



Chair	Glenn Acosta, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Vice Chair	Eric Zetz, City of Clovis
Treasurer	Doug Kobold, California Product Stewardship Council
Secretary	Chris Hanson, Placer County

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

Thursday, October 4, 2018

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Teleconference

1. Administrative Items

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – *See attached roster.*
- b. Approval of September Minutes - *A motion was made, seconded, and carried to approve the September minutes.*
- c. Approval of September Treasurer's Report – *Doug Kobold walked through the report explaining revenues reflected normal dues contributions, expenses were typical SYA costs, and there was a slight decrease in the ending balance. A motion was made, seconded, and carried to approve the September report. Glenn suggested at the March Annual Meeting making a trip to the bank to add the new officers to the account. Mike Mohajer noted that revenues from Western Regional Symposium (WRS) have not yet been received by the LTF. Frank shared that distributions have been made. Doug indicated he will follow up on that.*
- d. Annual Strategic Planning Meeting – *Lisa Wood shared that she has final counts for dinner so will make reservations at restaurants. Reservations, meeting rooms, and food at Humphrey's are set. Glenn made a final solicitation for agenda item topics before he finalizes the agenda.*
- e. 2019 Work Plan – *Chris Hanson and Melissa Immel will work on a draft and distribute to the group prior to the Annual Meeting.*
- f. Treasurer Position for 2019 – *Glenn Acosta reminded the group that he is leaving the LTF and will be looking to fill the officer vacancy from the Founding Chapter. Interested people should email Eric and the other officers.*
- g. Western Regional Symposium – *Lisa Wood urged the group to be thinking about this early and begin the planning well in advance. Eric confirmed the Sierra Chapter is April 8-11, 2019 at Tenaya Lodge near Yosemite. The LTF is tentatively schedule for Tues April 9 at 10am. Eric will be the 2019 WRS chair. Theme will be "Navigating Global Conditions". David Biderman will be the keynote speaker. Glenn suggested that potential ideas for topics be discussed at the Annual Meeting.*
- h. Website Redesign – *Glenn shared that our website host Bill Pratt is retiring, so the site needs a new host as well as potentially some improvements. Eric Zetz shared that Evelyn Russell, who hosts the Southern Chapter site, offered to host the LTF website at the same hourly rate. Eric offered to take the lead communicating with Evelyn to obtain a proposal. Sharon and Brian offered to serve on a committee to improve the website, if that is the approach the group wants to pursue. Doug shared that he will include the potential costs in the 2019 proposed budget at the Annual Meeting.*

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES

Jason Schmelzer and Melissa Immel

Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc. • 1415 L Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814 • (916) 446-4656 • Fax (916) 446-4318

- 2. Legislative Update** - *Melissa Immel stated that the Governor's signing deadline ended September 30. For the most part, there were good outcomes for the LTF this year, with the exception of the low GGRF funding to CalRecycle. The biggest success was SB 212. Below is discussion and final status of bills tracked.*
- a. Sharps / Pharma: SB 212 (Jackson) Sharps and Pharmaceutical EPR
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor. The Governor included a signing message encouraging CalRecycle to implement a strong oversight process.*
 - iii. *Doug shared that CPSC is hosting a joint webinar on SB 212 on October 23, 2018.*
 - b. AB 1884 (Calderon) Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - c. AB 1933 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations: recycling infrastructure projects
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - d. AB 1975 (Chu) Nuisance: odors.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Did not pass.*
 - e. AB 1981 (Limón) Organic waste: composting
 - i. Support
 - ii. Supports use of compost in public projects.
 - iii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - f. AB 2097 (Acosta) Carpet recycling: annual reports.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - g. AB 2115 (Santiago) Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - h. AB 2411 (McCarty) Solid waste: use of compost: planning.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - i. AB 2447 (Reyes) California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.
 - i. Oppose
 - ii. *Additional CEQA notifications near disadvantaged communities for industrial projects.*
 - iii. *Passed but vetoed by the Governor.*
 - j. AB 2832 (Dahle) Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
 - iii. *LTF will follow and look to be involved with the advisory group when formed.*



- k. AB 3178 (Rubio) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.
 - i. Support
 - ii. CalRecycle consideration of good faith effort as relates to National Sword policy.
 - iii. *Passed but vetoed by the Governor. Veto message stated CalRecycle already has authority to do this. Could point to this if needed in the future.*
- l. AB 3187 (Grayson) Biomethane: solid waste facility permits: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
- m. SB 168 (Wieckowski) Recycling: beverage containers.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Minimum recycled content standard.*
 - iii. *Did not pass.*
- n. SB 452 (Glazer) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
 - i. Neutral
 - ii. *SYA worked with author to make amendments due to concern about language providing CalRecycle ability to withhold payments under certain conditions and, as a result, LTF removed 'oppose unless amended' position.*
 - iii. *Passed but vetoed by the Governor.*
- o. SB 1335 (Allen) Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*
- p. SB 1440 (Hueso) Energy: biomethane: Pipeline Decarbonization Program.
 - i. Support in Concept
 - ii. *Passed and signed by the Governor.*

3. Regulatory Update

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
 - i. *Constance shared that she heard, in speaking with CalRecycle staff, that the legislative process will likely go well into next year.*
 - ii. *The group discussed potentially submitting another comment letter or even requesting a meeting with CalRecycle to potentially learn what changes they will be making and offer assistance if they're still working through some issues. Chris offered to reach out to CalRecycle regarding a meeting.*
- b. [AB 901 Regulations](#)
 - i. Formal rulemaking underway; 15-day comment period closes October 16th.
 - ii. *Melissa solicited input for a comment letter, if desired.*
- c. Compost Workshops and White Paper: Air Pollution Control Officers Association, CARB, & CalRecycle
 - i. *Melissa will keep an eye out on this process. No new news.*



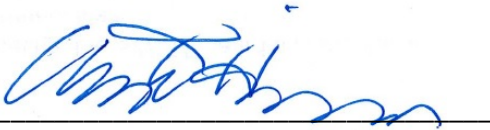
4. Lithium Ion Battery Fires Workshop

- i. *CalRecycle will be holding a workshop on threats posed by lithium battery fires on November 8, 2018. Information will be available on CalRecycle's broadcast web page closer to the date.*

5. Miscellaneous

- a. *Mike shared about a recent study on the impact of pipeline injection of biomethane gas and new rules to be adopted by the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC). He will share a link with the group.*

Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments

- Monthly Call Agenda
- Attendance Roster
- Treasurer's Reports
- Bill Matrix





SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

Thursday, October 4, 2018

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Dial: 1-800-867-2581 / Access Code: 5894573 / Host Code: 8345

1. Administrative Items

- a. Roll Call, Introductions
- b. Approval of September Minutes
- c. Approval of September Treasurer's Report
- d. Annual Strategic Planning Meeting
- e. 2019 Work Plan
- f. Treasurer Position for 2019
- g. Western Regional Symposium
- h. Website Redesign

2. Legislative Update

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- j. AB 2832 (Dahle) Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.
 - i. Watch
- k. AB 3178 (Rubio) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.
 - i. Support

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3. Regulatory Update

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
- b. [AB 901 Regulations](#)
 - i. Formal rulemaking underway; 15-day comment period closes October 16th.
- c. Compost Workshops and White Paper: Air Pollution Control Officers Association, CARB, & CalRecycle
- d. Lithium Ion Battery Fires Workshop

4. Miscellaneous



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE 2018 MEMBERS
October 4, 2018

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME		ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (T)	P	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	P	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	P	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Mark Bowers	P	City of Sunnyvale	408- 730-7421	mbowers@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	Consultant & Senior Advisor, Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365 916-761-7882	cawhite@manatt.com Chuckwhiteconsulting@gmail.com
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe La Mariana		South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Jeff Lindenthal		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	831-264-6390	jlindenthal@mrwmd.org
VM/Founding	Glenn Acosta (C)	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	gacosta@lacsds.org
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky	P	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-5513	Brian.Probolsky@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	P	City of San Diego	858-573-1236	lwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Nancy Ewert		Kern County	661-862-8953	nancye@co.kern.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	-	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (VC)	P	City of Clovis	559-324-2612	ericz@ci.clovis.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	P	Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Greg Ollivier			559-795-6855	grego@cagliarecycling.com
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority	209-723-4481 Ext. 221	bstayer@mcrwma.org
ALT/Sierra	Amer Hussain		Geosyntec Consultants	559-479-2013	ahussain@geosyntec.com
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Jason Schmelzer</i>		<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Jason@shawyoderantwih.com</i>
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Melissa Immel</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>melissa@shawyoderantwih.com</i>

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – James Moore

Founding – Brad Gust

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain

Quorum: Eight or more voting members, including at least one member from each chapter, must be present to constitute a quorum.

VM= Voting Member

Ch = Chair

VC = Vice Chair

T = Treasurer

S = Secretary

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2018 BUDGET
September 2018 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$48,286.18	\$49,726.61	\$57,565.78	\$54,483.35	\$51,214.53	\$58,662.71	\$55,448.50	\$51,385.24	\$58,385.74	\$56,150.42	\$56,150.42	\$56,150.42
REVENUES	\$1,440.43	\$7,967.26	\$1,590.43	\$1,260.43	\$12,020.43	\$6,570.42	\$750.45	\$12,213.00	\$2,280.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ^{2,3}	\$0.00	\$128.09	\$4,672.86	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$9,784.63	\$4,813.71	\$5,212.50	\$4,515.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$49,726.61	\$57,565.78	\$54,483.35	\$51,214.53	\$58,662.71	\$55,448.50	\$51,385.24	\$58,385.74	\$56,150.42	\$56,150.42	\$56,150.42	\$56,150.42
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

Re-verified Re-verified Re-verified

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$46,093	\$57,304	80%

(Line 7)

\$38,229	\$61,750	62%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 29, 2017.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks posted by bank in month shown.
- 3- SYA's invoice for August services was received September 5th and payment for that invoice will be mailed by September 7th.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2018 BUDGET
September 2018 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET	
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,440	\$3,660	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$2,520	\$1,320	\$750	\$1,380	\$2,280				\$16,200	\$17,000	
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0				\$0	\$12,000	
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES ³	\$0	\$4,307	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,796	\$0				\$7,102	\$4,300	
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.42	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.43				\$3.90	\$4	
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$22,500	\$24,000	
a	City of Alameda				Invoices mailed 04/19/18											
b	City of Clovis						\$750									
c	City of Folsom															
d	City of Fresno															
e	City of Los Angeles															
f	City of Manteca								\$750							
g	City of Paso Robles						\$500									
h	City of Roseville															
i	City of San Diego						\$2,500									
j	City of Santa Maria								\$1,500							
k	City of Santa Monica															
l	City of Sunnyvale						\$750									
m	City of Tulare						\$750									
n	Butte County						\$1,500									
o	Fresno County															
p	Humboldt WMA															
q	Kern County									\$1,500						
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500									
s	Merced County RWMA									\$1,000						
t	Monterey RWMD							\$1,000								
u	Orange County						\$2,500									
v	Western Placer WMA / Placer County								\$2,000							
w	Sacramento County															
x	Salinas Valley SWA								\$1,000							
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,000									
z	San Mateo County															
aa	Santa Cruz County															
bb	South Bayside WMA					\$1,000										
6	OTHER ²								\$287					\$287		
7	TOTALS	\$1,440	\$7,967	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$12,020	\$6,570	\$750	\$12,213	\$2,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,093	\$57,304	
														% OF BUDGETED	80%	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

2 - \$___ WRS 2018 Net Proceeds Revenue from Southern SWANA Chapter [2018 WRS Net Revenues was: \$___, LTF portion was: \$___]. \$287.00 sent to LTF by mistake from City of Alameda for membership.

3 - \$4,306.86 for 2017 MOLO, \$2,795.52 for 2018 MOLO from Sierra SWANA Chapter and Gold Rush SWANA Chapter, respectively.

City of Manteca

Inv. No. 2018-020

5/10/2018

\$750

Sent to Big SWANA. Waiting for Credit to LTF account.
 Received 07/23/18 from Gold Rush Chapter

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2018 BUDGET
September 2018 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00				\$9,450	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25				\$30,665	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00				\$405	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$330.00	\$0.00	\$190.00				\$640	\$1,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$103.32	\$27.00	\$0.00	\$689.83	\$40.50	\$311.46	\$87.41	\$13.50	\$615.46				\$1,888	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$195.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$287.00	\$0.00				\$482	\$3,000
7	TOTALS	\$4,606	\$4,725	\$4,572	\$5,192	\$4,593	\$4,814	\$4,920	\$4,803	\$5,308	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,531	\$61,750
8														% INCURRED	70%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
11		\$0.00	\$73.62	\$67.29	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$9,784.63	\$4,813.71	\$4,919.66	\$4,515.75				\$33,276	
12			\$54.47	\$4,605.57					\$287.00					\$4,947	
13									\$5.84					\$6	
14														\$0	
15															
16	TOTALS	\$0	\$128	\$4,673	\$4,529	\$4,572	\$9,785	\$4,814	\$5,213	\$4,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,229	\$61,750
17														% SPENT	62%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
20	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	14938	15547	15643	15701	15793	15868	15954	16034	16114					
22	CHECK NO.	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	992	993					
23	AMOUNT	\$4,605.57	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$5,191.88	\$4,592.75	\$4,813.71	\$4,919.66	\$4,515.75	\$5,307.71					
24	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/7/18	4/6/18	5/9/18	6/8/18	6/8/18	7/11/18	8/16/18	9/14/18						

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,707.07	\$14,598.34	\$14,743.12	\$0.00

*Feb 2018 Non-SYA Expenses: Lobby Day (02/21/18) - Officer's Lunch (E. Zetz), Officer's Dinner (G. Acosta), Officer's Breakfast (D. Kobold)

*Aug 2018 Non-SYA Expense: Misdirected membership fee made payable to LTF by City of Alameda. Deposited, then Check No. 991 written to SWANA on Aug 16, 2018.

SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Monday, October 1, 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 5 Gonzalez Fletcher D</p> <p>Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2018 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 151 Burke D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market- based compliance mechanisms: scoping plan: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/24/2017)</p>	<p>(1)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 state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board to report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature to receive input, guidance, and assistance before adopting guidelines and regulations implementing the scoping plan and a regulation ensuring statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/2/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 178 Eggman D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2018 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state is required to have a minimum refund value. A distributor is required to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department for, among other things, the payment of refund values. The act defines the term “beverage” for purposes of the act to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, as specified. The act excludes from the definition of “beverage,” among other products, any product sold in a container that is not an aluminum beverage container, a glass container, a plastic beverage container, or a bimetal container.This bill would eliminate reference to the material from which a beverage container is made in defining the terms “beverage” and “beverage container.” Because redemption payments for the previously excluded beverage container material types made subject to the act by this bill would be deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/24/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 247 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Public health: childhood lead poisoning: Lead Advisory Task Force.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</p>	<p>Under existing law, known as the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991, the State Department of Public Health is required to establish procedures for environmental abatement and followup, and undertake other specified measures, designed to reduce the incidence of excessive childhood lead exposure in California. The bill would require, by April 1, 2018, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to convene a Lead Advisory Task Force, with a prescribed membership, to review and advise, as provided, regarding policies and procedures to reduce childhood lead poisoning in the state. The bill would require the task force to publish on the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment’s Internet Web site a recommended regulatory agenda on or before April 1, 2020, that would identify sources of lead and ensure that regulatory standards are protective of health in the state, as specified, and to update the regulatory agenda on or before April 1, 2022. These provisions would become inoperative on April 1, 2022. Last Amended on 7/11/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 248 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 at least 6 months or at least 2 years, as applicable, 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. 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. Last Amended on 5/26/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 302 Gipson D</p> <p>South Coast Air Quality Management District: fleets.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/20/2017)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the governing board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles, when adding vehicles or replacing vehicles in an existing fleet or forming a new fleet, to purchase vehicles that are capable of operating on methanol or other equivalently clean-burning alternative fuel and that require these vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, on the alternative fuel when operating in the south coast district. This bill instead would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 1 or more vehicles to purchase zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles, as defined, and that require those zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 311 Mathis R Methane: dairy and livestock.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/6/2017)	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as specified. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations consistent with the strategy, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
AB 319 Stone, Mark D Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/10/2018)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.	Watch
AB 327 Gipson D South Coast Air Quality Management District: fleets.	SENATE DEAD 7/6/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. T. & H. on 6/21/2018)	Existing law authorizes the governing board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles, when adding vehicles or replacing vehicles in an existing fleet or forming a new fleet, to purchase vehicles that are capable of operating on methanol or other equivalently clean-burning alternative fuel and that require these vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, on the alternative fuel when operating in the south coast district. This bill instead would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles to purchase the cleanest commercially available vehicles, as defined, that will meet the operator's operational needs; to require the replacement of no more than 15% of existing vehicles per calendar year, as specified; and to require those cleanest commercially available vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the south coast district. Last Amended on 6/4/2018	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 378 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2017)</p>	<p>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. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would additionally require the state board to consider and account for the social costs of the emissions of greenhouse gases when adopting those rules and regulations. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt or amend regulations that establish a market-based compliance mechanism, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to complement direct emissions reduction measures in ensuring that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt no-trade zones or facility-specific declining greenhouse gas emissions limits where facilities' emissions contribute to a cumulative pollution burden that creates a significant health impact. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/30/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 388 Mullin D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: wetland restoration projects.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)</p>	<p>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. 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 moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state and satisfying other purposes. Existing law authorizes specified investments, including land and natural resource conservation and management, if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would authorize the use of the moneys in the fund for wetland restoration projects that may make use of dredged material if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. Last Amended on 6/22/2017</p>	
<p>AB 419 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: life cycle emissions profiles.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 8/21/2017)</p>	<p>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</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 421 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: liability: responsible parties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 4/5/2017)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions. Existing law provides that a cost incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control or regional board in carrying out or overseeing a response or a corrective action under the act or under the hazardous waste control laws is recoverable pursuant to state or federal law by the Attorney General, upon the request of the department or regional board, from the liable person or persons. The act defines “responsible party” and “liable person” for its purposes to mean those persons described in a specified provision of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, which includes persons who are, in specified ways, responsible for the disposal of hazardous substances. This bill would require that, for purposes of that definition, for a cause of action that accrued on or after January 1, 1982, “disposal,” as it is used in that federal provision, includes emissions into the air.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 444 Ting D</p> <p>Medical waste: home-generated medical waste.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 7/14/2017)</p>	<p>The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste. This bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste, as defined. Last Amended on 4/18/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 509 Frazier D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)</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 6/22/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 514 Salas D</p> <p>Registered sex offenders: day care facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/27/2018 - Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sex Offender Registration Act, requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses, or of attempts to commit those offenses, to register with local law enforcement agencies while residing in the state or while attending school or working in the state. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 83 of the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, prohibits a person who is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act from residing within 2,000 feet of any public or private school, or park where children regularly gather. Existing law authorizes a designated law enforcement entity to provide information to the public about a person required to register as a sex offender, by whatever means the entity deems appropriate, when necessary to ensure the public safety based upon information available to the entity, as specified. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to notify a child day care facility, as defined, when a person who is required to register pursuant to the act registers a new residence within 1,000 feet of the facility, if one or more of the victims of the offense for which the person is required to register was 14 years of age or younger at the time the crime was committed, except as specified. The bill would additionally require the State Department of Justice to work with the State Department of Social Services to develop a system for the Department of Justice to communicate to the State Department of Social Services when a person who is required to register pursuant to the act changes his or her address. Last Amended on 8/23/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 655 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2017)</p>	<p>The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission 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 these resources sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 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. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste is not an eligible renewable energy resource, except as regards generation before January 1, 2017, from a facility located in Stanislaus County prior to September 26, 1996. This bill would provide that a facility engaged in the transformation of municipal solid waste is an eligible renewable energy resource, and can earn renewable energy credits, if it operates, on an annual basis, at not less than 20% below the permitted emissions of air contaminants, or toxic air contaminants concentration limits, for the facility and the operator of the facility has reported its emissions to the applicable air pollution control district or air quality management district for a period of not less than 5 years, as specified. Last Amended on 3/23/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 881 Gallagher R</p> <p>Property taxation: new construction exclusion: methane digester.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2018 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, “full cash value” is defined as the assessor’s valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under “full cash value” or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would exclude from classification as “newly constructed” and “new construction” the construction or addition, on or after January 1, 2018, of a methane digester or methane digester electric generating system, as provided. By imposing new duties upon county assessors, 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 provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Existing law requires the state to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding those provisions, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy. Last Amended on 3/27/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 920 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Electricity: procurement plans: integrated resource plans.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)</p>	<p>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 Public Utilities Act requires the PUC to review and accept, modify, or reject a procurement plan for each electrical corporation and requires the procurement plan to include specified elements, among them a showing that it will achieve certain objectives. Existing law requires the PUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy in a cost-effective manner, and specifies the respective roles of electrical corporations and community choice aggregators in satisfying the portfolio needs for renewable integration. This bill would specify that a “diverse and balanced portfolio of resources” includes an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. The bill would additionally require the PUC to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/17/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 971 Choi R</p> <p>Vehicles: driving offenses: falling items.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/24/2017)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a traffic officer with reason to believe that a vehicle is not safely loaded, to require the driver to stop and submit to an inspection. Existing law authorizes a traffic officer who determines that the vehicle is not safely loaded, to require the driver to stop and reload or remove a portion of the load as necessary to make the vehicle load safe. This bill would require a driver transporting an item in a vehicle or truck bed to ensure that the item is reasonably secured before driving the vehicle. The bill would also require a driver transporting heavy debris, metal, glass, or any other item that falls from a vehicle or truck bed while being transported to report the loss of the item and the route the vehicle traveled during the time the item fell to the Department of the California Highway Patrol as soon as he or she discovers the item is missing. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$200 for a first offense, \$400 for a 2nd offense occurring within one year of a prior offense, or \$800 for a 3rd or subsequent offense occurring within one year of 2 or more prior offenses. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/28/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1036 McCarty D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 4/30/2018)</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. 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1055 Waldron R</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/20/2017)</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, 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. Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product, as defined, to maintain certain information and documentation in support of that claim. Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier to furnish this information to any member of the public upon request or to provide the information and documentation by furnishing a link to a document on its Internet Web site. Existing law repeals these requirements relating to information supporting claims of recycled content for plastic food container products on January 1, 2018. This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2028. Last Amended on 3/21/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1120 Cooper D</p> <p>Controlled substances: butane.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person or entity that sells any quantity of specified substances to record the date of sale, product description, purchaser's identification, and other specified information. Existing law requires the seller to retain this information for a period of 5 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Existing law requires a person or entity that purchases any quantity of these specified substances to record the date of purchase, product description, and other specified information for a period of 3 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a person or entity that sells any quantity of nonodorized butane, as defined, to a customer, as defined, to record specified information about the transaction, including the identity of the customer and to maintain that information for 2 years. The bill would, subject to available funds, require the Department of Justice to create a database of butane purchases and to post a notice on its Internet Web site when the database is operational. The bill would require sellers of nonodorized butane to keep hard copy records of nonodorized butane sales and to electronically submit a report to the Department of Justice upon request. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1147 Salas D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/6/2017)</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 provides that a violation of the segregated recycling laws may be charged as either a misdemeanor or an infraction, as specified. 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 would subject an unauthorized person to these same penalties and damages for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, except in compliance with applicable law, as specified. Because a violation of this provision may be charged as a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1179 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</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 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. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer D Counties: contracts for personal services.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 9/5/2017)	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017	Oppose
AB 1287 Acosta R Solid waste: plastic products.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2017)	Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill would extend the operation of that provision indefinitely. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1288 Eggman D Solid waste: management: funding.	SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 4/30/2018)	(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	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1342 Flora R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: healthy forest programs, organic waste projects, and recycling projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. This bill would make moneys from the fund, upon appropriation, available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, as specified; to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for instate organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as specified; and to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for instate recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve the state's policy goal that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020. Last Amended on 4/27/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1383 Fong R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2017)</p>	<p>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 state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. This bill would require the state board to take specified actions and make specified findings prior to adopting a regulation under the act. The bill also would require the state board to take specified actions within 2 years of adopting a regulation under the act and to revise that regulation based on those specified actions.</p>	
<p>AB 1417 Cunningham R</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)</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, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay, among other things, handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers. Existing law requires every dealer to post a clear and conspicuous sign at each public entrance to the dealer's place of business that specifies certain information relating to beverage container recycling opportunities. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2017)</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 1522 Limón D</p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act requires a beverage manufacturer to clearly indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale by the beverage manufacturer a specified message relating to the beverage container’s redemption value or refund by either printing or embossing the beverage container or by securely affixing a clear and prominent stamp, label, or other device to the beverage container.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1579 Daly D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: vehicle-miles-traveled database.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/13/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/30/2017)</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 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 requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the office to develop criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of project within transit priority areas that promote, among other things, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. CEQA requires the office, in developing the criteria, to recommend potential metrics to measure transportation impacts of projects that may include, among other things, vehicle miles traveled. CEQA authorizes the office to establish criteria for models used to analyze transportation impacts. CEQA authorizes the office to adopt those criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects outside transit priority areas.This bill would require the office to establish and maintain a vehicle-miles-traveled database containing methodological guidance on which models should be used for particular types of projects and the best sources of trip-length data for various land-use types. Last Amended on 4/3/2017</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1594 Bloom D Infrastructure financing: transportation: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: contracting.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/24/2018)	(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. The bill would provide that all construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work on projects subject to these agreements shall comply with labor requirements applicable to public works.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/18/2018	Watch
AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina D Group homes: immigrant children.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 6/26/2018)	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, including group homes, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law subjects every licensed community care facility, except as specified, to unannounced inspections by the department, and authorizes the department to inspect these facilities as often as necessary to ensure the quality of care provided. A violation of this act is a misdemeanor. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to the availability of funding, to contract with qualified nonprofit legal services organizations to provide legal services to unaccompanied undocumented minors, as defined, who are transferred to the care and custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement and who are present in this state. This bill would require a group home with children who are under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, to, among other things, report the number of children under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement who are placed in the group home and their length of stay and arrange a meeting for those children to meet with a qualified organization that has received a certain grant to provide legal services to unaccompanied undocumented minors if the child is an unaccompanied undocumented minor, as defined. Last Amended on 6/25/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1884 Calderon D</p> <p>Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/20/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 576, Statutes of 2018.</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. Existing law defines “enforcement officer,” for purposes of enforcing these provisions, to mean certain appointees of the State Public Health Officer, and all local health officers, directors of environmental health, and their duly authorized registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees. This bill would prohibit a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The provisions would be enforced by the same officers authorized to enforce the California Retail Food Code. 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 8/6/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1933 Maienschein R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/27/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 808, Statutes of 2018.</p>	<p>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 a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would additionally specify as an eligible use for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling, including the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases include the expansion of facilities for the processing of recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/25/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1945 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/27/2018 - Vetoed by Governor.</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, beginning July 1, 2019, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality and to include a specified application timeline 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 8/24/2018</p>	
<p>AB 1970 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Low-carbon fuels: electric trucks and charging stations: zero-emission vans.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E. U., & C. on 6/13/2018)</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1975 Chu D</p> <p>Nuisance: odors.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)</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>
<p>AB 1981 Limón D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/21/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 633, Statutes of 2018.</p>	<p>Existing law requires, until January 1, 2021, 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 Forest Management 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. The bill would postpone the repeal of these provisions until January 1, 2026. Last Amended on 8/21/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2057 Salas D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: biogas pipelines: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/17/2018)</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>	
<p>AB 2094 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2097 Acosta R</p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/11/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 340, Statutes of 2018.</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>
<p>AB 2115 Santiago D</p> <p>Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/23/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 710, Statutes of 2018.</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, commencing January 1, 2020, and 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 8/9/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2178 Limón D</p> <p>Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/18/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2018.</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 regulates temporary food facilities and nonprofit charitable temporary food facilities, 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 an operation for food service to a consumer solely for providing charity, that is conducted by a nonprofit charitable organization, as defined, and whose food service is limited to any of specified functions. The bill would specify that the operation would not include a temporary food facility or a nonprofit charitable temporary food facility, as specified. The bill would prohibit the operation from providing food service unless it has registered with the local enforcement agency, with specified exceptions involving performance of a certain function or operation in conjunction with a food bank, and would require a limited service charitable feeding operation subject to registration, or a food bank, if applicable, to submit certain information to the agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2189 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/13/2018)</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2208 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: local publicly owned electric utilities: electrical corporations: geothermal, biogas, and biomass energy resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/25/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission 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 number of kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, then incrementally increases for specified compliance periods to 33% of retail sales 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 to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. This bill would require that not less than an unspecified percentage of the incremental procurement requirements for each compliance period be satisfied with geothermal, biogas, or biomass energy resources procured on or after July 1, 2017, until either an unspecified percentage of the total electricity products procured to satisfy the overall procurement requirements are from those energy resources or December 31, 2030, whichever occurs first. The bill would require an unspecified portion of this increment to be procured from the Salton Sea Known Geothermal Resources Area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/19/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2277 Mathis R</p> <p>Solid waste facilities: home-generated pharmaceutical waste: incineration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/27/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/1/2018)</p>	<p>The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacy establishments by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law required the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. Under the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. Existing law defines the term medical waste and excludes certain types of waste from that definition. This bill would vest the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2308 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. G.O. on 5/2/2018)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes a cigarette, among other items, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, any other fibrous plastic material, or any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2321 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: integrated waste management.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/13/2018)</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 make nonsubstantive changes to legislative findings regarding solid waste management in the state.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2345 Reyes D</p> <p>Renewable energy: shared renewable energy tariffs.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 8/6/2018)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop a standard contract or tariff, which may include net energy metering, for an eligible customer-generator with a renewable electrical generation facility that is a customer of a large electrical corporation, as defined. The Green Tariff Shared Renewables Program requires a participating utility, as defined, to file with the commission an application requesting approval of a tariff to implement a program enabling ratepayers to participate directly in offsite electrical generation facilities that use eligible renewable energy resources, consistent with certain legislative findings and statements of intent. Existing law requires the commission, by July 1, 2014, to issue a decision concerning the participating utility's application, determining whether to approve or disapprove the application, with or without modifications, pursuant to a specified methodology. This bill would require the commission to require each large electrical corporation to establish a tariff or tariffs that provide for bill credits for electricity generated by eligible renewable generating facilities and exported to the electrical grid to be credited to electrical accounts of nonresidential customers of the corporations. The bill would require the commission to ensure that the credits reflect the full value of the electricity from the eligible renewable generating facilities and the credits are established using the same methodology that is used to determine credits under the standard contract or tariff for eligible customer-generators. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. By requiring the commission to require large electrical corporations to establish the above-described tariff, and by therefore making it a crime for a large electrical corporation to fail to establish that tariff, 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 provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Last Amended on 8/6/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2378 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 5/30/2018)</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2379 Bloom D</p> <p>Waste management: plastic microfiber.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)</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>
<p>AB 2407 Ting D</p> <p>Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/7/2018)</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2411 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: use of compost: planning.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 8/28/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2018.</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 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 additionally require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to review the best practices at least once every 5 years and update the best practices as necessary. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to the compost market program provisions. Last Amended on 6/12/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2447 Reyes D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/30/2018 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA prohibits a lead agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR identifies one or more significant effects on the environment unless the lead agency makes certain findings. This bill would, except as provided, 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 1/2 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 an industrial or equivalent land use, as defined, within a disadvantaged community or within 1/2 mile of a disadvantaged community. The bill would also require the lead agency to provide those notices to those entities for a project involving the adoption of municipal regulations, zoning, or land use designations that authorize an industrial or equivalent land use within a disadvantaged community or within 1/2 mile of a disadvantaged community. The bill would require the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for those projects, as provided. The bill would require the lead agency to provide a specified notice in English and in other languages, as provided. 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 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2474 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: identification: testing.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/27/2018 - Vetoed by Governor.</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 any of specified tests to determine whether the 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 any 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 6/11/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2493 Bloom D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: recycling centers and payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/23/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 715, Statutes of 2018.</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. This bill would provide that a recycling center that meets those requirements is not required to have an employee present during the hours of operation in order to be "open for business." This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2538 Rubio D</p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/28/2018 - Vetoed by Governor.</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 8/24/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2606 Fong R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)</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 since the approval of the permit in effect at the time the renewal application is submitted. The bill would require the department to cease processing a hazardous waste facilities application in an expedited manner if the hazardous waste facility no longer meets one or more of the specified conditions. The bill would provide that the expedited permit renewal process is not available for land disposal facilities. The bill also would repeal certain legislative findings and declarations relating to a 2016 act that affected charges for hazardous waste facilities permit applications. Last Amended on 6/28/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2660 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: surplus household consumer products.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 6/29/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/3/2018)</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>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/14/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 392, Statutes of 2018.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person who weighs, measures, or counts a commodity and issues a statement or memorandum of the weight, measure, or count that is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service, to obtain a license as a weighmaster from the Department of Food and Agriculture, and imposes an annual license fee and various other requirements on weighmasters. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires a recycler or junk dealer who is an applicant for a new weighmaster license or a renewal of a weighmaster license to furnish specified additional information on the application, 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. Existing law provides for license fees collected pursuant to these provisions to be deposited in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund and continuously appropriated for the administration and enforcement of these 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. By extending the collection of a fee deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. 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 DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)</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 DEAD 6/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)</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: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/27/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 822, Statutes of 2018.</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, 2022, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end-of-life in a safe and cost-effective manner. The bill would require the policy recommendations to reflect specified considerations. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027. Last Amended on 8/6/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="92 154 216 219">AB 2908 Berman D</p> <p data-bbox="92 261 264 431">Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p data-bbox="317 154 585 253">ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/30/2018 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p data-bbox="590 154 1829 790">(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 8/6/2018</p>	<p data-bbox="1877 154 1959 180">Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2921 Low D</p> <p>Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/27/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/8/2018)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container, and designates the number “6” as the code number for polystyrene resin. This bill would enact the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act, which would authorize expanded polystyrene food service packaging (PFP) manufacturers and polystyrene resin producers to form or designate an organization consisting of PFP manufacturers and resin producers, to be known as the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recycling Organization. If the PFP manufacturers and resin producers form or designate a PFP Recycling Organization, the bill would require each PFP manufacturer or resin producer that formed or designated the organization that sells expanded polystyrene food service packaging or polystyrene resin in this state to pay to the PFP Recycling Organization the expanded polystyrene food service packaging assessment fee established by the PFP Recycling Organization. The bill would require the collected fees to be used by the organization to carry out the requirements of the act and for appropriate projects and programs that would further the purposes of the act, including awarding grants to specified entities for programs designed to increase community access to PFP recycling, to promote efforts to recycle PFP, and to reduce or abate litter from PFP. The bill would impose civil penalties on the PFP manufacturers or resin producers that formed or designated the PFP Recycling Organization that fail to remit the PFP assessment fee, as specified, and would authorize the department to expend the civil penalty moneys to support its duties under the act. Last Amended on 4/5/2018</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2928 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: used oil.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/17/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptured by Secretary of State - Chapter 440, Statutes of 2018.</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 signed 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 related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/14/2018</p>	
<p>AB 3036 Cooley D</p> <p>Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/27/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptured by Secretary of State - Chapter 832, Statutes of 2018.</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 authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine, among other things, whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. This bill would prohibit a county, city, district, or local governmental agency from subjecting the hauling of certain byproducts from the processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit. Last Amended on 8/21/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 3138 Muratsuchi D Hazardous materials: management: civil liability.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/7/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 308, Statutes of 2018.	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	Watch
AB 3154 Rubio D Litter: receptacles.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)	Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	
AB 3178 Rubio D Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.	ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/10/2018 - Vetoed by the Governor	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, until January 1, 2022, 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 6/27/2018	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3187 Grayson D</p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 9/20/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 598, Statutes of 2018.</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 8/21/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 3227 Burke D</p> <p>Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011: intrastate transmission lines: safety valves.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)</p>	<p>The Public Utilities Act authorizes the commission to ascertain and fix just and reasonable standards, classifications, regulations, practices, measurements, or services to be furnished, imposed, observed, and followed by specified public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the installation of automatic shutoff or remote controlled sectionalized block valves on certain intrastate gas transmission lines that are located in a high consequence area, as defined, or that traverse an active seismic earthquake fault. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a commission-regulated gas pipeline facility that is an intrastate transmission line to provide the commission with a valve location plan, along with any recommendations for valve locations, and authorizes the commission to make modifications to the valve location plan. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 49 De León D</p> <p>California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 9/11/2017)</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>
<p>SB 53 Hueso D</p> <p>Natural gas vehicles.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)</p>	<p>Existing state and federal law sets specified limits on the total gross weight imposed on the highway by any group of 2 or more consecutive axles. Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, up to a specified maximum, by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system.This bill would authorize a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits by an amount, up to a specified maximum, equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. The bill would additionally require the University of California Institute of Transportation Studies or the Department of Transportation to estimate the damage caused by vehicles operating pursuant to this authorization and report its findings to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing and the Assembly Committee on Transportation on or before October 1, 2018. Last Amended on 4/26/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 60 Glazer D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers: convenience zones.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 2/1/2018 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</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. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week. This bill, until July 1, 2017, would exempt from the requirement that each convenience zone be served by at least one certified recycling center (1) a convenience zone that was served by or exempted because of a recycling center that closed between January 1, 2016, and March 31, 2016, or that is closed as a result of an action taken by the department on or after July 1, 2016, and (2) a convenience zone that is in a jurisdiction with a land use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center on or after July 1, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 71 Wiener D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/17/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. on 8/15/2018)</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 authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine whether aspects of solid waste handling services are to be provided by franchise, contract, license, permit, or other authorization. This bill would require a court to award to a prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and other costs incurred in a civil action brought to enforce a franchise, contract, license, permit, or other authorization for solid waste handling services in an amount the court deems appropriate, but would prohibit the court from awarding those fees and costs under specified circumstances. The bill would require a plaintiff, in order for a court to award to a prevailing party those costs and fees, to first notify and request approval to proceed from the relevant local agency. The bill would require the local agency to post all notices and approval requests it receives on the local agency's Internet Web site, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a person seeking costs and fees in accordance with that provision to notify the department, and would require the department to report to the Legislature the total number and dispositions of actions filed in accordance with that provision for the previous calendar year. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2022. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/6/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 80 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: notices.</p>	<p>SENATE VETOED 3/3/2018 - Last day to consider Governor's veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.</p>	<p>(1)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 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. The act requires the lead agency to mail certain notices to persons who have filed a written request for notices. The act provides that if the agency offers to provide the notices by email, upon filing a written request for notices, a person may request that the notices be provided to him or her by email. This bill would require the lead agency to post those notices on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would require the agency to offer to provide those notices by email. Because this bill would increase the level of service provided by a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/21/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 100 De León D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/10/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018.</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 8/20/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 168 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 8/29/2018)</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under existing law, a beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2020, a beverage container that is a PET plastic container to be constructed with a minimum of 20% postconsumer recycled plastic. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish minimum postconsumer recycled content standards for beverage containers that are constructed of plastic, material other than metal, glass, or plastic, or any combination of plastic and material other than metal, glass, or plastic. The bill would authorize the department to adjust the minimum content standards, as specified, but not more frequently than annually. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to certify with the department, under penalty of perjury, that it is in compliance with the minimum content standards and would provide that failure of a beverage manufacturer to meet the minimum content standards constitutes a separate violation per day. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to report to the department for each month the amount of beverage containers subject to the minimum content standards sold in California by the beverage manufacturer and the amount of postconsumer recycled content used in the manufacturing of those containers. By expanding the crime of perjury and creating new crimes relating to the regulation of beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/27/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 212 Jackson D</p> <p>Solid waste: pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/30/2018 - Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program, under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, or other entity defined to be covered by the bill, would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered drugs or for sharps, as applicable. The bill would impose various requirements on a covered entity or stewardship organization that operates a stewardship program, including submitting a proposed stewardship plan, an initial stewardship program budget, an annual budget, annual report, and other specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would provide that all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the bill are provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require proprietary information, as defined, submitted pursuant to the bill to be kept confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/27/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 276 Dodd D</p> <p>State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/20/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, or educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits. In this connection, the department has also established the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to implement irrigation systems that reduce greenhouse gases and save water on agricultural operations. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, upon appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for this purpose, to administer the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to implement irrigation management systems that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save water, and reduce energy use in agricultural operations in the state, offer technical assistance to program applicants, and perform outreach to groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins, as prescribed. The bill would require the department to consult with the State Air Resources Board to quantify the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of projects proposed to be funded under the program. The bill would further require the department to annually report to the Legislature on the accomplishments and activities of the program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/24/2017</p>	
<p>SB 452 Glazer D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE VETOED 9/30/2018 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>(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 review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 705 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: expanded polystyrene food service containers.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 2/1/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/30/2018)</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, 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 enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017. The bill would prohibit a food vendor, as defined, that is subject to specified federal requirements for the posting of calories and nutrients imposed upon restaurants and other retail food establishments, on and after January 1, 2020, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container. The bill would prohibit all food vendors from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container on and after January 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a city or county to grant a food vendor an exemption from these prohibitions, as specified, upon request of the food vendor, if the food vendor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the city or county that compliance with the prohibition would impose an undue economic hardship, as defined. The bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violates that prohibition, or reasonably should have known that it was violating that prohibition, in the amount of \$1,000 per day for the first violation, \$2,000 per day for the 2nd violation, and \$5,000 per day for the 3rd and subsequent violations. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to the office that brought the action and would authorize these penalties, if collected by the Attorney General, to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce that prohibition. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop an Internet Web page with information on how to comply with, and how to file a complaint for a violation of, that prohibition. The act would also define related terms. Last Amended on 5/26/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 775 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 2/1/2018 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>(1)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 use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law prohibits a state agency from linking a market-based compliance mechanism with any other state, province, or country unless the state agency notifies the Governor. Existing law requires the Governor to issue specified findings within 45 days of receiving that notice from a state agency and to provide those findings to the Legislature.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 936 Allen D</p> <p>Office of Planning and Research: Automated Vehicles Smart Planning Task Force.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 5/25/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2018)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor's office, which serves the Governor and his or her cabinet for long-range planning and research and constitutes the comprehensive state planning agency. Existing law permits the operation of an automated vehicle on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if specified requirements are met. This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor's office to convene an Automated Vehicles Smart Planning Task Force, consisting of representatives from the University of California, local government, and specified others, and would require the task force, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit to relevant policy committees of the Legislature recommendations to ensure that deployment of automated light-duty vehicles promotes and does not hinder specified state policies and objectives. The bill would state various findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to automated vehicles. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1048 Allen D</p> <p>Intercity rail services: feeder buses.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 6/18/2018)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to contract with Amtrak to provide intercity rail passenger services. Existing law also authorizes the department to provide funding to Amtrak to contract for feeder bus services operated in conjunction with the intercity trains, but subject to the restriction, among others, that the bus services be used only by passengers who are connecting to or from a train, subject to specified exceptions, including exceptions for passengers on certain routes where no private intercity bus company provides scheduled bus services. This bill would repeal these provisions. Last Amended on 6/14/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1076 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/11/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 353, Statutes of 2018.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing federal law requires a state mitigation plan as a condition for disaster assistance and authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to condition mitigation grant assistance upon state, local, and Indian tribal governments undertaking coordinated disaster mitigation planning and implementation measures. This bill would require the office to include an evaluation of risks from an electromagnetic pulse attack, a geomagnetic storm event, and from other potential causes of a long-term electrical outage in the next update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan undertaken to comply with the federal requirements. As necessary, based on that analysis, the bill would require the plan to identify cost-effective and feasible measures to lessen risks from those hazards, including hardening the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities. Last Amended on 8/16/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1161 Stone R</p> <p>Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2018 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1335 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/20/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 610, Statutes of 2018.</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, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency 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 recyclable, reusable, or compostable. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, the department to adopt, in consultation with specified state and local agencies, regulations for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable, and would prescribe specified criteria for the Director of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to consider in determining whether a type of food service packaging is reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by the department for purposes of developing those regulations. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1440 Hueso D</p> <p>Energy: biomethane: biomethane procurement.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/23/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 739, Statutes of 2018.</p>	<p>Existing law requires state agencies to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies and incentives to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to consider additional policies to support the development and use in the state of renewable gas that reduce short-lived climate pollutants in the state. This bill would require the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation, as specified. The bill would require the PUC, if the PUC adopts those targets or goals, to take certain actions in regards to the development of the targets or goals and the procurement of the biomethane to meet those targets or goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/20/2018</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>