<u>Bill number</u>	summary	status		notes
Papan  Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989 (a an owner of an underground storage to defined, for which a permit is required storage fees for each gallon of petroles the tank. The act establishes the Understorage Tank Cleanup Fund (fund), and storage fees, among other moneys, to into the fund. The act authorizes the Storage Control Board to expend the the fund, upon appropriation by the Leapup for corrective action in response to unauthorized release from an underground.	Existing law, the Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989 (act), requires an owner of an underground storage tank, as defined, for which a permit is required by law to pay storage fees for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The act establishes the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (fund), and requires the storage fees, among other moneys, to be deposited into the fund. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to expend the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to	Date	Action	Need for the bill: According to the author, "AB 1115 will extend the Underground Storage Tan
		Date	Action	Fund and continue to help owners and
		04/19/23	In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.	operators of petroleum USTs satisfy federal and state financial responsibility requirements. As self-insuring is massive burden on small operators, California is among many other states that provide a UST fund as an option for operators to meet their FR responsibility. Furthermore, as California transitions to green infrastructure and is burdened with an increasing amount of orphan tanks, we must ensure the resources are available to address this issue. AB 1115 is a commonsense measure
		03/29/23	From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	unauthorized release from an underground storage tank and for the cleanup and oversight of	03/02/23	Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	
	tank and for the cleanup and oversight of unauthorized releases at abandoned tank sites, among other specified purposes. The act requires that certain information be submitted to the state board, and other specified agencies, under penalty of perjury. The act provides for the repeal of certain of its provisions on January 1, 2026, but also provides that certain associated rights, obligations, and authorities that apply before the January 1, 2026, repeal date do not terminate upon repeal of the other provisions of the act.  This bill would extend the deadline until 2035.	Hearing to	day in Appropriations	that both assists small business owners and supports the state's goals for a cleaner California."  UST Act: The UST Act created the USTCTF to help owners and operators of petroleum USTs satisfy federal and state financial responsibility requirements. A UST is defined by law (HSC § 25299.32) as "any one or combination of tanks, including pipes connected thereto, that is used for the storage of hazardous substances and that is substantially or totally beneath the surface of the ground" (certain exceptions apply). The USTCTF is available to assist petroleum UST AB 1115 Page 2 owners and operators with the costs of cleaning up contaminated soil and groundwater caused by leakage from petroleum USTs.

AB 1238 Ward Hazardous waste: solar panels

Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime.

This bill would require the department to develop-alternate alternative management standards

for recycling managing photovoltaic modules that would, to the extent possible, reduce the regulatory burden on managing certain resources used for recycling the modules while not compromising worker safety or environmental protection. modules. The bill would specify parameters for the standards, including, but not limited to, that they promote the safe collection, reuse, and recycling of photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to hold at least one public workshop to discuss concepts for the standards with stakeholders before submitting an initial statement of reasons to the Office of Administrative Law. Because a violation of regulations adopted by the department under these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory

04/19/23	In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.
03/29/23	From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
03/22/23	Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.
03/21/23	From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.
03/02/23	Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.
02/17/23	From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.
02/16/23	Read first time. To print.

In committee Cot first

The state's current regulations inhibit widespread could be improved to better balance the need for widespread recycling of photovoltaic modules. modules and for protecting human health and the environment. Specifically, the use of heat, chemicals, and water during the recycling process are currently exempted from the universal waste regulations, and and, therefore, are required to be compliant with more stringent hazardous waste regulations.

The alternative management standards developed would *Allow a person, when following the standards, to collect, reuse, or recycle photovoltaic modules without a hazardous waste permit.* 

Meant to work in tandem with AB 2 that requires manufacturers of solar PV modules to develop and implement an end-of-life management plan for solar PV modules.

DTSC estimates costs of approximately \$1.1 million in the first year (which includes \$200,000 for equipment and testing) and ongoing annual costs of approximately \$892,000 for four new positions to develop the AMS for the management of PV modules (Hazardous Waste Control Account (HWCA)). DTSC notes it will be unable to develop the standards in two years, even with additional resources, and contends it would require a minimum of 66 months to develop the AMS.

	provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.  This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.			The costs associated with the implementation of this bill, which will be paid for through the HWCA, will result in an estimated increase in the generation and handling fee – paid by operators of hazardous waste disposal, storage, or treatment sites – in the range of \$0.83 to \$1.27 per ton. The generation & handling fee is currently \$49.25 per ton or fraction of a ton.  Support A Voice for Choice Advocacy Opposition None on file.
SB 740 Cortese	Hazardous materials management: stationary sources: skilled and trained workforce —  This bill would extend that workforce requirement (of RMP) to contracts awarded, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, by an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, lithium batteries, or certain specified chemicals (ammonia, chlorine, hydrogen fluoride, sulfur dioxide, or hydrogen chloride). in mining or beneficiating lithium, or in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide in specified conditions.  Existing law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training	05/05/23	Set for hearing May 15.	Purpose of bill. According to the author, "As California and our federal government invests billions to move towards cleaner energy sources, it is important that we extend the protections provided for in SB 54 to the workforce in these new industries. SB 740 simply extends the worker and safety provisions in SB 54 provided to refineries to several other dangerous industries overseen by CARB, including lithium battery manufacturing, extraction and recycling, carbon capture, utilization and storage, chemical plants, biofuels and alternative fuels like hydrogen. SB 740 ensures that new professions in green industries are safe and have access to a high-quality skilled workforce."  USW requested amendments. the members of the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and
		05/04/23	May 8 hearing postponed by committee.	
		05/01/23	Set for hearing May 8.	
		04/26/23	From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
		04/20/23	Set for hearing April 26.	
		04/19/23	April 19 hearing postponed by committee.	
			From committee with	

	needs justify the establishment. Existing law requires apprentice training needs in the building and construction trades to be deemed to justify a new apprentice program only if one or more specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, there being sufficient capacity for apprentices in a geographic area.  This bill would require an above-described stationary source to be considered when determining whether an existing apprenticeship program has sufficient capacity for apprentices in a geographic area.		Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.	Service Workers International Union (USW) in District 12 have an oppose unless amended position. They are seeking amendments that they believe would make the bill more "inclusive of all union members who currently work in or are trained in these existing and further evolving areas, by incorporating clauses that encompass other highly skilled labor workforces that currently pay industry standard wages, and/or wage standards significantly above the California minimum wage for work within the green sectors referenced within SB 740."
<u>SB 615</u>	<u>Traction batteries -</u> The bill would require all	Date	Action	California's EV battery plan. In 2018, Assembly
Allen and Min	electric vehicle traction batteries, as defined, sold with motor vehicles in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, remanufactured, or or	05/08/23	May 8 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.	Bill 2832 (Dahle Chapter 822, Statutes of 2018) established a Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Advisory Group to make policy
	remanufactured and eventually recycled at the end	05/01/23	Set for hearing May 8.	recommendations to the Legislature to achieve
	of their useful life in a motor vehicle or any other application. The bill would also require a vehicle manufacturer, dealer, automobile dismantler, automotive repair dealer, and nonvehicle secondary user to be responsible for ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of an electric a vehicle traction battery once it is removed from a vehicle or other application to which the electric vehicle traction battery has been used. The bill would make a vehicle or battery manufacturer responsible for	04/26/23	From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	a 100% rate of reuse or recycling for lithium-ion car batteries in the State. The recommendations from this advisory group, released in a 2022 report, are intended to provide policy ideas for recapturing, reusing,
		04/12/23	From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	and recycling batteries that are outside of warranty. The Advisory Group identified two key policy paths for recovering EV batteries outside of warranty at the end of their life: one policy path, the "producer take back"
collecting a stranded battery, as defined, and repurposing the battery, if possible, but would	collecting a stranded battery, as defined, and	04/03/23	Set for hearing April 25.	recommendation puts responsibility for overseeing the safe end-of-life of batteries

	require the manufacturer to ensure the battery is recycled if it cannot be reused. The bill would require, by January 1, 2025, a battery supplier, as described, to be responsible for the development of a core exchange program for replacing a battery, module, or cell removed from a vehicle, as specified. The bill would also require a battery supplier to annually submit a report to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided. The bill would require a qualified facility, as defined, buying removed batteries to submit a report containing specified information to the department and would require specified entities that remove a battery from a vehicle that is still in service to participate in the core exchange program. The bill would make a secondary user that purchases a battery that was removed from a vehicle responsible for ensuring the battery is sent to a qualified facility at the end of the battery's useful life and reporting specified information to the department. The bill would include a related statement of legislative findings and declarations and a statement of policy regarding end-of-life management of electric vehicle traction batteries.		solely on producers. Another policy path, "core exchange with a vehicle backstop" gives responsibility for the end of life of the SB 615 (Allen) Page 4 of 6 battery to the entity that takes the battery out of an EV (either because the EV is at its end of life or because the battery is. Under this structure, manufacturers take responsibility only if an EV battery was not acquired by a licensed dismantler. These two policy proposals are supported by a suite of more granular proposals, including requiring methods to label and track EV batteries, such as through a digital identifier. Both "Core Exchange with Vehicle Stop-Back" and "Producer Take-back" are strategies that could fit under the umbrella of EPR programs. EPR is a strategy that places shared responsibility for end-of-life product management on the producers and all entities involved in the product chain, instead of on the general public and local governments. EPR programs are emerging as an important policy tool for hard-to-deal-with waste in California, where there are currently EPR programs for carpets, paints, pharmaceuticals and sharps, consumer batteries, and single-use plastic and packaging.
SB 38 Laird	Existing law-requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including	Date Action  May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.  04/21/23 Set for hearing May 1.	Need for this bill? Following the September fire incident, local residents and other community stakeholders expressed concerns about the safety and potential risks of battery energy storage facilities, including the potential for
	implementing the Long-Duration Energy Storage Program to provide financial incentives for projects	Read second time and	toxic emissions affecting local residents. A town hall meeting to discuss these concerns has been

to deploy innovative energy storage systems to the electrical grid for purposes of providing critical capacity and grid services. Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities. including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their boards. corporations. Existing governing law authorizes the PUC, after a hearing, to require every public utility to construct, maintain, and operate its line, plant, system, equipment, apparatus, tracks, and premises in a manner so as to promote and safeguard the health and safety of its employees, passengers, customers, and the public. requires the commission to implement and enforce standards for the maintenance and operation of facilities for the generation and storage of electricity owned by an electrical corporation or located in the state to ensure their reliable operation.

This bill would require each battery energy storage facility *located* in the state *and* subject to the requirement described above to have an emergency response plan and an evacuation plan that covers the area premise of the battery energy storage

facility.

to Com. on APPR. From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on

04/17/23

APPR. (Aves 15, Noes 0. Page 637.) (April 10).

in the works, but has been delayed due to the recent and repeated winter storms affecting the region. Existing statutory requirements (Labor Code §§142.3 and 6401, among others), and related regulations (California Code of Regulations DIR Subchapter 7 General Industry Safety Orders, including §3220), generally, require employers to provide a safe environment for workers, which includes emergency action plans and evacuation procedures and plans as it relates to fires and other emergency events. As such, employers who operate battery energy storage facilities are subject to the Cal/OSHA requirements, though there are not specific requirements for these facilities as there may be with some high risk facilities, such as refineries. Nonetheless, the author wishes to have the statute explicitly require battery energy storage facilities to have emergency response and evacuation plans.

Technical amendments needed.

The author and committee may wish to adopt amendments to clarify that the requirements proposed by this bill are in adherence of existing Labor Code and related regulations regarding worker safety, including requirements related to emergency action plans and evacuation procedures that apply to the premise of the facility. Additional amendments will move this requirement to the Public Utilities Code §761.3 which provides for an inspection and enforcement regime

	administered by the CPUC.