

SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Monday, June 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 1036 McCarty D Organic waste: composting.	SENATE E.Q. 5/3/2018 - In committee: Set, final hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, to, among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in certain state laws and documents. This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in an additional state law, as provided, and would make other changes in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/20/2017	Watch
AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer D Counties: contracts for personal services.	SENATE RLS. 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017	Oppose

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1288 Eggman D</p> <p>Solid waste: management: funding.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/15/2018 - In committee: Set, final hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to reduce statewide emissions of specified pollutants, including reducing methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.This bill would require the department, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/11/2017 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Wieckowski.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime.This bill would authorize specified manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including requirements to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of a manifest, to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to keep or retain a copy of a manifest, to be satisfied through the use of the United States Environmental Protection Agency electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system, once it comes online.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/15/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1594 Bloom D</p> <p>Infrastructure financing: transportation: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: contracting.</p>	<p>SENATE GOV. & F. 5/10/2018 - Re-referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and T. & H.</p> <p>6/13/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes a governmental agency, as defined, to solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, construction, or reconstruction by, and to lease to, private entities for specified types of fee-producing infrastructure projects, including commuter and light rail.This bill would additionally include passenger rapid transit, subways, and heavy rail within the types of fee-producing infrastructure projects authorized pursuant to this provision. (2)Existing law creates the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, with specified powers and duties. Existing law authorizes the authority to enter into contracts with private entities that combine into a single contract all or some of the planning, design, permitting, development, joint development, construction, construction management, acquisition, leasing, installation, and warranty of some or all components of transit systems and certain facilities. Existing law authorizes the authority to award a contract under these provisions after a finding, by a 2/3 vote of the members of the authority, that awarding the contract will achieve for the authority, among other things, certain private sector efficiencies in the integration of design, project work, and components. This bill would eliminate the requirement to make the above-described finding by a 2/3 vote of the members of the authority in order to award contracts under these provisions. Last Amended on 5/1/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina 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. Last Amended on 1/22/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1884 Calderon D</p> <p>Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law requires, except as otherwise provided, a person who violates any provision of the code to be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as specified. 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. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a warning and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the food facility is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/30/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1933 Maienschein R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with additional funds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that may be appropriated to the department, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms, to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law requires these funding mechanisms to be provided for in-state infrastructure projects or for other projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions through activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling, including food waste prevention, among other things. Existing law specifies that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions include, but are not limited to, designing and constructing facilities for processing recyclable materials. This bill would specify that activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling include food rescue, waste prevention, and organic waste recycling. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions include the expansion of facilities for processing recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1945 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act and, among other things, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state. 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 give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to include a specified application timeline for programs with competitive application processes, 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 5/25/2018</p>	

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<p>AB 1970 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Low-carbon fuels: electric trucks and charging stations: zero-emission vans.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 5/31/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board and in consultation with specified state agencies, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels, as defined. This bill would require the commission to develop a pilot program for a pilot project, as specified, for the development of innovative low-carbon fuel, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	
<p>AB 1975 Chu D</p> <p>Nuisance: odors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RECONSIDERATION 5/29/2018 - Read third time. Refused passage. (FAILED) Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Chu.</p> <p>6/4/2018 #10 ASSEMBLY MOTION TO RECONSIDER</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, identifying sources of odor emissions in the region represented by the taskforce representatives, and providing updates on inspections and enforcement actions conducted by each enforcement agency represented on the taskforce. This bill would also require each agency represented on the taskforce to develop and implement procedures to receive and investigate odor complaints in its jurisdiction. 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 5/1/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p>AB 1981 Limón D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/30/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 revise and recast this and related provisions, including, among other changes, imposing additional duties on those state agencies relating to promoting the application of compost and additionally including 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 the above-specified policies. The bill would also require the California Environmental Protection Agency additionally to work with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Tree Mortality Task Force to achieve the goal of reducing at least 5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands. Last Amended on 4/30/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2057 Salas D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: biogas pipelines: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/17/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ.</p> <p>6/6/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects, including for a project that consists of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline, as defined, if specified conditions are met. If a local agency determines that a project is exempt from CEQA and approves or determines to carry out the project, CEQA authorizes a local agency to file a notice of determination with the county clerk in which the project will be located. This bill would, until January 1, 2022, provide that, for purposes of that exemption, “pipeline” also means a pipeline located in the County of Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare, that is used to transport biogas, as the bill would define that term, and that meets the existing requirements for the exemption and all local, state, and federal laws. The bill would require a local agency, if it determines that a project related to a pipeline located in those counties and used to transport biogas is exempt from CEQA and approves or determines to carry out the project, to file a notice of determination with the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk of the county in which the project will be located. Because additional duties would be imposed on a lead agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/16/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2094 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/30/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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>AB 2097 Acosta R</p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/3/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ.</p> <p>6/6/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRON MENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, 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>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2115 Santiago D</p> <p>Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 5/30/2018 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.</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, subject to exceptions, the driver of a vehicle on a public street or highway approaching or overtaking a stopped waste service vehicle, as defined, to make a lane change into an available lane adjacent to the waste service vehicle and pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, if practicable and not prohibited by law. The bill would require that if that maneuver would be unsafe or impractical, the driver slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions. The requirements of the bill would apply if the waste service vehicle is readily identifiable as a waste service vehicle based on the vehicle configuration or markings on the vehicle, and displays flashing amber lights. 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. Last Amended on 5/2/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2178 Limón D</p> <p>Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>SENATE HEALTH 5/29/2018 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</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>SENATE DESK 5/31/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>(1)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 specified purposes, including 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. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2345 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 5/16/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires, and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law provides that when a complete Part A renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before July 1, 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>

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<p>AB 2378 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/30/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 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 from 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 to annually submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the projects funded with moneys from the fund. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to submit a specified report, as part of the Department of Finance's annual report, quantifying, for each program that has received moneys through January 1, 2020, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, the public health impacts of each of those programs. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2379 Bloom D</p> <p>Waste management: plastic microfiber.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/30/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/4/2018 #13 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 new 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. The bill would require new clothing with that material composition, if a care label is required pursuant to federal law, to include additional information on the care label, including that same statement. The bill would prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale new clothing made from fabric that is composed of more than 50% synthetic material that does not bear those labels. The bill would require that these requirements be enforced only through a civil action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would make these provisions effective on January 1, 2020. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</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>SENATE RLS. 5/30/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 4/17/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2411 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: use of compost: planning.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/30/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ. 6/6/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRON MENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes a compost market program to increase the use of compost products, including requiring the Department of General Services and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to maintain specifications for the purchase of compost by the state and requiring the Department of Transportation to use compost in place of, or to supplement, petroleum-based commercial fertilizers in the state’s highway landscape maintenance program. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and for establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a wildfire. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices for each of the Department of Transportation’s 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and to develop a plan to implement the identified best practices in each of the districts. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to the compost market program provisions. Last Amended on 5/1/2018</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>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 environmental 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 a 1/2 mile radius of the disadvantaged communities. The bill would require a lead agency that is preparing an EIR or a negative declaration 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 require the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for those projects, 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 related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2474 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: identification: testing.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 authorize the department, to the extent that funds are available for this purpose, to evaluate whether either or both of specified tests can be adapted to be appropriate for use in identifying substances as hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste, consistent with the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require the department, if it finds that one or both of the specified tests can be adapted, to authorize the use of each test found appropriate, as adapted, as an alternative to the fish mortality testing method described above. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2493 Bloom D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: convenience zones and payments.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 5/31/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>(1)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 or location within every convenience zone accept all types of empty beverage containers and pay the refund value, if any, for those beverage containers at one location, and be open for business at least 30 hours per week, as provided. 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 in a rural region, as specified. This bill, on or before December 1, 2020, would require the department to adopt regulations to redefine “convenience zone,” as specified. The bill would provide that recycling centers that received a handling fee immediately before the adoption of those regulations would remain eligible to receive handling fee payments if they meet all requirements that were applicable to eligible recycling centers in convenience zones immediately before the adoption of those regulations.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2538 Rubio D</p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>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 July 1, 2019, 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. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2606 Fong R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 5/31/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</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 require the department to process a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application in an expedited manner, as provided, if the department determines that certain conditions are met, including that operations at the hazardous waste facility have not changed significantly since the approval of the permit in effect at the time the renewal application is submitted. The bill would provide that the expedited permit renewal process is not available for land disposal facilities. The bill would impose a maximum on the amount of reimbursement to the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application through the expedited permit renewal process added by this bill in the amount of \$200,000 for large storage facilities and large treatment facilities or \$100,000 for all other hazardous waste facilities. The bill would authorize the Director of Toxic Substances Control to raise those maximum reimbursement amounts if specified conditions are met. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2660 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: surplus household consumer products.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/24/2018 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</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 requirements on a retailer or supplier that 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 evaluate a surplus household consumer product for reuse, donation, transfer for credit, and other specified purposes. Last Amended on 5/21/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2676 Gipson D</p> <p>Weighmasters: junk dealers and recyclers: licenses: additional application information and fee.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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.</p> <p>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, and requires a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler to pay an additional annual fee of \$500 to the department for each location at which the weighmaster operates, as specified, for the administration and enforcement of these expiring provisions. This bill would extend the operation of the requirements to furnish the additional application information and to pay the additional annual fee to January 1, 2024. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes by deleting obsolete provisions. Last Amended on 4/5/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2766 Berman D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2779 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/25/2018 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/4/2018 #11 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 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 on and after January 1, 2022, for beverage containers containing water. The bill would provide that these prohibitions do not apply for beverage containers manufactured by small bottlers, which the bill would define as a bottler with less than unspecified amounts of sales and employees. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2832 Dahle R</p> <p>Recycling and reuse: lithium- ion batteries.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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, identify processes for the proper disposal of those lithium-ion batteries, and develop recommendations for the creation of, and funding for, a grant program that would provide assistance for the development of recycling and reuse opportunities for those lithium-ion batteries, as provided, and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020, based on their findings. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2908 Berman D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/31/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>(1)The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire.This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, upon a specified finding by the department, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require the department to track revenue from the California tire regulatory fee separately and would prohibit those funds from being used for activities other than those specified. The bill would require the department to identify the specific programs that the California tire regulatory fee would fund. The bill would require the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold, and would require the department to base the amount of the fee on specified criteria, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to differentiate in setting the fees between the waste tire generators who are retail sellers depending upon the nature of the activity generating waste tires, the number of waste tires generated, and other appropriate bases.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2928 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: used oil.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/30/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ.</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>SENATE E.Q. 5/17/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ.</p> <p>6/6/2018 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 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 meet certain conditions, including, among others, that the byproducts are destined for use as animal feed. Last Amended on 5/3/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3138 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: management: civil liability.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/30/2018 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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, for violations of those provisions that occur on or after January 1, 2019, would increase the lesser maximum amount of civil or administrative liability imposed on a person or stationary source for a violation to \$5,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, and would authorize the greater maximum civil or administrative liability to be imposed on a person or stationary source that knowingly violates those provisions regardless of whether the violation was committed after reasonable notice. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3178 Rubio D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 5/25/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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, including, among others, that under China's National Sword import policy, many recyclable materials are now banned and may no longer be imported into that country, which has had a profound impact on California efforts to meet state recycling objectives. The bill would require the department, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort to implement a diversion program, to also consider whether China's National Sword import policy caused the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials that necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat, as specified. The bill would also require the department to consider the extent to which the jurisdiction has made efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/30/2018</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3187 Grayson D</p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 5/25/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission 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. The commission has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects. Existing law requires the commission to modify the monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. Existing law additionally requires the commission, before exhaustion of the funds available pursuant to the biomethane monetary incentive program, and before the expiration of the program, to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/1/2018</p>	<p>Watch</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 NAT. RES. 4/18/2018 - From committee: Be re-referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes 0. Page 416.) (April 16). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>6/11/2018 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. 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>Watch</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
SB 168 Wieckowski D Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 5/24/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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 would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish minimum content standards, as defined, for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof, except as specified in the above provision. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to provide to the Legislature a report on the establishment and implementation of an extended producer responsibility program to replace the current California beverage container recycling program, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2018	Support
SB 452 Glazer D The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 5/16/2018 - Coauthors revised.	(1) Existing law, 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. Existing law authorizes the department to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable. This bill, if there is a certified recycling center located within one mile of an unserved convenience zone, would require the department to grant that convenience zone an exemption from the redemption requirements and would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted otherwise to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to evaluate and recommend to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2021, policies, incentives, and standards for ensuring the establishment and maintenance of a network of cost-effective direct redemption opportunities, as defined by the bill, in every community sufficient to support the recycling of not less than 80% of beverage containers sold in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/24/2018	
SB 1048 Allen D Pupil assessment: academic achievement.	ASSEMBLY ED. 4/26/2018 - Referred to Com. on ED.	Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards in the core curriculum areas of reading, writing, and mathematics to serve as the basis for assessing the academic achievement of individual pupils and of schools, school districts, and the California educational system. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2011. This bill would repeal these provisions. Last Amended on 3/22/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 1076 Hertzberg D Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/29/2018 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. Existing law requires the office to update the State Emergency Plan on or before January 1, 2019, and every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the office to update the State Emergency Plan to include preparedness recommendations to harden the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities against an electromagnetic pulse attack, geomagnetic storm event, or other potential cause of a long-term outage. Last Amended on 5/17/2018	
SB 1142 Skinner D Recycling: beverage containers.	SENATE RLS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	
SB 1161 Stone R Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program.	SENATE PUB. S. 5/10/2018 - Re-referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and APPR.	Existing law authorizes specified counties to develop the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Program and the Central Coast Rural Crime Prevention Program. Existing law requires the participating counties to form a regional task force to develop crime prevention, problem solving, and crime control techniques, to encourage timely reporting of crimes, and to evaluate the results of these activities. Existing law prescribes the percentage of the funds appropriated for the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Project that is allocated to each participating county. This bill would authorize the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino to create the Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program. The bill would require those counties, if they participate, to form a regional task force. The bill would allocate moneys appropriated to the program by the Legislature equally between the counties for these purposes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. Last Amended on 4/25/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1335 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 5/31/2018 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</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 located in a state-owned facility, acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the bill would require the department to publish and maintain on its Internet Web Site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would exempt packaging acquired before its inclusion on the list, as specified. The bill would require the department to regularly, but no less than once every 5 years, evaluate the list of approved types of food service packaging and would authorize the department to add or remove types of food service packaging to or from the list based on whether the packaging is, among other factors, recyclable or compostable. The bill would authorize the department to require a manufacturer of a type of food service packaging or material to submit data for purposes of this evaluation, as specified. Last Amended on 5/7/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 1440 Hueso D</p> <p>Energy: biomethane: biomethane procurement program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 5/31/2018 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board (state board), the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to compile a list of constituents of concern that could pose risks to human health and that are found in biogas, as defined, at concentrations that significantly exceed the concentrations of those constituents in natural gas. Existing law defines biomass conversion for the purposes of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. This bill would revise the definitions of biogas and biomass conversion for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>