

**DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
(3960—DTSC)**

Fiscal Year 2015-16 Budget Highlights

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>FUND SOURCE</i>	<i>Current Year 2014-15</i>	<i>Budget Year 2015-16</i>	<i>Change</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
General Fund	\$27,295	\$27,070	- \$225	- 0.8%
Special Funds	\$145,52	\$133,047	- \$12,485	-8.6%
Bond Funds	\$0	\$0		
Federal Funds	\$35,682	\$34,938	- \$744	- 2.1%
Other Funds	\$13,092	\$13,076	- \$16	- 0.1%
<i>Total: All Funds</i>	<i>\$221,601</i>	<i>\$208,131</i>	<i>- \$13,470</i>	<i>- 0.1%</i>
<i>Personnel Years</i>	<i>973.6</i>	<i>1,005.6</i>	<i>+ 32.0</i>	<i>+ 3.3%</i>

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) protects California's people and environment from harmful effects of toxic substances through the restoration of contaminated resources, enforcement, regulation, and encourages the manufacture of chemically safer products. DTSC's programs include the Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program, the Hazardous Waste Management Program, and the Safer Consumer Products Program.

The Governor's Budget for fiscal year 2015-16 proposes a total of \$208.1 million (All Funds) and 1,005.3 personnel years for DTSC. The major changes include:

- An increase of \$1.6 million and 16.0 limited-term positions for two years from the Hazardous Waste Control Account (HWCA) to address the increased workload for DTSC's Enforcement Division, Office of Permitting, Financial Responsibility Unit, Office of Legal Counsel, Office of Planning and Environmental Analysis, and the Office of Environmental Information Management in support of the Office of Permitting's efforts to: 1) reduce DTSC's inventory of backlogged continued hazardous waste facility permit applications, and 2) streamline and enhance the enforcement and permitting process.
- An increase of \$.734 million and 5.5 limited-term positions for three years from the HWCA to implement the 2014 Enforcement Order against Exide Technologies in Vernon, California. The costs for this proposal will be recovered from Exide Technologies pursuant to the Order. This request provides oversight and management of investigations, execution, and completion of corrective action activities as well as review of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents. The work required in the Order includes: 1) Cleanup of 215 contaminated residential properties; 2) investigation and possible cleanup of additional residential properties impacted by Exide operations; 3) investigation of industrial properties adjacent to Exide operations; and 4) development of a Corrective Action Measure Study and Remedy selection document.

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- An increase of \$.828 million and 6.0 limited-term positions for two years from the Toxic Substances Control Account (TSCA) to implement and evaluate, on a pilot scale, approaches to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes that are generated in significant quantities in California, can pose substantial risks or hazards to human health or the environment, and are treated or disposed in communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution.
- An increase of \$.527 million and 2.5 positions (1.5 positions ongoing) from the HWCA to implement the requirement of Senate Bill (SB) 1249 (Hill, Chapter 756, Statutes of 2014). SB 1249 requires DTSC to evaluate the risks and threats posed by metal shredders and the management of metal shredder waste, and to either develop alternative management standards that govern metal shredding activities, or rescind the 1987 era decisions that allowed metal shredders be managed as nonhazardous waste. SB 1249 also authorizes DTSC to assess a fee on the metal shredders to cover the costs of implementing the bill and for ensuring compliance with its standards in the future.
- An increase of \$.600 million and 2.0 limited-term positions for two years from the TSCA (\$.520 million) and the Birth Defects Prevention Monitoring Fund (\$.80 million) to support the California Environmental Contaminant Biomonitoring Program (Biomonitoring California). These additional resources will further the Program's ability to measure chemical contaminants in Californians in order to assess the effectiveness of public health and environmental programs in reducing chemical exposures and preventing disease.