

SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Wednesday, April 4, 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 419 Salas D 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. Last Amended on 8/21/2017	
AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer D Counties: contracts for personal services.	SENATE RLS. 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017	Oppose
AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials 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. Last Amended on 6/15/2017	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina D Lead-acid batteries.	SENATE DESK 1/29/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. Last Amended on 1/22/2018	Watch
AB 1884 Calderon D Solid waste: single-use plastic straws.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/6/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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. Last Amended on 2/5/2018	Watch
AB 1933 Maienschein R Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations : recycling infrastructure projects.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/3/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUC HI, Chair	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 related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/2/2018	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1945 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/19/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires 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 require the state board to work with state agencies administering grant programs that allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to add specified cobenefits, to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring, and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	
<p>AB 1975 Chu D</p> <p>Nuisance: odors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/3/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUC HI, Chair</p>	<p>(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 of odor complaints 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. Last Amended on 4/2/2018</p>	<p>Concern s</p>

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<p>AB 1981 Limón D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/19/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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. This bill would additionally include the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the state agencies in coordination with which the California Environmental Protection Agency is required to develop and implement those policies. The bill would specify that the purpose of promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state is to improve the state's soil organic matter. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2094 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/20/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/4/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, 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>	Watch
<p>AB 2097 Acosta R</p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUCHI, Chair</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>	

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<p>AB 2115 Santiago D</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>
<p>AB 2178 Limón D</p> <p>Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY HEALTH 4/3/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/10/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</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 as 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. The bill would require those operations, and all food donated, served, or distributed from those operations, to adhere to specified general food safety requirements, where applicable, to best management practices identified by the local enforcement agency, and to all applicable local land use and zoning ordinances or regulations. 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. Last Amended on 4/2/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2189 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/19/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/10/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRON MENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund and authorizes the expenditure of moneys in the account, upon appropriation, for, among other purposes, the payment of all costs of removal and remedial action incurred by the state in response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, as specified. Existing law appropriated \$176,600,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department, for expenditure through June 30, 2018, for purposes, including, among others, activities related to the cleanup and investigation of properties contaminated with lead in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility in the City of Vernon, California. This bill would authorize the expenditure of those funds through June 30, 2021. The bill would appropriate \$12,000,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department for specified purposes, including, among others, for interim removal or remedial action measures in public parkway sites in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility with lead levels that could pose a substantial danger to human health or the environment. The bill would require the County of Los Angeles, to the extent feasible, to use any lead-based paint remediation federal funding, consistent with federal law, or grant funding that it receives for lead-based paint remediation to provide specified services to residents in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility. Because the bill would impose new duties on the County of Los Angeles, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Los Angeles. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2277 Mathis R</p> <p>Solid waste facilities: home-generated pharmaceutical waste: incineration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/20/2018 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</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>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2308 Stone, Mark D Cigarettes: single-use filters.	ASSEMBLY G.O. 3/21/2018 - Coauthors revised.	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.	Watch
AB 2321 McCarty D Solid waste: integrated waste management.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.	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.	

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<p>AB 2345 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/20/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/4/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</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>AB 2379 Bloom D</p> <p>Waste management: polyester microfiber.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/3/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUCHI, Chair</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. This bill would require that clothing made from fabric that is composed of more than 50% synthetic material bear a conspicuous label that is visible to the consumer at the point of sale, in the form of a sticker, hang tag, or any other label type, with specified information, including a statement that the garment sheds plastic microfibers when washed. Last Amended on 4/2/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2407 Ting D</p> <p>Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/2/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</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 at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. 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 Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2020, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that 90% of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries discarded in the state are recycled in a safe and cost-effective manner in the state. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022. Last Amended on 3/23/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2411 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: use of compost: planning.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/2/2018 - From committee: Be re- referred to Com. on NAT. RES. Re-referred. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re- referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise minimum standards for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal, as prescribed. This bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a fire and, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices of each of the Department of Transportation’s 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and develop a plan to expand the identified best practices to the other districts. Last Amended on 3/21/2018</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2447 Reyes D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/19/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA prohibits a lead agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR identifies one or more significant effects on the environment unless the lead agency makes certain findings. This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, by June 30, 2019, to publish a list of subject land uses, as specified, and a map that identifies disadvantaged communities and areas within 1/2 mile radius of the disadvantaged communities. The bill would require a lead agency to provide certain notices required by CEQA to owners and occupants of property located within one-half mile of any parcel or parcels, and to any schools located within one mile of any parcel or parcels, on which is located a project involving a subject land use. The bill would additionally require a lead agency, before approving or carrying out a project involving a subject land use, to make a finding that the approval of the project does not constitute intentional discrimination, or result in a discriminatory effect, on protected classes of person, as provided. The bill would apply these requirements to projects for which environmental review commences on or after July 1, 2019. Because the bill would impose additional duties on a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2474 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: identification: testing.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/2/2018 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. Existing law requires the department to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes. Existing regulations adopted pursuant to that provision provide that a waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if representative samples of the waste have any of specified properties, including, among others, that a concentration of the waste of less than 500 milligrams per liter in soft water results in a 50% mortality rate of specified fish species after 96 hours of exposure, pursuant to specified procedures. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to update that regulation to adopt as the acute aquatic toxicity test the fish embryo acute toxicity test adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, as provided. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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AB 2493 Bloom D Beverage containers: convenience zones and handling fees.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/2/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone, with exemptions. The act continuously appropriates to the department the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones and prohibits the department from making handling fee payments to more than one certified recycling center within a convenience zone. Existing law defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2-mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department, as specified. This bill, on or before December 1, 2020, would require the department to adopt regulations to redefine "convenience zone." Last Amended on 3/22/2018	
AB 2538 Rubio D Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis: pilot project.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/2/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by an unspecified date, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. The bill would require the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles region, to use the guidelines in a pilot project conducted to assess if a financial capability analysis can be effectively used to help municipalities to implement a municipal separate storm sewer system permit. The bill would require the state board to oversee the use of the guidelines and, upon the completion of the pilot project, to make statewide recommendations or site-specific recommendations based on feasibility and the need to address the most prominent pollutants. Last Amended on 3/23/2018	
AB 2606 Fong R Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/3/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/10/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	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. 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. Last Amended on 4/2/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2660 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: surplus household consumer products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/20/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/13/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2676 Gipson D</p> <p>Weighmasters : junk dealers and recyclers: new licenses and license renewals: additional application information.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/3/2018 - Action From P. & C.P.: Do pass as amended. To APPR..</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2766 Berman D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/20/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUC HI, Chair</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 from January 1, 2018, until January 1, 2024. By authorizing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2779 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUC HI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after 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>AB 2832 Dahle R</p> <p>Recycling and reuse: lithium-ion batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/10/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</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>AB 2908 Berman D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUCHI, Chair</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>AB 2921 Low D</p> <p>Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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>AB 2928 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: used oil.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/20/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/10/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil. Existing law exempts used oil from regulation by the department if the used oil meets the requirements for recycled oil or meets other specified conditions, including that the used oil is not hazardous waste pursuant to criteria adopted by the department. Existing law requires a generator of used oil to test and certify that the used oil meets the conditions for exemption from regulation before transportation from the generator location. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would provide that the testing of used oil from a generator of highly controlled used oil, as defined, is required only once per year for the purpose of determining whether the used oil is hazardous waste for purposes of the exemption from regulation. The bill would authorize a generator of highly controlled used oil to use the results of that test and any prior tests of the same kind to certify that the used oil is not hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a generator of highly controlled used oil to include a certification statement with each shipment of that oil that the generator claims is exempt from regulation. The bill would require the generator to maintain with the certification statement records of the tests on which the certification is based and would make the records subject to audit and verification by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the unified program agency, or the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3036 Cooley D</p> <p>Solid waste: definition.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/12/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/9/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, MURATSUCHI, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. 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>
<p>AB 3138 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: management: civil liability.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/12/2018 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.</p> <p>4/10/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3154 Rubio D</p> <p>Litter: receptacles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 3178 Rubio D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/20/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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. This bill would make findings that the storage of recyclable materials in amounts that exceed the design capacity or permitted capacity of a solid waste facility can pose a threat to public health and safety. The bill, notwithstanding the above-described diversion requirements, would authorize a jurisdiction to temporarily arrange for the disposal of recyclable material if the disposal is necessary for the facility to operate within its design or permit storage limits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3187 Grayson D</p> <p>Biomethane: solid waste facility permits: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & E. 4/2/2018 - Re-referred to Coms. on U. & E. and NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p> <p>4/18/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND ENERGY, HOLDEN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to identify and recommend actions to address permitting and siting challenges associated with composting and anaerobic digestion and to encourage the continued viability of the state's organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure, in partnership with the California Environmental Protection Agency and other specified state and regional agencies. This bill would require the department to streamline the permitting process for anaerobic digestion facilities to allow holders of solid waste facility permits to modify those permits to include anaerobic digestion facilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3227 Burke D</p> <p>Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011: intrastate transmission lines: safety valves.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>SB 49 De León D</p> <p>California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RLS. 9/12/2017 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 71 Wiener D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & E. 2/26/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing specified materials that have been segregated from solid waste materials and placed at a designated recycling collection location for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling or at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity. Existing law 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. Last Amended on 2/26/2018</p>	
<p>SB 100 De León D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/11/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 168 Wieckowski D</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. Last Amended on 1/18/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 1076 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnet ic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/19/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. This bill would require the office, in coordination with other relevant state entities and stakeholders, to develop preparedness recommendations to harden the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities against an electromagnetic pulse attack, geomagnetic storm event, or other long-term outage. The bill would require the preparedness recommendations to be posted on the office's Internet Web site and require the office to annually assess each electrical utility's preparedness. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	
<p>SB 1142 Skinner D</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>SB 1161 Stone R</p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: payment for nonferrous material.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. & E.D. 3/20/2018 - Set for hearing April 23. 4/23/2018 1 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - Room 3191 SENATE BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HILL, Chair</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>SB 1335 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/29/2018 - Set for hearing April 18.</p> <p>4/18/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</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>SB 1440 Hueso D</p> <p>Energy: biomethane: Pipeline Decarbonization Program.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/22/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</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. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and the State Air Resources Board (state 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 require the PUC, in consultation with the state board, before July 1, 2019, to establish a biomethane procurement program that requires certain gas corporations, until January 1, 2030, to annually procure their proportionate share of a total of 32 billion cubic feet of biomethane statewide, from sources that reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and in furtherance of the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. The bill would require the program, to the extent consistent with federal and state law, to prioritize the procurement of biomethane from certain biomethane producers and to require the procurement of minimum volumes of biomethane produced in-state from eligible feedstocks sufficient to support the achievement of certain methane reduction goals. The bill would require the PUC to approve, or modify and approve, a gas corporation's application to recover in the rate base the investments in infrastructure necessary to deliver biomethane from a biomethane producer to the pipeline system with full cost recovery from the gas corporation's customers. The bill would require certain other costs incurred by a gas corporation to comply with the program's requirements to be allocated as a fully nonbypassable fixed charge or a nonbypassable demand differentiated fixed charge to the gas corporation's customers. The bill would authorize the PUC to relieve a gas corporation from the program's requirements if the compliance costs are above a specified amount. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2018</p>	