recycled products. Existing law also requires each state agency to ensure that, on and after January 1, 2020, that at least 75% of reportable purchases are recycled products, except for paint, antifreeze, and tires, and that at least 50% of reportable purchases of paint, antifreeze, and tires are recycled products. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2474</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: discarded appliances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/15/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a person wishing to operate as a certified appliance recycler to apply to obtain or renew certification from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the department to review the application and, if the application is complete and meets specified requirements, to issue a numbered certificate to the applicant. Existing law requires the department, upon issuance of a certificate, to transmit the application and certification to the certified unified program agency in whose jurisdiction the person is located. Existing law requires the certified unified program agency to inspect the certified appliance recycling facility, as specified. This bill would require a certified unified program agency, following an inspection of a certified appliance recycling facility, to transmit the results of the inspection to the department and would authorize the department to take any authorized enforcement action based on the results of the inspection and any other pertinent information. By imposing a new duty on certified unified program agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make nonsubstantive corrections. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2538</a> <a href="#">Rubio D</a></p> <p>Stormwater.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/15/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop monitoring requirements for municipalities and industries that are required to obtain a stormwater permit in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	

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<p><a href="#">AB 2606</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/16/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.</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 requires a person who applies for, or requests, a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit to enter into a written agreement with the department pursuant to which that person is required to reimburse the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing the renewal application. This bill would deem a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application approved 90 days after the submission of the application to the department, if the department has not taken action on the application and certain other conditions apply, including that operations at the hazardous waste facility have not changed significantly since the approval of the permit for the preceding term. The bill would impose an unspecified maximum on the amount of reimbursement to the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing an application or responding to a request for the renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p><a href="#">AB 2660</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: surplus household consumer products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/16/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop and implement a public information program to provide uniform and consistent information on the proper disposal of hazardous substances found in and around homes. Existing law provides for regulation of the disposition of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to convene a Retail Waste Working Group, as prescribed, to consider and make findings and recommendations relating to requirements for the management of surplus household consumer products, waste reduction opportunities for those products, and waste management requirements, as specified. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would impose certain requirement on a person who transfers or ships a surplus household consumer product, as defined by the bill, to a reverse distributor, as defined. The bill would authorize a reverse distributor to receive a surplus household consumer product to evaluate the product for reuse, donation, transfer for credit, and other specified purposes. The bill would authorize a reverse distributor to transfer the product for recycling or disposal only after first evaluating the product for all of the other specified purposes. The bill would provide that a surplus household consumer product transferred or shipped to a reverse distributor is not a waste and that the person transferring or shipping the surplus household consumer product to the reverse distributor is not required to make a waste determination for that surplus household consumer product. The bill would provide that a surplus household consumer product is not a waste until a reverse distributor, or other person in possession of the surplus household consumer product, makes the decision to recycle or dispose of the surplus household consumer product. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2676</a> <a href="#">Gipson D</a></p> <p>Weighmasters: junk dealers and recyclers: new licenses and license renewals: additional application information.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/16/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person who weighs, measures, or counts a commodity and issues a statement or memorandum of the weight, measure, or count that is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service, to obtain a license as a weighmaster from the Department of Food and Agriculture, and imposes an annual license fee and various other requirements on weighmasters. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires a recycler or junk dealer who is an applicant for a new weighmaster license or a renewal of a weighmaster license to furnish specified additional information on the application. This bill would extend the operation of the requirement to furnish the specified additional application information to January 1, 2024. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes by deleting obsolete provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p><a href="#">AB 2766</a> <a href="#">Berman D</a></p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</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 by the distributor to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the department for certain payments, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments. Former law authorized the department, until January 1, 2018, (1) to annually expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by the department as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and made usable for the manufacture of a plastic product, or to a product manufacturer for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a product, and (2) to expend additional amounts to make market development payments, calculated as provided. This bill would authorize the department to again expend those amounts to make market development payments until January 1, 2024. By authorizing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2779</a> <a href="#">Stone, Mark D</a></p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after an unspecified date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 2832</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a></p> <p>Recycling and reuse: lithium-ion batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to work collaboratively with specified state entities and stakeholders to identify approaches for the reuse or recycling of lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles when the batteries are no longer suitable for their intended purposes, and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020, based on their findings. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop a grant program to fund the development of recycling and reuse opportunities for lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles when the batteries are no longer suitable for their intended purposes. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop a process for a consumer to properly dispose of a lithium-ion battery from an electric vehicle, at no cost to the consumer.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2908</a> <a href="#">Berman D</a></p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 2921</a> <a href="#">Low D</a></p> <p>Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</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. 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, and designates the number “6” as the code number for polystyrene resin. This bill would enact the Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act, which would authorize polystyrene food service packaging (PFP) manufacturers and polystyrene resin producers to form or designate an organization consisting of PFP manufacturers and resin producers, to be known as the Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recycling Organization. If the PFP manufacturers and resin producers form or designate a PFP Recycling Organization, the bill would require each PFP manufacturer or resin producer that formed or designated the organization that sells polystyrene food service packaging or polystyrene resin in this state to pay to the PFP Recycling Organization the polystyrene food service packaging assessment fee, which the bill would require to be established in an amount reasonably anticipated to generate an unspecified number of dollars within the first year of the program. The bill would require the collected fees to be used by the organization to carry out the requirements of the act and for appropriate projects and programs that would further the purposes of the act, including awarding grants to public entities for programs designed to increase community access to PFP recycling, to promote efforts to recycle PFP, and to reduce or abate litter from PFP. The bill would impose civil penalties on the PFP manufacturers or resin producers that formed or designated the PFP Recycling Organization that fail to remit the PFP assessment fee, as specified, and would authorize the department to expend the civil penalty moneys to support its duties under the act.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2928</a> <a href="#">Chen R</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: quantity determinations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>Existing law determines the type of regulation a business generating hazardous waste receives based, in part, on the quantity of that waste the business generates. Existing law requires that a generator of hazardous waste include all hazardous waste that it has generated in any month, except for universal wastes, as defined, when determining that quantity. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring all hazardous waste generated in any month by a generator to be included in that quantity determination, as provided.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 3036</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: definition.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</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. This bill would exclude from the act’s definition of “solid waste” byproducts from processing food, if those byproducts are intended for use as animal feed.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 3138</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>  Hazardous materials: management: civil liability.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program and allows a city or local agency to implement the unified program as a unified program agency, or UPA. This bill would impose civil or administrative liability on a person or stationary source that violates those provisions in an amount of not more than \$25,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, regardless of whether the violation was committed knowingly or after reasonable notice. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 3154</a> <a href="#">Rubio D</a>  Litter: receptacles.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	
<a href="#">AB 3178</a> <a href="#">Rubio D</a>  Solid waste: recycling: diversion: green material.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Existing law governs the use of solid waste as alternative daily cover in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the determination of whether that use and other beneficial reuse of solid waste constitutes diversion through recycling rather than disposal. Existing law provides for the department to adopt regulations in this regard. This bill would delete obsolete provisions relating to the adoption of these regulations.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 3187</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a>  Biomethane.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation establishing goals for the procurement of biomethane.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 3227</a> <a href="#">Burke D</a> Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011: intrastate transmission lines: safety valves.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	The Public Utilities Act authorizes the commission to ascertain and fix just and reasonable standards, classifications, regulations, practices, measurements, or services to be furnished, imposed, observed, and followed by specified public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the installation of automatic shutoff or remote controlled sectionalized block valves on certain intrastate gas transmission lines that are located in a high consequence area, as defined, or that traverse an active seismic earthquake fault. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a commission-regulated gas pipeline facility that is an intrastate transmission line to provide the commission with a valve location plan, along with any recommendations for valve locations, and authorizes the commission to make modifications to the valve location plan. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.	
<a href="#">SB 49</a> <a href="#">De León D</a> 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. <b>Last Amended on 9/12/2017</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 71</a> <a href="#">Wiener D</a> Solid waste: disposal.	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 2/26/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	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 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, where a city, county, or other local government agency has authorized a solid waste enterprise to handle solid waste, would subject an unauthorized person to these same damages for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, except in compliance with applicable law. 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. <b>Last Amended on 2/26/2018</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 100</a> <a href="#">De León D</a></p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. &amp; 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. &amp; E.</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. <b>Last Amended on 9/11/2017</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 168</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a></p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 1/30/2018 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under existing law, 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 continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/18/2018</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 936</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Public contracts: environmentally preferable purchasing.</p>	<p>SENATE G.O. 2/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>Existing law requires manufacturers, vendors, or other nongovernmental entities contracting with the Department of General Services to certify in writing that any environmental attribute claims they make concerning their products and services are consistent with specified guidelines.This bill would require the certification to be made in writing or electronically.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 1048</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Environmental education: source reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Office of Education and the Environment in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the State Board of Education, to develop and implement a unified education strategy on the environment for elementary and secondary schools in the state. Existing law requires the office, as a part of the strategy, to develop education principles for the environment that include concepts relating to various topics, including integrated waste management. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would add information about composting, food waste reduction, and reduction in the use of single use disposable plastics to the Office of Education and the Environment's education principles for the environment.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1076</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg D</a></p> <p>Vehicles: transportation of hazardous waste.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to provide the public additional protection through the licensing of motor carriers transporting hazardous material. Existing law authorizes the Department of the California Highway Patrol to inspect and license those motor carriers, with special attention directed to the negligent operators or repeat violators. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1142</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a></p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor 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 requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming the act.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1161</a> <a href="#">Stone R</a></p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: payment for nonferrous material.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. &amp; E.D. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on B., P. &amp; E.D.</p>	<p>Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to maintain written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which is to be retained by the dealer or recycler, as part of the written record of purchases, for a specified period of time. Existing law exempts from the payment by cash or check requirement those sellers of junk or recycling materials who conduct 5 or more separate transactions per month with the junk dealer or recycler, as specified. This bill, instead, would require payment for the material to be made in the form of a donation to a nonprofit organization, unless the material is delivered by a junk dealer or recycler. The bill, if the material is delivered by a junk dealer or recycler, would require payment for the material to be made by cash or check.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 1335</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/20/2018 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a food service facility in a state agency or large state facility, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food to a customer using disposable food service packaging unless the type of disposable food service packaging is accepted for recovery by the recycling or composting program serving the state agency or large state facility and it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that the type of disposable food service packaging is recovered for recycling or composting at a rate of 75% or more.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1440</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a></p> <p>Biomethane.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/20/2018 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law requires state agencies to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies and incentives to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to consider additional policies to support the development and use in the state of renewable gas that reduce short-lived climate pollutants in the state. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish biomethane procurement goals.</p>	