

# HF&H Consultants Legislative Update – June 2014\*

Organics Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 1594	<b>6/12/14 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Solid Waste: Recycling: Diversion: Green Material</u></p> <p>This bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations to ban the use of green material as alternative daily cover (ADC) or alternative intermediate cover (AIC); jurisdictions would no longer receive diversion credit for green/yard waste used as landfill cover. Cities that currently use green waste as ADC will no longer be able to count this use as diversion toward their AB 939 requirements, as it would be considered disposal. The bill permits jurisdictions to apply for a 2-year deferral of the application of these provisions. The applicant would need to specify the reasons for the delay in addition to information regarding existing facilities, closed or abandoned sites, disposal opportunities, zoning, barriers to siting, and other information on the application form.</p> <p>Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay a per ton fee on quantity disposed. Green material used as ADC at a solid waste landfill, though not considered diversion, would continue to be exempt from this fee.</p> <p>The bill would require local jurisdictions to address how they will divert the green material they currently use as ADC in an annual report. CalRecycle would be tasked to determine whether a local jurisdiction unable to divert its green materials made a good faith effort.</p>

\* Updated as of June 17, 2014. Please note that bill status and text change frequently throughout the legislative process. For the most up to date information regarding bills that are of interest to you, please visit <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>.

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AB 1826	<b>6/16/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Solid Waste: Organic Waste</u></p> <p>This bill would require a business that generates more than eight cubic yards of organic waste per week to arrange to subscribe to recycling service for their organic waste starting in 2016. The bill will decrease the amount of <u>organic waste</u> under which a business will be subject to the requirements from eight cubic yards or more during 2016 to 4 cubic yards or more during 2017. Additionally, on or after January 1, 2019, the bill will require businesses that generate four or more cubic yards of <u>commercial solid waste</u> per week to arrange for organic recycling services; this amount will further decrease to two cubic yards on and after January 1, 2020.</p> <p>Businesses subject to these requirements shall take at least one of the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Source separate organic waste from other solid waste and subscribe to a basic level of organic waste recycling service that includes collection, self-hauling, or other arrangements for the collection and recycling of the organic waste, including managing it onsite or at another site owned and managed by the generator.</li> <li>2. Subscribe to an organic waste recycling service that may include mixed waste processing that specifically recycles organic waste.</li> </ol> <p>This bill would require a business, when arranging for the contract or work agreement for gardening or landscaping services, to require the organic waste generated by those services to comply with the requirements of this act.</p> <p>This bill would require CalRecycle to identify and recommend actions to address permitting and siting challenges 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. The bill also would require CalRecycle to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance and incentives for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling.</p> <p>This bill would give new duties to local governments by requiring that each jurisdiction, on and after January 1, 2016, implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the businesses subject to this act. The bill would require each jurisdiction to report to CalRecycle on the program's progress. This bill would authorize a local government agency to charge and collect a fee from an organic waste generator to recover the local government agency's costs incurred in complying with this act. CalRecycle would then be required to review whether a jurisdiction is in compliance with this act.</p> <p>CalRecycle is to provide assistance and incentives to local jurisdiction to increase organic waste diversion. This includes providing financing mechanisms and funding incentives, which are to be available on CalRecycle's website.</p>

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Plastic Bag Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
SB 270	<b>5/20/2014 Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><u>Solid Waste: Single-Use Carryout Bags</u>                      The bill phases out single-use plastic grocery bags. Such bags include plastic, recycled paper, and in certain jurisdictions, compostable plastic bags.                      Effective July 1, 2015, the bill would prohibit stores that have two million dollars in sales or ten thousand square feet of retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. Stores include convenience food stores, foodmarts, or other stores selling food items to be consumed off premises. To disseminate single-use plastic grocery bags, vendors would have to be certified by a 3<sup>rd</sup> party. The bill would mandate that stores levy a 10 cent charge on carry-out bags, when the customer opts for the bag.                      Additionally, the bill would require reusable bags sold in the State be designed to handle at least 125 uses, provide volume capacity of 15 liters, be machine washable, and have specific information of origin printed on it, among other requirements. Violators of the above requirements will be charged a penalty.                      Further, the bill requires CalRecycle to post the name and location of each retail store that elects to comply with the requirements of the law as detailed above.                      The bill would not preempt any local plastic bag ordinance passed before September 1, 2014. However, this bill would preempt any amendments to that ordinance and require local agencies to adopt the aforementioned price for a recycled paper bag, compostable bag, or reusable grocery bag.                      This bill would appropriate \$2,000,000 to CalRecycle for the purposes of providing loans and grants for the creation and retention of jobs and economic activity in California. This economical activity would focus on the manufacture and recycling of plastic reusable grocery bags that use recycled content. These funds would also be made available to local agencies towards their recycling programs.</p>
H.R. 1686 National Bill introduced in the House of Representatives	<b>5/1/2013 Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation</b>	<p><u>Trash Reduction Act of 2013</u>                      This bill would impose a five-cent tax on every paper or plastic disposable bag that retailers provide to customers, nation-wide. Businesses would be responsible for collecting the tax which would be itemized on receipts. Monies collected from this bill would go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Eighty percent of the taxes collected would be directed into the Fund and used to finance various conservation programs and construction of outdoor recreation areas. A new nonrefundable tax credit payment to retailers who participate in bag recycling programs would make up the remaining twenty percent of revenues. Reusable bags as well as packaged plastic bags (trash bags, pet waste bags) would be exempt from this tax.</p>

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Bottle Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 1784	<b>02/27/2014</b> <b>Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><u>Beverage Containers: Enforcement</u></p> <p>This bill would protect the CRV fund by attempting to prevent California redemption funds being paid on containers from out of state. This bill would mandate that plant quarantine officers at inspection stations ascertain the origin and quantity of high volumes of empty beverage containers transported by vehicles entering the state. Additionally, the bill protects California recycling haulers as it discourages scavenging by limiting the amount of empty beverage containers an individual can bring in for redemption to 50 pounds with a 24-hour period.</p>
AB 1846	<b>6/4/2014 Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><u>Beverage Containers: Enforcement</u></p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act prohibits a certified recycling center or processor from paying any refund values, processing payments, or administrative fees on, or making claims on, empty beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew or should have known were coming from out of state. Likewise, the bill prohibits certified recyclers from making claims on beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were received from a non-certified recycler.</p> <p>The bill protects the CRV fund by leveraging penalties on supermarket sites, rural region recyclers, or non-profit convenience zone recyclers for aiding illegal redemption of CRV bottles. The bill authorizes CalRecycle to suspend or permanently revoke handling fees at one or more of a certificate holder's certified recycling centers. This bill would additionally authorize the department to assess a civil penalty upon a person in violation of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. The fee charges can be up to \$10,000 per transaction, or 3 times the damages, plus costs.</p>

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Reporting Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 2371	<b>6/10/14 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Solid waste: Household Hazardous Waste</u>                      This bill would require each jurisdiction to review and submit its Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) element and program to CalRecycle by January 1, 2016. In the review, each jurisdiction will determine its own effectiveness in the collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of HHW. Jurisdictions must demonstrate that their HHW programs are convenient for the public in order to be approved.</p> <p>The bill would require, as a condition of approval of a household hazardous waste element, that the local agency demonstrate that it will give priority to methods that make the recycling and disposal of household hazardous waste more convenient for the public. The bill would make changes relating to the annual reporting of a jurisdiction's methods and programs for the recycling and disposing of household hazardous waste.</p> <p>The bill requires CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature that analyzes the effectiveness of the state's HHW management system, which is to include the following information regarding HHW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barriers to increased recycling</li> <li>• Disincentives to the legal disposal</li> <li>• Methods and programs have been implemented to address the above disincentives</li> <li>• The role that convenience for the public plays in increasing rates of safe and legal collection and disposal</li> <li>• Recommendations to increase the safe, legal, and convenient collection and disposal.</li> </ul>
AB 1966	<b>INACTIVE</b>	<p><u>Hazardous Waste: Regulations</u>                      This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to update the regulations for the management of hazardous wastes by June 1, 2015, and periodically thereafter as appropriate. These regulations provide methods to test solid waste that check for hazards to public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment. They are called "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 and are approved methods for complying with RCRA regulations.</p>

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Reporting Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 2050	<b>6/10/14 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Scoping Plan: Advisory Committee</u>                      This bill requires the mandated State Board scoping plan on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to include technological feasibility and cost-effectiveness in the update. This bill would require the State Board to include the following elements in its scoping plan update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for further reduction</li> <li>• Evaluation of emission reduction goals based on scalability of technology</li> <li>• Establishment of consistent metrics</li> </ul> <p>The bill would require the State Board, on or before January 1, 2019, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the elements listed above. The committee is to consist of between 5 and 10 members who are experts in energy technology and economics. The committee is required is to conduct an economic assessment that includes a marginal cost analysis of various strategies for reducing greenhouse gases. The bill would no longer authorize the committee to advise the state board on developments relating to greenhouse gas emission reductions.</p>
SB 1194	<b>4/30/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Solid Waste: Plastic Products</u>                      This bill would require each manufacturer to state whether the manufacturer has established a sustainability policy or implemented goals to reuse, recover, and reduce the use of plastic on a public website or in its annual report. The annual report is required by Section 1501 of the Corporations Code.</p>
AB 1104	<b>6/2/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>California Environmental Quality Act: Biogas Pipelines: Exemption</u>                      This bill would exempt the maintenance of biogas pipelines from the CEQA process. Existing law exempts projects involving inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline from the CEQA process. The bill would thereafter hold that "pipeline" also means a pipeline, located in Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare County, that is used to transport biogas. This definition would applicable until January 1, 2018. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program to establish an agency to determine the qualification of projects.</p>

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Product Stewardship/ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 333	<b>6/4/2013 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>  <b>2-Year Bill</b>	<p><u>Medical Waste</u>                      The bill revises regulations dealing with the disposal of medical waste by health care professionals.                      The bill expands the definition of “health care professional” to include any person who generates medical waste in a health care setting or in the course of providing health care services. This expands the body of people responsible for lawfully disposing of medical waste beyond only licensed professionals.                      The bill would protect solid waste haulers who unknowingly haul medical waste to a solid waste disposal facility. Upon discovery of wrongful disposal, hauler would contact the generator of that waste who would then make arrangements to remove the medical waste from the solid waste facility and properly dispose of it.                      The bill would exempt a small quantity generator or large quantity generator, meeting specified requirements, from regulation as a hazardous waste hauler. This includes retaining specified documentation and complying with certain federal requirements relating to a materials of trade’ exception. The bill classifies the carcasses of animals suspected of carrying infectious diseases to be treated as medical waste.</p>
AB 1893	<b>6/2/14 Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><u>Sharps Waste</u>                      This bill would require all sharps sold to the general public in California in quantities of 50 or more to include a free sharps waste container approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would require the sharps manufacturer to provide the sharps container at no cost. The bill would require the container to be labeled with the words “sharps waste,” or with the international biohazard symbol and the word “BIOHAZARD.” The bill would also require information to be included on a label affixed to the container or on a separate insert included in the sharps packaging. Additionally, the information is to include directions for disposal along with CalRecycle’s website on recycling sharps. A violation of these provisions would be a crime. The bill would not preempt a local ordinance that establishes a mandatory system for the collection of home-generated sharps waste for disposal.                      This bill would encourage the administrative director to review the department’s practices for identifying puncture wounds caused by sharps waste in non-health care occupations to determine ways of encouraging more accurate reporting and collection of needle stick injury data. This bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>

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Product Stewardship/ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 2284	<b>6/15/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Recycling: Household Batteries Pilot Projects</u></p> <p>This bill would require CalRecycle to develop and fund up to three local battery recycling pilot projects, which would be required to provide data to CalRecycle regarding the implementation and outcomes of the pilot projects. CalRecycle would be required, on or before six months after the pilot projects are complete, to review and compile the information collected from the pilot projects, make the information available to local agencies, and develop informational guidelines to assist local governments.</p> <p>Existing law requires an operator of a solid waste disposal facility to pay a fee per ton disposed to the State Board of Equalization. The fees and all money received by the department, unless otherwise specified, are required to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund, and the department is authorized to expend the money in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer and implement the act.</p> <p>This bill would appropriate \$1,500,000 from fees deposited in the Account to CalRecycle towards developing and funding battery recycling pilot projects pursuant to the bill.</p>
AB 2748	<b>6/5/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Hazardous Waste: Business Plans</u></p> <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a manufacturer of architectural paint or designated stewardship organization to submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery an architectural paint stewardship plan to develop and implement a recovery program to manage the end of life of postconsumer architectural paint.</p> <p>The bill makes it easier for merchants to sell recyclable latex paint. The bill would repeal the requirement for an owner or operator of a location which sells recyclable latex paint to have a business plan in order to accept recyclable latex paint. This bill would enforce the implementation of a business plan only if the business handles 10,000 pounds of solid hazardous waste or 1,000 gallons of liquid hazardous materials. The bill would prohibit the CUPA from imposing a fee on a business that is implementing an approved architectural paint recovery plan and does not need to pay for processing this exemption.</p>
SB 1014	<b>6/10/2014 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<p><u>Pharmaceutical Waste: Home Generated: Collection</u></p> <p>The bill creates a take back program for home-generated pharmaceutical waste. The bill would require CalRecycle and the California State Board of Pharmacy, by January 1, 2016, to jointly develop and adopt regulations for the disposal of pharmaceutical waste. Home-generated pharmaceutical waste would no longer be considered a medical waste as long as it is handled by a collection and disposal program operating in accordance with CalRecycle guidelines. The bill would authorize pharmacies to accept in-store returns of home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p>

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## Product Stewardship/ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Bills

Bill	Status	Overview
SB 1020	<b>4/24/14 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Recycling: Hazardous Waste: Photovoltaic Panels: Collection And Recycling Programs</u></p> <p>This bill would establish the California Photovoltaic Panel Collection and Recycling Act of 2014. It would require a producer of photovoltaic panels, on or before July 1, 2016, to establish and operate a take-back program to collect, transport, recover, and recycle end-of-life photovoltaic panels. Participants may partake in a take-back program operated by, or on behalf of, two or more producers. Violation of this program would be a crime, punishable by imposition of a fee.</p> <p>This bill would change the waste classification of photovoltaic panels. A photovoltaic panel is currently classified as hazardous waste due to a characteristic of toxicity. Such a panel will be reclassified and managed as universal waste. Photovoltaic panels would thereby be managed by the standards established for universal waste. This bill allows for the removal, breakage, and disassembly of photovoltaic cells, as long as these actions are done in a manner that prevents hazardous constituents from being released into the environment.</p> <p>The bill would require CalRecycle to set reasonably achievable collection targets for take-back programs and to establish a high-value recycling rate and a bulk recycling rate that take-back programs would be required to meet.</p> <p>The bill would require a person that removes an end-of-life photovoltaic panel from a building or structure to contact the take-back program operator, follow instructions, and pay a fee. CalRecycle is to adopt regulations for collection rates and fees for a customer submission of a photovoltaic panel to a take-back program, by January 1, 2016. The fees and rates are to be based on the reasonable costs of the program to handle, transport, and recycle the end-of-life photovoltaic cells.</p> <p>The bill would require the operator of a take-back program to submit a proposal to CalRecycle for approval to establish a take-back program containing specified elements no less than 60 days before beginning operation of the program. The operator is to additionally submit an annual report and pay an annual administrative fee. CalRecycle is to set at an amount to cover reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the act. The collected fee revenues would be collected into the Photovoltaic Panel Collection Administration Fund, which the bill would establish in the State treasury. Civil and administrative penalties will be levied against anyone who intentionally violates the act.</p>

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## Product Stewardship/ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Bills

Bill	Status	Overview
SB 1274	<b>6/10/14 Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><u>Recycling: Used Mattresses</u>                      This bill would establish a mechanism to facilitate the recovery of illegally disposed used mattresses by local governments, participating permitted solid waste facilities, and authorized solid waste operations that accept mattresses, pursuant to the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. This mechanism would be provided at no additional cost to those entities.</p> <p>This bill would authorize an individual to also drop off a mattress at a recycler, renovator, authorized solid waste operation, or other municipal facility that accepts mattresses consistent with solid waste regulations. The bill would require the lawful entity that receives the mattress to determine reasonable payment for the drop-off.</p> <p>The bill would authorize a manufacturer, retailer, or distributor to add a charge to the purchase price of the mattress 90 days after CalRecycle approves budget for the mattress recycling plan.</p> <p>The bill changes the date of submission for the report mattress recycling organizations are to submit to CalRecycle from July 1<sup>st</sup> of each year to May 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.</p> <p>Further, the bill grants CalRecycle the power to impose civil penalties on distributors in violation of this law. However, CalRecycle will no longer be able to expend their penalties to offset reimbursed costs.</p> <p>The bill also prevents CalRecycle from adopting emergency regulations regarding any provisions in this mattress bill.</p>
SB 1383	<b>5/15/2014 Committee on Natural Resource</b>	<p><u>Plastic Products: Labeling</u>                      This bill designates standards for the sale of plastic products by regulating labeling. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless it meets a certain specification. This specification is to be determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in its standards. CalRecycle is to adopt ASTM’s specified standard as soon as they are released.</p> <p>The bill would prohibit the sale of agricultural mulch film that is labeled as biodegradable in California unless it meets this standard. Agricultural mulch film is plastic that is used as a technical tool in commercial farming applications.</p>

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Recycling Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 2355	<b>6/11/2014 Committee on Transportation and Housing</b>	<p><u>Local Agencies: Streets And Highways: Recycled Materials</u>                      This bill would require local agencies with jurisdiction over streets or highways to adopt standards developed by the Department of Transportation for using recycled materials for road construction and maintenance. The standards cover the use of recycled paving materials for recycled base, sub-base, and pervious backfill.</p> <p>Agencies would have to adopt the standards by January 1, 2017. In the event that an agency opts to not adopt the standards, that agency must discuss its reasons at a regularly scheduled public hearing of the local agency's legislative or other governing body.</p>
AB 2392	<b>4/28/14 Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><u>Recycling: Plastic Containers</u>                      This bill would increase the rate at which rigid plastic packaging containers are to be recycled by manufacturers, as specified in Section 42310 of the Public Resources Code. The bill would increase the mandated recycling rate from 45% to 75% by the year 2020. The bill would require local jurisdictions to establish local programs toward achievement of this new goal. Product makers or container manufacturers must demonstrate their recycling rate to CalRecycle. Violation of the mandate is punishable by up to \$100,000 in addition to civil penalties of up to \$50,000. CalRecycle will publish a list of violators. Funds from collected violations will go toward assisting local governments to develop collection and processing systems for rigid plastics.</p>
AB 2658	<b>6/11/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Transportation and Housing</b>	<p><u>Recycling: Waste Tires: Public Works Projects</u>                      This bill would extend to January 1, 2020, the period during which not less than 50% of the asphalt pavement is required to be rubberized asphalt concrete to comply with the crumb rubber content requirements, and would postpone until January 1, 2020, the authorization for the DOT to use any material meeting the definition of asphalt containing crumb rubber to comply with those requirements.</p> <p>The bill would additionally authorize the Department, when awarding grants pursuant to the tire recycling program, to especially focus on parklets, greenways, or other public works projects that use tire-derived products. The bill would require the department to give priority for funding to projects in disadvantaged communities.</p>

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Solid Waste & Diversion Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 2633	INACTIVE	<p><u>Recycling: Plastic Material</u></p> <p>This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, anaerobically digested, used for electricity generation, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p> <p>The bill would also require CalRecycle to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock. The bill would also require CalRecycle to adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2016, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various grades of plastic products that are in landfills. Beginning January 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, CalRecycle is to report to the Legislature on possible incentives for businesses and organizations which practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques to locate recycling centers in California.</p>

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Electronic Waste Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 2666	<b>05/23/2014</b> <b>Committee on Appropriations</b>	<u>Recycling: Electronic Waste</u> Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "person" under the act to exclude the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities under the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003. This absolves the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities from the obligation of paying a covered electronic waste recycling fee when purchasing a new or refurbished electronic device. This includes governing authorities in California.

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Financial Incentives Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 1021	<b>8/30/13 Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><u>Alternative Energy: Recycled Feedstock</u>                      The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority provide financial assistance for projects that promote the use of alternative energies.</p> <p>This bill would expand the types of projects eligible for the sales and use tax exclusion. This financial incentive is used by the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to promote the use of alternative energies. This bill will make eligible projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock that is intended to be reused in the production of another product or soil amendment. Recycled feedstock means material that would otherwise be destined for disposal. This bill would not include projects whose processes or use of recycled feedstock ends with disposal. This would qualify aerobic digestion facilities and compost facilities for the sales and use tax exclusion.</p>
AB 1022	<b>8/30/2013 Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><u>Electronic Waste: CRT Glass Market Development Payments</u>                      This bill would provide market-based incentives to in-state recyclers and manufacturers to reuse and recycle CRT glass in products. This bill would support CRT glass recycling by requiring CalRecycle, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to fund CRT glass processing and, market development manufacturing. This would be accomplished through market development processing payments or CRT glass market development manufacturing payments to a CRT glass processor, manufacturer, or an electronic waste recycler. Ten million dollars will be available each year until January 1, 2020.</p>
AB 1970	<b>5/23/2014 Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><u>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Community Investment and Innovation Program</u>                      This bill would allocate monies from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to sponsor greenhouse gas emissions reductions programs for local governments. The bill would create the Community Investment and Innovation Program to award grants and financial assistance to eligible applicants. Applicants include cities or counties that submit plans to develop and implement integrated community-level greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in their region. The bill would require the Strategic Council, in consultation with the board, to administer the program.</p>
AB 2390	<b>INACTIVE</b>	<p><u>Low Carbon Fuel Standard: Green Credit Reserve</u>                      This bill would encourage the development of renewable and low carbon transportation fuel projects in California by ensuring that the value of credits generated by the production of renewable fuels remains stable and therefore predictable. This will allow financial institutions to provide financing based on the full value of renewable and low carbon fuel that is produced, including the value of the LCFS and RFS credits generated by the production of the fuel. Overall, this will give companies that wish to invest in renewable fuel the opportunity to access adequate financing.</p> <p>The bill would require the Treasurer by June 30, 2015, to establish a Low Carbon and Renewable Fuels Credit Reserve (also called the Green Credit Reserve) to ensure the stability of the credits.</p> <p>The bill would allow the Reserve to enter into specified contracts with qualified renewable transportation fuel producers. The bill also commits the Reserve to purchase the LCFS and RFS credits at a contracted price when the renewable fuel is produced.</p>

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Renewable Energy Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
SB 498	6/16/14 Committee of Natural Resources, Committee of Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p><u>Solid Waste: Biomass Conversion</u> Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or “biomass conversion.” This bill broadens the technologies which can be used to achieve that 10% “biomass conversion” option required by CalRecycle. This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by controlled combustion, or use of other non-combustion thermal conversion of biomass materials. The emphasis of this bill is the inclusion of “non-combustion” thermal conversion technologies. Currently, the definition of “biomass conversion” is limited to controlled combustion used for the production of heat or electricity of specified materials for the purposes of the act.</p>
SB 731	9/11/13 Committee on Local Governance	<p><u>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act</u> This bill assigns new responsibilities to state offices and local governments acting in the capacity of lead agencies carrying out California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) responsibilities: <b>The bill would require the office of Planning and Research to produce the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thresholds of significance for noise and transportation impacts for projects within transit priority areas</li> <li>• Criteria for a lead agency to assess the need for translating and posting specified notices into non-English languages by July 1, 2015</li> <li>• A report on economic displacement, to be publicly circulated.</li> </ul> <p><b>This bill would require lead agencies to prepare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, EIRs, or other environmental documents for projects requiring an EIR</li> <li>• A report on project compliance with the required mitigation measures, as a part of the mitigation and monitoring plan. The report is to be made available to the public, online</li> <li>• A report on project compliance with the required mitigation measures, upon the request of a member of the public.</li> </ul> <p><b>The bill will make the following amendments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This bill would provide that aesthetic impacts of development on an infill site are not significant impacts on the environment as determined in the CEQA process</li> <li>• The bill would allow for the extension of the time period in which a person can bring judicial action against the government to up to four years after the preceding established period</li> <li>• This bill would allow renewable energy project applicants to make their case to the lead agency about benefits resulting from the project. These benefits can include measures that would mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, significantly reduce traffic, improve air quality or replace higher emitting energy sources or other significant</li> </ul>

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Renewable Energy Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
		<p>environmental or public impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bill will repeal the provision that removes the designation of “infill opportunity zone” for a site if no development project is completed within that zone within four years from the date of the designation. The bill would redefine “infill opportunity zone” to mean a transit priority area adopted by a metropolitan planning organization, within the scope of a sustainable community’s strategy, or alternative planning strategy.</li> </ul> <p>This bill would require the court to issue an order that includes a peremptory writ of mandate specifying actions that a public agency needs to take to comply with the requirements of CEQA.</p> <p>This bill would require the California Research Bureau to annually submit a report containing specified information on in-state CEQA litigation (information and funding permitting) to the Legislature.</p> <p>This bill would allow council to grant \$30,000,000 annually to local agencies towards planning activities for the implementation of the sustainable community’s strategy.</p>

Water Bills		
Bill	Status	Overview
AB 371	<b>6/4/2014 Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><u>Sewage Sludge: Kern County</u></p> <p>This bill would require the State Board to require additional testing two times per year on the effects of sewage sludge or other biological solids in unincorporated areas of Kern County where this material is imported from another California county. Testing would be effective from January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016. The bill would require the state board to identify pathogens, endotoxins, and other hazards for testing. These will be chosen based on their potential for groundwater contamination and their potential to adversely affect human health. The State Board would be required to submit a report with test results to the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality, and the Kern County Board of Supervisors.</p>