



SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

March 6

All Day Officer Meetings at Capitol Hill

1. **Legislative meetings for SWANA Officers (all day)** – See attached itinerary. Jason Schmelzer, Priscilla Quiroz, Eric Zetz, Doug Kobold, Brian Probolsky, and Chris Hanson met with several legislators and/or their staff to discuss the Legislative Task Force’s (LTF) priority issues as defined in the LTF’s 2019 Legislative Platform (Organics Management, China’s National Sword, Lithium Ion Batteries, and Solar Panels).

March 7, 2019

In-person meeting at SYA Offices 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

1. **Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)**
 - a. Roll Call, Introductions – See attached roster.
 - b. Approval of February Minutes – A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the February minutes. It was requested that future minutes include the attendance roster so the group could confirm their attendance/absence.
 - c. Approval of February Treasurer’s Report – Doug Kobold presented the report, noting it was very standard. A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the February treasurer’s report. Curtis confirmed Southern Chapter is holding the MOLO training this year. Mark Bowers raised the subject of tax returns. Since budgeted revenues are just over \$50,000, and the LTF is not an offshoot of a chapter, cannot file a “postcard tax return”. Eric Zetz asked Doug and Brian Probolsky to research the appropriate tax filing requirements as well as the potential need to re-file for non-profit status.
 - d. Western Regional Symposium – Eric Zetz gave an update on the April Symposium planning, reporting that the hotel is full and there are 116 registrants signed up. The LTF Session is Tuesday, April 9 at 9am in the Counties / Forest Rooms. Curtis Larkin reported that there will be 26 exhibitors.
 - e. Debrief of Officers’ Meetings with Legislators – The Officers gave an update on yesterday’s meetings at the Capitol. The group shared LTF prepared fact sheets on the four priority areas (attached): Organics Management, China’s National Sword, Lithium Ion Batteries, and Solar Panels. Brian shared his main takeaway was that none seemed to be unaware of the issues, including National Sword, and many had seen video of the MRF fires due to Lithium Ion (LI) batteries. Chris shared that this felt like one of the most positive and successful tours and that the fact sheets were definitely appreciated. Sharon Green proposed that when we have additional issues/interests/priorities that we draft similar fact sheets, such as for single-use, nonrecyclable plastics. The group agreed and Jason echoed that additional papers would be a valuable method to convey our messages. Sharon and Joe volunteered to draft a plastics paper.
 - f. Annual Meeting – Eric reminded the group that the November in-person meeting will be in Monterey. Curtis volunteered to set up the hotel and meeting room reservations. Joe volunteered to arrange dinner reservations and tour. Chris and Doug, having organized meetings in the past, offered past information.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Jason Schmelzer

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

- g. SYA Contract – Doug recommended the LTF consider adding to the contract an annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment that would result in additional costs of ~ \$130 per month to the Contract Services and ~ \$30 per month Regulatory Services costs. A motion was made by Doug, seconded by Sharon, and carried unanimously to include, in an amended contract, an automatic annual CPI adjustment with a minimum 2.5% and maximum 5% increase, using the San Francisco / Oakland / Hayward CPI index, or successor index, using an annual point-point (October to October) option, to be effective January 1, 2020 and each January 1 of each successive year, and to give the Chair authority to change the index if warranted.

2. Guest Speakers (11:00 a.m.) – Eric introduced the guest speakers below and gave them a brief overview of the Lobby Day visit and LTF priorities.

- a. Melissa Immel, Deputy Legislative Secretary, Governor’s Office – Melissa Immel could not attend.
- b. Mindy McIntyre, Assistant Director – Legislative Affairs – CalRecycle - Mindy McIntyre could not attend. Robert Carlson and Allegra Curiel attended on her behalf. Robert has been with CalRecycle for 12 years, working in used oil, HHW, paper recycling, and currently sustainable materials research, such as compostable plastics. Robert did a short stint as Director of Solid Waste for Mendocino County. CalRecycle is familiar with concerns with LI batteries and solar panels. shared that she is an analyst in CalRecycle’s Legislative office and has been involved in National Sword. Robert and Allegra shared the following updates on CalRecycle efforts:
- i. AB 901 Regulation – Robert shared that the regulation has been formally approved by the Office of Administrative Law. Registration for covered entities will begin in April and CalRecycle will schedule workshops in the near future.
- ii. Plastics Markets – Robert stated that the “everything goes in blue bin” mantra is an issue now, with market impacts such as National Sword resulting in not all plastics #s being recyclable any longer, but many recycling facilities are built with the assumption that they are. CalRecycle has been engaging with plastics, glass, paper and packaging manufacturers, but feels the solution is for consistent recycling programs and messaging statewide. Robert mentioned that SB 1335 (2018) which requires the use of reusable or recyclable food packaging at state agencies should help. Mark Bowers shared that single use plastics is not the only issue; single use food papers are also a problem as compost facility operators indicate they can’t take the material. Robert responded that CalRecycle is doing research with UC Davis on composting of different types of plastic materials. They understand the issue that currently many materials defined as compostable do not compost in real-world compost timeframes or applications, but need to first ensure that materials do what they say they’re going to do, and then address how to educate the public. LTF members shared that it is unlikely the public will ever understand every product, or that recyclability will be entirely consistent statewide, and that local governments need flexibility and that programs and education will always need to be community-specific. Robert stated his hope that there can be some middle ground that combines better labeling, better public education, and public understanding.

Allegra discussed other CalRecycle efforts including technical support on SB 54 (Allen) and others areas such as microfibers and biomass. Doug raised the issue of manufacturer resin choices and the need to simplify the types used, to either 1, 2, or 5, and to make it easier for the public to know which are recyclable and easier on MRFs to recover and market. Robert responded that Allen’s bill gets near there and that engagement with the plastic industry revealed some support for producer responsibility. It was asked if CalRecycle is considering certification for products labeled compostable. Robert stated that standards currently exist, but are not enforced by CalRecycle, but that SB 54 addresses a different way to be deemed compostable, e.g. that is it actually accepted at a facility and composted / recycled into another product.

- iii. CalRecycle is also working with the Water Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, and an ocean protection group on PFAs (perfluoroalkoxy alkanes).
- iv. Lithium Ion Batteries – Joe summarized the issues and risks associated with these batteries, including the catastrophic fire at the South Bayside Waste Management Authority a few years ago. His agency and others are sponsoring AB 1509 that will require producer responsibility. Robert indicated CalRecycle is aware of the issues but do not have the authority to regulate those products, but are supportive of efforts to improve the safety associated with those products.
- v. Solar Panels – Doug summarized the LTF’s concerns with solar panels, including that they are designated as hazardous waste, Class I disposal is extremely expensive, there are no California recyclers for hazardous waste panels, DTSC does not have authority to regulate as Universal Waste to make handling and disposal easier and less expensive, and that we expect to see a large amount of these products in the waste stream in the future. Robert indicated that CalRecycle is interested in this topic and will watch for future legislation on this.

3. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.) – The bills discussed today, and positions taken, are summarized below. A full list of bills the LTF is watching is in the attached Bill Matrix. Jason provided the following summaries:

- a. AB 142 (C. Garcia) Lead-acid batteries
 - i. This is a cleanup of last year’s bill (see attached fact sheet), clarifying the manufacturers that can register in the program, etc. Low priority.
 - ii. Watch
- b. AB 161 (Ting) Solid waste: paper waste: electronic proofs of purchase
 - i. Would require proof of purchase for retail sale to be provided only in electronic form.
 - ii. Watch
- c. AB 187 (C. Garcia) Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: budget
 - i. Following up on the audit of the mattress program, requires changes to program budget process. Jason recommends watching for now, until more developed.
 - ii. Watch
- d. AB 614 (Eggman) Income taxes: credits: food banks
 - i. Tax credits for food bank donations of food to create an incentive.
 - ii. Support
- e. AB 625 (Kalra) Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees
 - i. Bidding preference for contractors that retain employees.
 - ii. Oppose
- f. AB 729 (Chu) Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: succession: procedure
 - i. National Stewardship Action Council (NSAC) bill. Another bill to clean up the carpet program by requiring a bridge plan to provide funding to a successor agency during transition. SYA will engage with CalRecycle on this. Also proposes a differential assessment on carpet to consider different construction and recyclability of carpet types.
 - ii. Motion made, seconded, and carried for Support position. [chang to vote at end]
- g. AB 792 (Ting) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum content standards
 - i. Intent to set minimum content for plastic beverage containers. This, and two bills below, are considered a package and will be pushed forward together. All are spot bills for now.
 - ii. Watch all three.

- h. AB 793 (Ting) Beverage container recycling: processors: reporting
 - i. See previous discussion.
- i. AB 794 (Ting) Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature
 - i. See previous discussion.
- j. AB 815 (Aguiar-Curry) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: dual stream recycling programs
 - i. This bill is not yet fully drafted. Jason recommends LTF engage and provide input.
 - ii. Watch, read and discuss further once have more information.
- k. AB 827 (McCarty) Solid Waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins
 - i. Requires businesses subject to AB 341 and / or 1826 to provide visible, accessible recycling bins for its customers. LTF would like more information and to take time to research.
 - ii. Watch.
- l. AB 886 (Eggman) Plastic bags
 - i. Extends sunset date of existing plastic bag recovery program at stores to 2021.
 - ii. Support and recommend amending to remove sunset entirely.
- m. AB 1080 (Gonzalez) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. Companion to SB 54 and SB 33. Intent to reduce single-use plastic packaging and products (emphasized “and products”) by requiring, among many other things, that all products are recyclable or compostable. Jason recommending asking that jurisdiction reporting requirement be removed (California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) is working with authors on this as well). Will be more amendments coming.
 - ii. Watch
- n. AB 1216 (Bauer-Kahan D) Solid waste: illegal dumping
 - i. Alameda County bill. Not discussed.
- o. AB 1228 (Calderon) Waste management: city source reduction component
 - i. Requires jurisdictions, in Source Reduction and Recycling Element, to evaluate financial incentives to reduce the amount of waste that generators produce. Mark pointed out the conflict with State constitution that requires rates can only be charged for cost of service. Lisa stated it can be doable if agency adopts a variable can rate. Group agreed that discussions with author would be valuable. SYA will set up meeting.
 - ii. Work with Author
- p. AB 1488 (Burke) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting
 - i. Reporting requirements on plastics beverage container reclaimers.
 - ii. Watch.
- q. AB 1509 (Mullin) Solid waste: rechargeable batteries: rechargeable consumer products
 - i. Language still being developed, but will address LI batteries. SYA is working with CPSC on this. Sponsors include ReThink Waste, CPSC, and Californians Against Waste (CAW).
 - ii. Support
- r. AB 1583 (Eggman) -
 - i. Language still being developed. SYA will engage with CAW. Sponsored by CAW, Republic, and others to address funding needs among other things.
 - ii. Watch

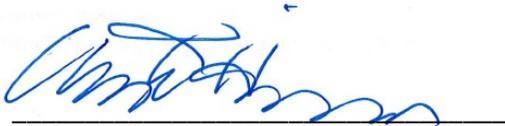
- s. AB 1672 (Bloom) Product labeling: flushable products
 - i. CASA sponsored bill. Currently in spot form. Intent to require truth in labeling, and better labeling of flushable items (e.g. flushable wipes), since most products labeled as flushable do not actually dissolve in sewers.
 - ii. Wait until have full language. Watch with intent to support.
- t. SB 33 (Skinner) Solid waste: reduction and recycling
 - i. Related to addressing collapse of foreign recycling markets. Jason feels it probably will not move as authors are focusing on SB 54.
 - ii. Watch
- u. SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. Would require reduction and recycling of single use packaging and products.
 - ii. Watch. Wait until amendments are released.
- v. SB 372 (Wieckowski) Single-use plastic products: extended producer responsibility
 - i. An extended producer responsibility (EPR) bill. Will not move until 2020 according to author's office. Spot.
 - ii. Watch.
- w. SB 424 (Jackson) Solid waste: sharps disposal
 - i. Will become a cigarette EPR bill; concept TBD. Potentially would generate funds to reimburse public agency street sweeping costs.
 - ii. Watch
- x. SB 667 (Hueso) – Infrastructure Financing
 - i. Financial incentives to fund organic waste infrastructure. Group needs more time to digest and get more information.
 - ii. Watch
- y. SB 724 (Stern) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act
 - i. Bottle bill exemptions. Spot. Jason recommends LTF talk with author to discuss.
 - ii. Watch
- z. SB 726 j(Caballero) Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program
 - i. NSAC bill. Intent to amend hazardous waste statute to support 'reuse stores'. Some reuse stores have been not approved by CUPA. Company called Smarter Sorting that has optical filters to pull more out for reuse and direct to public and entities like Habitat for Humanity.
 - ii. Watch with intent so support.
- aa. A motion was made, seconded and unanimously approved to take the above stated positions.

4. Regulatory Update (11:30 a.m. – noon)

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#) – Jason shared that CalRecycle will be holding a public hearing on March 12. Jason recommended the LTF meet with CalRecycle in person to discuss our written comments. SYA will coordinate that meeting.
- b. Lithium Ion Battery Fires Workshop – Did not discuss.
- c. SB 212 Implementation – Jason discussed CalRecycle's regulatory process for the sharps and pharms regulation. Jason advised LTF does not really need to comment at this time, but definitely should during formal rulemaking process.

5. **Lunch (noon – 1:00 p.m.)** – continued legislation review.
6. **Additional Legislative Review (1:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.)**
7. **Complete Audit of 2018 Treasurer Reports (1:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.)** – Eric Zetz requested volunteers to conduct the annual audit of the 2018 treasurer reports and records. Mike, Curtis, and Mark volunteered (representing each of the three chapters) and conducted the audit. The auditors found no discrepancies. See attached report.
8. **Visit Union Bank to add/delete authorized persons (2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)**
 - a. 700 L Street, Sacramento

Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments

- Lobby Day Itinerary
- Monthly Call Agenda
- Attendance Roster
- Treasurer’s Report
- Lobby Day Fact Sheets (4)
- Bill Matrix
- AB 142 Fact Sheet
- Audit Report

**SWANA LTF Itinerary – Sacramento Visit
Wednesday, March 6, 2019**

TIME	MEETING	LOCATION
8:45 AM	BREAKFAST	The Hyatt ~ Vines Café
10:00 AM	Kimberly Kollwitz (Sen. McGuire)	State Capitol, Room 5061
10:15 AM	Asm. Eggman	State Capitol, Room 4117
10:45 AM	Matthew Dumlao (Sen. Stern)	State Capitol, Room 5080
11:00 AM	Nathan Little (Asm. Quirk)	State Capitol, Room 2163
11:30 AM	Asm. Flora	State Capitol, Room 3098
12:00 PM	Derek Chernow (Sen Wieckowski)	State Capitol, Room 4085
12:30 PM	Lunch	TBD
1:30 PM	Matthew Hamlett (Asm. Reyes)	State Capitol, Room 2175
2:00 PM	Samantha Hansen (Asm. Melendez)	State Capitol, Room 5128
2:30 PM	Katerina Robinson (Sen. Skinner)	State Capitol, Room 5094
3:00 PM	Ezra Laemmie (Asm. L. Rivas)	State Capitol, Room 2160
3:15 PM	Jim Metropulos (Asm Friedman)	State Capitol, Room 2137
3:30 PM	Genevieve Wong, Sen. EQ (Sen. Allen)	State Capitol, Room 2205
4:00 PM	Brandon Bratcher (Asm. Bauer-Kahan)	State Capitol, Room 2130



SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

March 6

All Day Officer Meetings at Capitol Hill

*March 7, 2019
10 a.m. – 2 p.m.*

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

March 6, 2019

- 1. SWANA LTF Breakfast Meeting (8:45 a.m.)**
 - a. Vines Cafe Hyatt Regency at 1209 L Street Sacramento CA 95814
 - b. Reservation under : Jason Schmelzer / table for 6-persons

- 2. Legislative meetings for SWANA Officers (all day)**

March 7, 2019

10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

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

- 1. Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)**
 - a. Roll Call, Introductions
 - b. Approval of February Minutes
 - c. Approval of February Treasurer's Report
 - d. Western Regional Symposium
 - e. Debrief of Officers' Meetings with Legislators

- 2. Guest Speakers (11:00 a.m.)**
 - a. Melissa Immel, Deputy Legislative Secretary, Governor's Office
 - b. Mindy McIntyre, Assistant Director – Legislative Affairs - CalRecycle

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Jason Schmelzer

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3. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.)

- a. AB 142 (C. Garcia) Lead-acid batteries
- b. AB 161 (Ting) Solid waste: paper waste: electronic proofs of purchase
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- w. SB 724 (Stern) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act
- x. SB 726 j(Caballero) Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program

4. Regulatory Update (11:30 a.m. – noon)

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
- b. Lithium Ion Battery Fires Workshop
- c. SB 212 Implementation

5. Lunch (noon – 1:00 p.m.)

6. Additional Legislative Review (1:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.)

7. Complete Audit of 2018 Treasurer Reports (1:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.)

8. Visit Union Bank to add/delete authorized persons (2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

- a. 700 L Street, Sacramento CA 95814



**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
March 7, 2019 In-Person Meeting**

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME		ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (VC)	X	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	koboldd@SacCounty.net
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	X	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	X	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Mark Bowers	X	City of Sunnyvale	408- 730-7421	mbowers@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	X	Consultant & Senior Advisor, Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana	X	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-599-1471	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Jeff Lindenthal		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	831-264-6390	jlindenthal@mrwmd.org
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp	X	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	(951) 486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky (T)	X	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-5513	Brian.Probolsky@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	X	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	X	City of San Diego	858-573-1236	lwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	X	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi		LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	X	Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	X	Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (C)	X	City of Clovis	559-324-2612	ericz@ci.clovis.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Greg Ollivier		Caglia Environmental	559-795-6855	grego@cagliarecycling.com
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu		City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority	209-723-4481x 221	bstayer@mcrwma.org
ALT/Sierra	Nicole Riley		Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Jason Schmelzer</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Jason@shawyoderantwih.com</i>
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>carole@shawyoderantwih.com</i>

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Tracie Bills tbills@scsengineers.com

Founding – Diko Melkonian diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain ahussain@geosyntec.com

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 - 2019 BUDGET
February 2019 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$54,604.27	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84
REVENUES	\$1,410.43	\$2,190.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)</i>												
EXPENSES ^{2,3}	\$4,502.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)</i>												
ENDING BALANCE	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84	\$53,702.84
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes										

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$3,601	\$59,004	6%

(Line 7)

\$4,502	\$68,750	7%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 31, 2018.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks posted by bank in month shown.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2019 BUDGET
February 2019 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,410	\$2,190											\$3,600	\$17,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ²	\$0	\$0											\$0	\$15,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES ³	\$0	\$0											\$0	\$3,000
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.39											\$0.82	\$4
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$0	\$24,000
a	City of Alameda														
b	City of Clovis														
c	City of Folsom														
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca														
g	City of Paso Robles														
h	City of Roseville														
i	City of San Diego														
	City of Santa Maria														
k	City of Santa Monica														
l	City of Sunnyvale														
m	City of Tulare														
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County														
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kern County														
r	LA County Sanitation Districts														
s	Merced County RWMA														
t	Monterey RWMD														
u	Orange County														
v	Western Placer WMA / Placer County														
w	Sacramento County														
x	Salinas Valley SWA														
y	San Joaquin County														
z	San Mateo County														
aa	Santa Cruz County														
bb	South Bayside WMA														
6	OTHER ²													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,601	\$59,004
														% OF BUDGETED	6%

Invoices mailed 00/00/19

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 - \$30/member
- 2 - \$ ____ WRS 2019 Net Proceeds Revenue from Central SWANA Chapter [2019 WRS Net Revenues was: \$ ____, LTF portion was: \$ ____].
- 3 - \$ ____ for 2019 MOLO, from ____ SWANA Chapter.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2019 BUDGET
February 2019 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00											\$2,100	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25											\$6,815	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00											\$90	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$27.00											\$27	\$5,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$131.36	\$192.59											\$324	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$0.00											\$0	\$6,000
7	TOTALS	\$4,634	\$4,722	\$0	\$9,355	\$68,750									
8														% INCURRED	14%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account												YTD	BUDGET
11		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
12		\$4,502.25	\$0.00											\$4,502	
13														\$0	
14														\$0	
														\$0	
16	TOTALS	\$4,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,502	\$68,750
17														% SPENT	7%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
20	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	16440	16474												
22	CHECK NO.	997													
23	AMOUNT	\$4,633.61	\$4,721.84												
24	DATE CHECK POSTED														

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$9,355.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00



Solar Panel(Photovoltaic Panels) Recycling Update

Background

The first generation of large electricity generating photovoltaic panels (solar panels) are reaching their end of useful life. Whether they be from large solar farms or individual single-family home roof tops, they are being replaced with newer models that are more energy production efficient. The numbers of panels used range from 10 on residential roof tops to the thousands used for solar farms. Residential solar panels are typically 65 inches by 39 inches, while the common size for commercial applications is 77 inches by 39 inches. Other solar panels come in much smaller forms, such as landscape lights, calculators, etc. and are typically disposed of when the product they power has reached the end of its useful life.

Senate Bill 489 (Monning) (SB 489) was signed into law in September 2015. This bill requires the DTSC to designate solar panels, both RCRA (federal hazardous waste) & non-RCRA (California-only hazardous waste), as Universal Waste and promulgate regulations for the processing of these panels, similar to the existing eWaste processing existing today.

In May 2018, the California Energy Commission mandated that all new homes under three stories have solar systems installed. This mandate takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Problem

Large electricity generating solar panels are made of a variety of components, one of which is the photovoltaic cells themselves. These cells are typically of two types, film type and silica type. The film type have tested in the hazardous range and maybe considered a RCRA waste (hazardous waste classification) or California hazardous waste. These can only be legally disposed of in a Subtitle C lined Class I landfill. Only three of these landfills are currently operating within the state of California, one by Chemical Waste Management near Kettleman City and two by Clean Harbors near

Buttonwillow and Westmorland. The remaining 120 active landfills in California cannot accept RCRA waste for disposal. The cost of disposal at Class I landfills is significant. Further, the only processing and recycling option for solar panels in the state, ECS Refining, went out of business during 2018. ECS sent RCRA panels to Mesquite, Texas for processing at a cost to the generator in 2015 of \$0.65/lb (\$1,300/ton).

Another problem is the visual determination of what solar panels are RCRA wastes, which are California regulated, and which are not. Only highly trained professionals can tell the difference. This creates confusion on which panels may be processed or landfilled under current solid waste regulations and which must be treated as hazardous waste.

During 2018, DTSC was drafting regulations pursuant to SB 489. Late in the year DTSC discovered it had not received authority from the Federal EPA to designate certain RCRA Wastes as Universal Wastes and therefore could not complete the regulations until receiving that authority from the Federal EPA. According to DTSC staff, this is a one-year process and requires the California Attorney General to request such authority. This assumes the Federal EPA will grant such a request.

What Can the State of California do to Help?

- 1) Create legislation to adopt emergency regulations to designate solar panels at Universal Waste.
- 2) Require clear labeling of solar cell chemistry for ease of identification at processing facilities.
- 3) Begin discussions with industry stakeholders to determine best options for recycling and processing of panels.

Contacts

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Organic Waste Recycling

Background

Many significant bills have been enacted in recent years that have had a significant impact on the solid waste industry and local governments, including several focused on organic waste management:

- AB 341 (2011) - Establishes the State's policy goal that 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, imposed mandatory commercial recycling (MCR) on businesses and multi-family dwellings.
- AB 1594 (2014) - Effective January 1, 2020, the beneficial use of green material used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939 (1989).
- AB 1826 (2014) - Requires certain businesses and multi-family dwellings to recycle organic waste and jurisdictions to implement organic waste recycling programs. Under this statute, "organic waste" means food waste, green waste, landscape/pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper.
- SB 1383 (2016) – Requires the California Air Resources Board to develop and implement a strategy to reduce short-lived climate pollutants, including methane, from landfills (Strategy was approved in 2017). Requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations (in progress) to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the level of statewide organic waste disposal from the 2014 level by 2020, a 75 percent reduction by 2025, and not less than 20 percent recovery of edible food currently disposed by 2025. CalRecycle may impose penalties (up to \$10,000/day) on a jurisdiction for noncompliance.

Problem

Overly prescriptive regulatory approach – CalRecycle has been developing the regulations to implement SB 1383 for the past two years, and released the formal draft regulations for public comment in January 2019. The amount of prescriptive detail contained in the regulation goes far beyond what is necessary to achieve the goal of increased organics diversion, and unlike anything to date. Under previous laws and regulation, jurisdictions have been afforded the flexibility to develop and implement programs that meet their needs and to achieve the prescribed goals.

Insufficient Capacity – While California is a national leader in recycling, at least 11.5 million tons of organic waste must be diverted from disposal by 2020 and 17 million tons by 2025 to meet the requirements of SB 1383. These quantities are unprecedented and far exceed existing organics processing facility and programmatic capacity. CalRecycle estimates that 100-200 new facilities are needed to manage this material. It is doubtful that enough infrastructure can be permitted, constructed, and come online in time to meet the fast-approaching 2020 and 2025 deadlines.

Insufficient funding -- The cost to develop the necessary statewide infrastructure and programs to support SB 1383 is substantial; CalRecycle estimates infrastructure costs alone at \$3 billion. In 2018, funding allocated to CalRecycle for Greenhouse Gas Reduction grants and loans was not increased as requested, but unfortunately reduced from the originally proposed \$40 million to only \$25 million, despite the fact that the Legislative Analyst's Office found that organics management is among the most cost-effective greenhouse gas reduction programs.

Existing market declines – In addition to complying with numerous new bills, as well as preparing for the new SB 1383 regulations that are under development, the solid waste industry is experiencing declining markets for recyclable materials, largely due to the China National Sword policy. This policy has essentially banned the import of 24 varieties of solid waste and recyclables, including mixed paper and plastics, beginning in March 2018. This problem is severely impacting many municipal programs and private recyclers and solid waste companies, and coincides with the mandates to expand organic waste recovery, creating multiple challenges for municipal solid waste managers in California.

Need for expanded markets for products derived from organic waste –The primary processes that CalRecycle anticipates to be used to handle diverted organic waste are anaerobic digestion (AD) and composting. AD results in the production of low carbon biogas or biomethane, which can be made into biofuel or injected into pipelines, and composting results in a soil conditioner or fertilizer, which can rejuvenate and protect soil health. AD also produces a solid material known as digestate, which must also be managed through land application or composting. Without strong market demand for these products, it will be impossible to build sustainable programs for organic waste diversion.

What Can the State of California do to Help?

- 1) **Adopt a flexible, programmatic phased approach.** The proposed SB 1383 regulations should be significantly revised to allow flexibility for the public and private sectors to develop the necessary new organic waste management programs and capacity, and should use a phased approach that targets those waste stream components – such as food waste – that will yield the greatest greenhouse gas reductions.

- 2) **Provide increased reliable funding for capital investment in facilities and incentive payments.** Allocate a minimum of \$100 million per year in Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funding to CalRecycle for organic waste diversion and recycling programs. Extending the sales tax incentive program through CAEFTA should also be a priority.
- 3) **Support market development for products derived from organic waste.** The State has a responsibility to ensure that markets exist for materials that it mandates be reused or recycled, since without those markets, disposal can be the only alternative available. Greater State agency procurement and programs such as targets for biogas that increase over time (as a percent of total gas usage) will greatly assist in developing markets. The Healthy Soils Initiative, which includes targets for application of compost to sequester carbon and improve soil health, should be expanded.
- 4) **Provide support and technical assistance to local jurisdictions, industry, and the public.** The SB 1383 regulations will require a huge implementation effort, and it will be a major challenge for many local jurisdictions. Additionally, many members of the public may be unaware of the new requirements that are coming, and may not understand the goals the State is trying to achieve. It is critically important that CalRecycle be given sufficient resources to implement a major technical assistance and public education program to support the implementation of the programs to divert organic waste away from landfills.

Lobbyist Contact

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Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Update

Problem

Risks of fires and explosions are an inherent characteristic of lithium batteries especially when they are not properly constructed or properly handled.

Though the public risk is small when lithium batteries are used properly for the functions in which they were designed, when they enter the waste stream they can rupture, overheat, and explode into flames. This fact poses an imminent fire risk to recycling personnel and infrastructure. This threat is increasing each year as lithium batteries usage increases, while at the same time their size is decreasing, but the amount of power they store is also increasing.

As more consumer products are powered by Lithium-Ion batteries, this danger grows exponentially every day.

Current Regulations

Batteries are categorized as Universal Waste in California and are banned from landfill disposal. In September 2005 Assembly Bill 1125 (Pavley) was signed into law. This bill requires all retailers who sell rechargeable batteries (with gross annual sales over one-million) to have in place and promote, a system for accepting and collecting used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal at no cost to the consumer. Specifically, *retailers must take back from the consumer a used rechargeable battery of a type or brand that the retailer sells or has previously sold.* Additionally, retailers who make out-of-store sales *must provide a notice with information that directs how the consumer can return used rechargeable batteries at no cost for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.*

Background

Lithium-ion battery caused fires are increasing at recycling and solid waste facilities. On September 7, 2016, the South Bayside Waste Management Authority's (SBWMA) material recovery facility (MRF), located in San Carlos, California, experienced a 4-alarm fire that was likely caused by a lithium-ion battery. Thankfully no one was injured from the fire, but the agency incurred \$8.5 million in costs to restore the building and equipment to working order. As a result of this incident, this facility's insurance premiums have significantly increased and the coverage options have become much more limited. Further fires could limit the facility's insurance coverability even further in the future. This growing risk of fire damage confronts worker safety and facility integrity for MRFs throughout the entire industry. There are over 100 MRF's located in California.

The frequency of lithium-ion batteries and fires started by these batteries is increasing dramatically each year (in 2018, the SBWMA MRF experienced 12 battery related fires). The frequency of fire incidents in MRFs across North American solid waste and recycling systems has increased in proportion to the prevalence of lithium batteries (according to a report by Fire Rover in 2017, there was a 13% increase in reported fires with the main cause being lithium batteries.)

What Can the State of California do to Help?

- 1) Create legislation to require free take-back of used lithium-ion batteries.
- 2) Require clear labeling of lithium ion batteries for ease of identification at processing facilities.

Contacts

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China's National Sword Policy

Background

In March 2017, China enacted a “National Sword” initiative which imposed severe restrictions on the import of recyclable materials. More recently, China essentially banned the import of 24 varieties of solid waste and recyclables, including mixed paper and plastics, beginning in March 2018. For the remaining approved imports, extremely strict quality guidelines required less than 0.5 percent contamination, while previous guidelines allowed up to 1.5 percent, according to China’s 2005/2006 adopted policy.

Problem

The Chinese limits on recycled materials left recyclers in California and throughout the industrialized world without “homes” for mixed paper and plastics and scrambling to clean up their shipments and locate alternate markets. Prices for most grades of recycled paper have fallen and lower grades of mixed paper are virtually unmarketable.

Recyclers have cleaned up shipments by throwing more labor at quality control and asking the public to place in recycling carts recycle only the items on acceptable materials lists. These actions can help unlock markets but add to operating costs at the same time low prices are depressing revenues, putting recyclers under financial stress. California operators are buffered from the worst market effects by CRV revenues—covered bottles and cans are still worth at least a nickel.

Cities, counties, districts, haulers and recyclers worry about the effects of poor market conditions on their

ability to meet State of California recycling mandates that include the 50% diversion requirements of AB 939 and commercial recycling mandates in AB 341 and AB 1826. This is all further complicated by the requirements that will come from AB 1383, the organics management regulations.

What Can the State of California do to Help?

- 1) Establish recycled content standards for use of recycled feedstock in manufacturing new products made from paper and plastic (and enforce and expand existing standards). For example, some plastic products can be manufactured using either recycled plastic or virgin resins produced from oil and natural gas. Without recycled content mandates, manufacturers will choose the lowest cost raw material, which is often the virgin oil and gas.
- 2) Factor in the effects of poor market conditions when determining whether local jurisdictions are complying with the various state recycling and landfill diversion mandates.
- 3) As it commonly does to smooth the way for new sports facilities and other large projects, provide special assistance for financing, permitting and infrastructure solutions that would allow large manufacturing industries (e.g. paper mills) to return to California.

Contacts

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Mark Bowers, City of Sunnyvale – 408-730-7421



Chair	Eric Zetz, <i>City of Clovis</i>
Vice Chair	Doug Kobold, <i>California Product Stewardship Council</i>
Treasurer	Brian Probolsky, <i>Orange County Waste & Recycling</i>
Secretary	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>

March 6, 2019

Honorable Legislators and Staff,

The Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) California Chapters Legislative Task Force (LTF) officers are honored to meet with you today to share some of our legislative perspectives and concerns. SWANA represents much of the publicly-owned and operated solid waste management infrastructure in the state and the local governments responsible for implementing waste diversion and recycling programs. The LTF represents the three California Chapters on legislative and regulatory issues.

Attached are brief issue papers on four of the key issue areas we are focused on in 2019:

- Organic Waste Regulations
- China National Sword Policy
- Lithium Ion Batteries
- Solar Panel Waste

We appreciate your consideration of these issues and are happy to discuss them further with you or your staff at any time. Please feel free to contact our Lobbyist, Jason Schmelzer at (916) 446-4656.

Sincerely,

Officers, SWANA Legislative Task Force:

Chair	Eric Zetz, <i>City of Clovis</i>
Vice Chair	Doug Kobold, <i>California Product Stewardship Council</i>
Treasurer	Brian Probolsky, <i>Orange County Waste & Recycling</i>
Secretary	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES

Jason Schmelzer

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SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Wednesday, March 06, 2019

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 40 <u>Ting D</u></p> <p>Zero-emission vehicles: comprehensive strategy.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 1/24/2019 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law required the state board to develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles, light-duty trucks, and any other vehicles determined by the state board to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state. This bill, no later than January 1, 2021, would require the state board to develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the sales of new motor vehicles and new light-duty trucks in the state have transitioned fully to zero-emission vehicles, as defined, by 2040, as specified.</p>	
<p>AB 129 <u>Bloom D</u></p> <p>Waste management: plastic microfiber.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/7/2019 - Read first time.</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 declare the intent of the Legislature to, among other things, enact legislation to recognize the emerging threat that microfibers pose to the environment and water quality and would make related findings and declarations.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 142 Garcia, Cristina D Lead-acid batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/26/2019 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 3/12/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act requires, until March 31, 2022, a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. The act requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and requires dealers and manufacturers of lead-acid batteries to register with the department. The act defines "manufacturer" for these purposes. This bill would, on and after April 1, 2022, increase the amount of the manufacturer battery fee to \$2 and would provide that the fee would continue indefinitely. The bill would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would exempt an importer who has an agreement of this type with a manufacturer, and who meets other specified requirements, from the requirement to register with the department. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted by the department for purposes of ensuring compliance with the registration, returns, reporting, payments, audits, refunds, or collection requirements related to the manufacturer battery fee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/25/2019</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 161 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: paper waste: electronic proofs of purchase.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/24/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</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 require, on and after January 1, 2022, a proof of purchase for the retail sale of food, alcohol, or other tangible personal property, or for the provision of services, provided to a consumer, as defined, by a business to be provided only in electronic form, unless the consumer requests that the proof of purchase be provided in paper form. 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 business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The provisions would be enforced by the same enforcement 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.</p>	
<p>AB 187 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: budget.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/24/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, authorizes a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program, including the development of a state plan, for recycling used mattresses in the state that includes specified goals and elements. This bill would instead require the organization to include in the proposed program budget a recommended funding level sufficient to cover the plan's budgeted costs and to operate the mattress recycling program over a 6-month period in a prudent and responsible manner. The bill would prohibit the organization from maintaining more funding in its reserve than the recommended funding level for that calendar year. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 215 Mathis R Dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/4/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/28/2019</p>	
<p>AB 223 Stone, Mark D California Safe Drinking Water Act: microplastics.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2019 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water and, on or before July 1, 2021, to adopt a standard methodology to be used in the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for 4 years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results. This bill would require the state board, to the extent possible, and where feasible and cost effective, to work with the State Department of Public Health in complying with those requirements.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 257 Mathis R</p> <p>Solid waste: woody biomass: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/7/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by the department, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and dispose of the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of otherwise. The bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department for purposes of awarding funding under the program and would authorize the department to use up to 5% of those moneys for administration of the program. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.</p>	
<p>AB 352 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006:</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan: Transformative Climate Communities Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/11/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)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. This bill, beginning July 1, 2020, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to include a specified application timeline, to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications, and to require grant eligibility and scoring criteria to define disadvantaged community consistent with specified allocation requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund so as not to preclude low-income communities, as defined, from applying for or being awarded a grant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 432 Quirk D</p> <p>Released waste: certification of local officers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/15/2019 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 3/12/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a party responsible for the release of waste requiring remedial action to request a local officer, as defined, to supervise the remedial action. Existing law authorizes the local officer to enter into a remedial action agreement with the responsible party to supervise the remedial action, as specified, and governs the duties of the local officer and the terms of the agreement. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. Existing law also establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce hazardous waste control laws. This bill would require the board, in cooperation with the department, to develop and implement a certification program for local officers who enter into remedial action agreements. The bill would establish the criteria for certification, and procedures for the review and revocation of that certification. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would authorize only a local officer who is certified by the board pursuant to that program, or by the department, as specified, to enter into a remedial action agreement. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 490 Salas D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/13/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.</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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming CEQA.</p>	
<p>AB 586 Diep R</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: impact reports: policy.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/15/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</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 makes various legislative findings and declarations relating to the policy that shall apply to the use of environmental impact reports prepared under CEQA. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the findings and declarations.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 614 <u>Eggman D</u></p> <p>Income taxes: credits: food banks.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 2/25/2019 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.</p> <p>3/18/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, BURKE, Chair</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2022, a credit for qualified taxpayers, defined as the person responsible for planting a crop, managing the crop, and harvesting the crop from the land, in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables donated to a food bank. This bill, under both laws, would expand the credit to apply to the donation of qualified donation items, defined as raw agricultural products or processed foods. The bill would expand the definition of qualified taxpayer to also include the person responsible for growing or raising a qualified donation item, or harvesting, packing, or processing a qualified donation item. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 625 <u>Kalra D</u></p> <p>Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. & E. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes requirements on certain local government agencies that award or otherwise enter into contracts for public transit services or for the collection and transportation of solid waste, relating to the retention of employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor. Existing law requires such a local government agency letting a contract out to bid to give a 10% preference to a bidder who agrees to retain employees for a specified period, as prescribed. Specific provisions apply only to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste. This bill would expand the application of these provisions to a state agency that enters into such a contract.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>AB 729</u> <u>Chu D</u> Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: succession: procedure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets 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 imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that such an action becomes necessary. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan.</p>	
<p><u>AB 755</u> <u>Holden D</u> California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 11/2% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers' share to 3%. This bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would deposit the additional moneys in the Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund, which would be established by the bill, and would make the moneys available to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Financial Assistance. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund for competitive grants for projects and programs for municipal storm sewer system permit compliance requirements that would prevent or remediate zinc pollutants caused by tires in the state and for an annual audit of the fund. Money in the fund would be available upon appropriation for the administrative expenses of the fund, not to exceed 3% of the overall revenue annually deposited in the fund, except as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>AB 792 Ting D</u> Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum content standards.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</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 the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would set minimum content standards for plastic beverage containers in California. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 793 Ting D</u> Beverage container recycling: processors: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</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 to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires processors of beverage containers to report specified information relating to beverage containers to the department, in the form and manner prescribed by the department, within 10 days after each month. This bill would instead require processors to submit those reports within 15 days after each month.</p>	
<p><u>AB 794 Ting D</u> Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. This bill would require the department to conduct a study on the changes to the international recycling market since January 1, 2018, and provide, by January 1, 2021, recommendations to the Legislature on how to foster more recycling of beverage container materials within the state.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 815 <u>Aguiar-Curry D</u> Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: dual stream recycling programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would require, for purposes of these provisions, the department to find that a jurisdiction made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element if the jurisdiction has adopted a dual stream recycling program. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 827 <u>McCarthy D</u> Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements that provides customers access to the business to provide customers with a recycling bin for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified.</p>	
<p>AB 886 <u>Eggman D</u> Plastic bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store, and requires a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reduction, reuse, and recycling of plastic bags and make those materials available to those stores. This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2021.</p>	
<p>AB 900 <u>Flora R</u> Waste management: city source reduction and recycling element.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to a provision relating to city source reduction and recycling elements.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez D</p> <p>California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would establish the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require the department, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Ocean Protection Council, to adopt regulations to source reduce and recycle 75% of single-use packaging and products sold or distributed in California by 2030. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including, among others, regulations to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, to source reduce or recycle at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and to require that all single-use packaging and products distributed or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to prepare and approve a scoping plan to set a baseline for and achieve those reduction and recycling requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1093 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</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, 2020, 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.</p>	
<p>AB 1157 Burke D</p> <p>Public contracts.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that California's public contract law should be uniform to encourage competition for public contracts and to aid public officials in the efficient administration of public contracting, to the maximum extent possible, for similar work performed for similar agencies. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1163 Eggman D</p> <p>Electronic waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in the state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer. The act defines "covered electronic device" for its purposes to mean a video display device containing a screen greater than 4 inches, measured diagonally, that is identified in regulations adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, subject to certain exclusions. The act requires a manufacturer of a covered electronic device to send a specified notice to any retailer that sells an electronic device manufactured by the manufacturer and to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring a manufacturer to send that notice.</p>	
<p>AB 1171 Chen R</p> <p>Recycling: grocery store food packaging: sustainability standards.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each city to submit to the county in which the city is located a source reduction and recycling element containing specified components, including a composting component. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to encourage municipalities to adopt more effective sustainability standards for the recycling and composting of grocery store food packaging.</p>	
<p>AB 1216 Bauer-Kahan D</p> <p>Solid waste: illegal dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p>	<p>Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump, or to cause to be placed, deposited, or dumped, or to cause or allow to overflow, sewage, sludge, cesspool or septic tank effluent, accumulation of human excreta, or solid waste, in or upon a street, alley, public highway, or road in common use or upon a public park or other public property other than property designated or set aside for that purpose by the governing board or body having charge of the property, or upon private property without the owner's consent. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address illegal dumping.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1228 Calderon D</p> <p>Waste management: city source reduction component.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act requires a city or county source reduction component to, among other things, evaluate and identify rate structures and fees to reduce the amount of wastes that generators produce. This bill would require the city source reduction component to additionally evaluate and identify incentivizing programs for that same purpose. To the extent this bill would add to the duties of cities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1236 Lackey R</p> <p>Public resources: greenhouse gases: utilities: recycling: California Environmental Quality Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</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 the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, as specified. Existing law establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism. This bill would require the state board for a market-based compliance mechanism applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to develop and adopt, in consultation with the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force, a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing no later than January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1237 Aguilar-Curry D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: guidelines.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</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 an agency that receives an appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to post on its internet website the agency's guidelines, as specified, for how moneys from the fund are allocated.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>AB 1462</u> <u>Santiago D</u></p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1488</u> <u>Burke D</u></p> <p>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</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 the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. This bill would require a reclaimer, on or before March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to report to the department under penalty of perjury the amount of empty plastic beverage containers that it collected, washed, and processed in the state in the previous calendar year into bottle grade flake, pellet, sheet, or any other bottle grade form. The bill would require the department to disseminate standardized forms for these reporting provisions and would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container and a reclaimer to use those forms. By expanding the crime of perjury and creating new crimes relating to beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1509</u> <u>Mullin D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: rechargeable batteries: rechargeable consumer products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale or offer of sale of a rechargeable consumer product, as defined, unless the product meets certain requirements, including, if the product has a nonremovable rechargeable battery, that the rechargeable battery, battery pack, or product has a brand name affixed to it. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require, for a product with a nonremovable rechargeable battery, that the manufacturer of the product provide disassembly information to recyclers of rechargeable consumer products in the state for the purpose of ensuring the safe removal of the battery, and would prohibit the sale or offer of sale of that product if the manufacturer does not provide that information. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make technical nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1583 Eggman D The California Recycling Market Development Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</p>	<p>(1)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 bottles or containers, with specified numbers and letters placed in relation to a triangle, designed as prescribed. This bill would delete the prescribed description of that triangle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1597 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</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 repeal that authorization to submit electronic reports and would instead 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1672 Bloom D Product labeling: flushable products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the labeling requirements on various consumer products. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to prohibit the sale or advertisement of any nonwoven disposable product labeled as “flushable” or “sewer and septic safe” if that product fails to meet specified performance standards.</p>	
<p>AB 1673 Salas D California Environmental Quality Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming the act.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1770 Frazier D</p> <p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1778 Boerner Horvath D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</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 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 requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 33 Skinner D</p> <p>Solid waste: reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/16/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address the collapse of foreign recycling markets by reducing solid waste generation, encouraging transition to compostable or recyclable materials, and fostering domestic recycling markets.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 43 Allen D Carbon taxes.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/12/2019 - Set for hearing March 20. 3/20/2019 Upon adjournment of Environmental Quality Committee - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</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. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, to submit a report to the legislature on the results of a study, as specified, to propose, and to determine the feasibility and practicality of, a system to replace the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law with an assessment on retail products sold or used in the state based on the carbon intensity of the product to encourage the use of less carbon-intensive products. The bill would require the state board to revise, as necessary, the 2017 scoping plan to reflect the carbon emission reduction benefits that may be realized through the imposition of the assessment based on carbon intensities of products and to consider the results of the study in future updates to the scoping plan. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 54 Allen D California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/25/2019 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on RLS.</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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. The bill would require the department to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or products are 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 that criteria. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a manufacturer of single-use plastic packaging or products sold or distributed in California to demonstrate a recycling rate of not less than 20% on and after January 1, 2022, and not less than 40% on and after January 1, 2026, as a condition of sale, and would authorize the department to impose a higher recycling rate as a condition of sale, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/25/2019</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 68 <u>Galgiani D</u></p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/12/2019 - Set for hearing March 20. 3/20/2019 Upon adjournment of Environmental Quality Committee - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires treated wood waste to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require that message to include an additional specified statement relating to the Internet Web site at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. Because failure to post this statement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 86 <u>Portantino D</u></p> <p>Hazardous materials: reporting.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/24/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control and vests the department with the duties and responsibilities of regulating the use and disposal of hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes the department to require a person submitting a report, workplan, schedule, notice, request, application, or other document or data required by law to submit the document or data in an electronic format. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the electronic reporting requirement.</p>	
<p>SB 143 <u>Skinner D</u></p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material: payment by general use prepaid cards.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. & E.D. 1/31/2019 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.</p>	<p>Existing law generally prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material unless the payment is made by cash or check and specified other requirements are met, including that the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale. This bill would authorize a junk dealer or recycler to also pay for nonferrous material by general use prepaid card in accordance with specified requirements.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 213 <u>Wieckowski D</u> Litter: receptacles.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/13/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>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 those provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 232 <u>Dodd D</u> Hazardous substances: regulated metals: packaging materials.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/26/2019 - Set for hearing March 20. 3/20/2019 Upon adjournment of Environmental Quality Committee - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, prohibits a person from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package, packaging component, or product in a package if the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals, defined as lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium, present in a single-component package or in an individual packaging component exceeds 100 parts per million by weight. This bill would exempt from that prohibition a package or packaging component that would not exceed that maximum regulated metal concentration level but for the addition of recycled materials, provided that the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals present in the package or packaging component does not exceed 200 parts per million by weight.</p>	
<p>SB 236 <u>Wilk R</u> Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/21/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</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 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 technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 372 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Single-use plastic products: extended producer responsibility.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</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 certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address extended producer responsibility for single-use plastic products, including collecting waste consisting of those products, the transport and treatment of those products, the costs of litter cleanup, and awareness-raising measures.</p>	
<p>SB 405 Archuleta D</p> <p>Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.</p>	<p>SENATE TRANS. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and EQ.</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. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill would require the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, the Legislature, and the Governor's office. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>SB 424</u> <u>Jackson D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: sharps disposal.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer or distributor of sharps, or another specified entity, 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 the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated sharps waste. Existing law requires an entity that establishes and implements that stewardship program to provide to the California State Board of Pharmacy a list of sharps required to be included in the stewardship program, and a list and description of any sharps that are not required to be included, that it sells or offers for sale in the state. This bill would require a plan submitted to the department on or after July 1, 2021, to include a description of the number and types of devices sold or distributed in the state by the manufacturer. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>SB 457</u> <u>Hueso D</u></p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</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. This bill would require the commission to extend the program until December 31, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 515 <u>Caballero D</u> California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: bioenergy renewable feed-in tariff.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, including electrical corporations, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewables energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. The program requires electrical corporations, by December 1, 2016, to collectively procure, through 5-year financial commitments, their proportionate share of 125 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from bioenergy projects commencing operation prior to June 1, 2013, and that each produces its generation using specified minimum percentages of certain types of forest feedstock. Pursuant to existing law, the commission has adopted resolutions establishing fuel or feedstock procurement requirements for generation from bioenergy projects intended to reduce wildfire risks that are applicable to the state's 3 largest electrical corporations. This bill would expand the fuels and feedstocks that are eligible to meet these wildfire risk reduction fuel and feedstock requirements to include salvaged vegetation from wildlife clean up, biomass diverted from specified higher fire-risk zones, and biomass from commission-designated sources.</p>	
<p>SB 552 <u>Archuleta D</u> Hazardous waste: transportation: manifests.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/25/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 27. Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a registered hazardous waste transporter operating a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service to use a specified manifesting procedure for transporting household hazardous waste, if the transporter complies with certain operating and reporting requirements. Existing law requires a transporter that uses the specified manifesting procedure to submit quarterly reports to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and requires the department to make all of the information in the quarterly reports available to the public, as provided. Existing law requires a public agency to retain a copy of the manifest in a specified manner. Existing law makes these requirements inoperative on January 1, 2020. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would delete the repeal date, thereby extending the operation of those provisions indefinitely. Because the bill would continue duties imposed on public agencies and because the bill would extend the operation of various provisions, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>SB 667 Hueso D</u></p> <p>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/25/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 27. Read first time.</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 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 require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year investment strategy to drive innovation and support technological development and infrastructure, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, but not limited to, loans and incentive payments, to fund organic waste recycling infrastructure, in accordance with the investment strategy. The bill would state the intent of the legislature that, commencing with the 2020–21 fiscal year, through the 2024–25 fiscal year, an unspecified amount be appropriated in the annual Budget Act from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department to be expended for the loan and grant programs described above and to be transferred into the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account, which this bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would authorize moneys in that account to be expended by the Treasurer for the financial incentive mechanisms developed pursuant to this bill, in accordance with the investment strategy and other specified requirements. The bill would require the Treasurer to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>SB 724</u> <u>Stern D</u></p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/25/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 27. Read first time.</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 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.</p>	
<p><u>SB 726</u> <u>Caballero D</u></p> <p>Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/25/2019 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 27. Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a public agency or its contractor to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility for the purpose of collecting, handling, treating, storing, recycling, or disposing of household hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes a public agency to conduct a materials exchange program as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program if the public agency determines which reusable household hazardous products or materials are suitable and acceptable for distribution to the public in accordance with a quality assurance plan prepared by the public agency. Existing law requires a public agency to instruct a recipient to use the product in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would additionally authorize a public agency's contractor to conduct that materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide those same instructions to a recipient. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

AB 40

Clean Cars 2040 Strategy

Assemblymember
Phil Ting
19TH DISTRICT



SUMMARY

In order for California to have clean air, we need clean cars. California is on the forefront of combatting air pollution and climate change, having adopted the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375), and stronger vehicle emissions standards under a federal Clean Air Act waiver. This bill requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop a comprehensive strategy to transition all new passenger vehicle sales to zero emissions vehicles (ZEVs) by 2040.

BACKGROUND

The transportation sector accounts for almost 40% of the greenhouse gas emissions in California, with cars and light-duty trucks making up 75% of the sector's emissions, and ZEVs are a critical component to our efforts to improve the environment and health in our communities. On November 1, 2017, the Los Angeles Times Editorial Board called for California to "ban sales of new vehicles that emit greenhouse gases causing global warming," citing rising temperatures, intensifying weather impacts, wildfires, and droughts resulting from climate change. In its October 2016 report "Clean Air Future," the American Lung Association estimates that in 2015 California suffered \$15 billion in health costs due to greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution from passenger vehicles, including respiratory illness, premature mortality, and lost workdays.

California has established incentive programs, such as the Clean Vehicle Rebate Program and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program, to provide rebates for customers to purchase new and used zero and lower emissions vehicles. In addition, the state is encouraging the build-out of ZEV charging and fueling infrastructure through changes to the Building Code and funding initiatives.

Combined with reduced maintenance costs, ZEVs represent significant savings for daily driving needs. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the average electricity rate for residential customers in California in September 2017 was 18.98 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh). Depending on the ZEV model, this projects to between \$5 to \$7 per 100 miles driving, and about half the fueling costs for the average California

driver (14,440 miles annually, 25 miles per gallon, \$3.14 per gallon (12/10/2017)).

The global car market is moving toward ZEVs. National governments, like Great Britain, France, China, Norway, Ireland, Netherlands, and India, have announced policies aggressively electrifying vehicles. At the state and local level, policies to ban gas and diesel powered vehicles have been announced by the Canadian Province of British Columbia and the Cities of Copenhagen, Rome, Athens, Paris, Madrid, Mexico City, and Brussels.

In the coming decades, California can transition its new car market to all ZEVs. The health and environmental necessity is clear, and the technological advancements are real. On October 19, 2017, the Wall Street Journal's car reviewer, after more than a week of test driving the Chevrolet Bolt (full electric vehicle), stated, "In the end, it will not matter how much Big Oil spends propagandizing against electric cars or if gasoline goes back to 30 cents a gallon. Gainsayers need only run down to a Chevrolet dealership and drive, back to back, dollar for dollar, one of the company's anodyne family haulers and the Bolt. Which one is quieter, more refined, quicker around town (much!), with better ride and handling? Which one feels like the future and the past?"

THIS BILL

Specifically, this bill requires the California Air Resources Board to develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the sales of new passenger vehicles have transitioned to fully zero emissions vehicles by 2040. The strategy must assess credit provisions and regulatory structure changes, identify research needs and data gaps, and identify areas of coordination with other public agencies. The Board must consult with relevant stakeholders, including academics, industry, and community groups, and hold at least one public workshop. The strategy is due no later than January 1, 2021.

SUPPORT

Pending

STAFF CONTACT

Andrew White, (916) 319-2019

Assembly Bill 142

Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act- fee collection fix

Assemblymember Cristina Garcia (D – 58)

Coauthors: Carrillo (D-51) , Santiago (D-53)

BACKGROUND

AB 2153 was signed in to law by Governor Brown(Chapter 666, Statutes of 2016) this law reallocate a fee already imposed on all car batteries to fund the cleanup of contamination caused by lead acid batteries throughout the state. At the point of sale, \$1 from the consumers' deposit will go to the cleanup fund. Manufacturers will also pay a \$1 fee on all batteries sold in the state. On April 1, 2022 the Consumer fee will go up to \$2, and the Manufacture fee will sunset. This measure will help bring relief to these affected communities and ensure funding solutions to a major long-term problem.

PROBLEM

Since the bill was signed in to law the Board of Equalization (BOE) now California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) has been working on regulations to implement the fee collection and technical problems have been identified. Exide and the other communities with historic lead acid battery manufacturing plants, have a great need for ongoing funding, and to ensure that the Battery fee money can only be used for its intended purpose.

SOLUTION

AB 142 addresses three technical problems that were identified:

1. Will clarify that out of state Manufacturers can elect to register with the CDTFA to pay a \$1 fee on all batteries sold in the state.

2. This bill will also allow the CDTFA to post who is a registered manufacture on their webpage, this is similar to other fee programs that the CDTFA administers.
3. It also clarifies that the consumer fee shall not apply to any person when a replacement lead-acid battery is included in any used vehicle sold or leased by a new motor vehicle dealer.

This bill also addresses two other key issues:

4. Remove the April 1, 2022 sunset from the manufacturer battery fee, and increase the manufacturer battery fee from \$1 to \$2 to match the consumer fee.
5. Only allowing the repayment of the 176.6 million dollar loan once the Clean-up of Exide and other areas of the state that may be contaminated by lead acid batteries has been completed.

STATUS

Assembly Environmental Safety Committee

SUPPORT

OPPOSITION

CONTACT

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916-319-2058 / Office of Assemblymember Garcia



AB 215
ASSEMBLYMEMBERS MATHIS AND QUIRK
Illegal Dumping on Private Property

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL

This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without consent of the owner punishable by the same fine amount as if it were on public land.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Illegal dumping is the improper disposal of waste at any location other than a permitted landfill or facility. Dumping usually occurs in open areas, along roadsides, in wooded areas, streams, and rivers.

Illegal dumping on private property is a serious problem for property owners, law enforcement agencies, and communities as a whole. When a person chooses to illegally dispose of their waste on private property, it is then left to the owners of the land to find a way of properly disposing the waste. This puts unnecessary responsibility on the land owners because they are left with cleaning up someone else's mess that is not only costly, but can have serious effects on the environment.

The main reason why people choose to illegally dump on private land is because, if caught, they are subject to significantly lower penalties, as opposed to dumping on public property. Under this existing law, dumping on private property is only an infraction and subject to a minor fine with no jail time, unlike dumping on public land. The penalties for offenders whom are apprehended are too minor to provide adequate deterrence from this behavior.

PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE ILLEGAL DUMPING

Illegal dumping on both public and private lands poses serious risks to human, animal, and environmental health and safety. Dumped items can lead to water and air pollution or contamination, and create brush fire hazards.

Some of the most frequently dumped items include old appliances, electronics, yard waste, construction waste, and sometimes old vehicles. These items can cause health problems, safety issues, and ruin our environment.

Farmers experience illegal dumping far more often than any other entity. Farmers take extreme caution in ensuring their land creates a healthy environment for their agriculture and illegal dumping threatens the safety of their business and their employees.

NEED FOR THIS BILL

So long as the fines are not equal, illegal dumping will continue on private property. AB 215 makes the fines equal and will increase the penalty for illegal dumping on private property from an infraction to a misdemeanor upon conviction for a 4th offense to discourage further illegal dumping. This bill will protect our public and private lands and ensure the health of our environment and people. AB 215 is the next step in preserving our state's environment and supporting our agricultural businesses.

RECENT LEGISLATION

AB 144 Mathis (2015) Vetoes by Governor

SUPPORT

California Farm Bureau Federation

OPPOSITION

None on file

CO-AUTHORS

Senator Nielsen
Assemblymember Gallagher
Assemblymember Eggman

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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AB 257
ASSEMBLYMEMBER DEVON J. MATHIS
Rural County Biomass Collection Days

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL

This measure would create a 5-year pilot program for rural counties to offer collection days for the removal of localized excess woody biomass material.

BACKGROUND ON BIOMASS

Biomass consists of organic residues from plants which are obtained primarily from harvesting and processing of agricultural crops and forestry. The biomass process utilizes only leftover residue material as its fuel source to produce significant amounts of energy. Using biomass to produce energy reduces the need for traditional disposal options for biomass such as landfill disposal or open pile burning, thereby maximizing the benefits provided by the asset while minimizing the impact on the environment.

Much like other renewable resources such as solar, wind and geothermal, California has an abundance of biomass residues which makes this technology 12% of all the renewable energy produced in this State. In 2017, biomass-produced electricity in our state totaled 5,767 gigawatt-hours (GWh) or 2.8 percent of the state's total system power. A total of 93 operating biomass power plants, with an installed capacity about 1,305 megawatts, are in California. However, one of the greatest challenges in the creation of this green energy is in the collection of the materials.

PROBLEMS CREATED BY COLLECTION

Over the years, the number of biomass facilities has steadily declined, despite the benefits it brings to surrounding communities and the environment. There are now less than half of the facilities in operation as compared to the industries' peak. Sadly, the reduction in biomass conversion sites has led to problems for disposal of woody biomass materials in general; however, there are significantly larger effects on small-scale disposal efforts.

In order to mitigate wildfire damage potential, rural Californians are required to maintain their properties and keep dead organic materials to a minimum. Each year, these residents pile up their biomass materials and, after applying for a permit, burn it. These open burn piles and prescribed burns are necessary to dispose of the large quantities of materials collected each year. However, they release vast quantities of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), including significant levels of black carbon and PM2.5.

The other option allotted to rural Californians is the disposal of woody biomass material by means of a biomass conversion facility. Here, the material is burned in a controlled setting which minimizes the number of pollutants that are expelled, while also generating significant quantities of energy for the surrounding communities. In fact, the emissions generated by a biomass facility are a mere fraction of that of open pile burning. However, one of the main reasons the open burn trend continues is the sheer difficulty for rural residents to transport the materials to a biomass facility. Most rural homeowners are unable to afford to either contract out or transport their woody biomass materials to a conversion facility. As such, they resort to conventional burning methods. This action both damages our environment and results in a loss of potential clean energy.

NEED FOR THIS BILL

As the state strives to meet its environmental sustainability goals, we must prioritize projects that exhibit a significant reduction in emissions over current practices. The biomass conversion process emissions are insignificant compared to that of the traditional and commonly used open pile burning methods. Without means to incentivize the transportation of this material to a biomass conversion facility, the current practices will never change. As such, AB 257 seeks to bring about that incentive through promoting and making

readily available the alternative means of disposal of biomass materials.

This measure would create a pilot program for the purpose of funding rural county biomass collection days. Rather than requiring rural homeowners to transport their woody biomass materials dozens of miles to a conversion facility, they would be able to drop the material off at a local site at no cost. The county would then contract with a self-hauler or transportation entity to remove and transport the material to the nearest biomass conversion facility. AB 257 simply seeks to provide rural residents the option to dispose of their woody biomass materials in a way that reduces their GHG emissions while also generating clean energy for surrounding communities.

SUPPORT

None on file

OPPOSITION

None on file

CO-AUTHORS

Assemblymember Voepel
Senator Galgiani

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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SENATOR ANNA CABALLERO
TWELFTH SENATE DISTRICT

**SENATE BILL 515: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: bioenergy
renewable feed-in tariff**

WHAT IS BIOMASS?

Biomass is the use of any organic material, including forest thinning, agricultural crops, or urban wood waste to generate heating, cooling, electricity, or fuels. Biomass keeps our forests healthy and puts byproducts like trimmings, sawmill residue, and agricultural residuals to good use. In addition to serving as a local energy source, biomass is responsible for sustaining over 1,000 California jobs, many in rural communities where unemployment is highest.

There are 23 solid-fuel biomass electric generating facilities in California across 15 counties. The California biomass industry reuses approximately 7.3 million tons of the state's solid waste and residue annually and produces about 555 MW of electricity. Previously representing more than 15 percent of California's renewable electricity supply, biomass generators now account for about 6 percent of the state's renewable portfolio because of a variety of factors including lack of long-term contracts.

BENEFITS OF BIOMASS?

By generating renewable heating, cooling, and energy in local communities, biomass can support the interrelated goals of forest health, improved water and air quality, creating jobs, and keeping forests healthy for people's enjoyment. Specific benefits of biomass energy include:

- Providing baseload renewable energy that can ramp up or down according to the needs of the grid.
- Supporting necessary hazardous forest fuel reduction and watershed protection while

reducing waste material otherwise destined for landfills or open-pile burns.

- Creating economic opportunity and providing employment.
- Reducing air-pollution. A case study by Placer County Air Pollution District showed that the life cycle for biomass, when compared to an open-pile burn, reduced air emissions 98-99 percent for particulate matter, carbon monoxide, non-methane organic compounds, methane, and black carbon.

PROBLEM

California has suffered from one of the most severe droughts in its history, resulting in the mortality of nearly 148 million trees on private lands, and state and federal forests. These trees have become infested with bark beetles and are dead or dying at an alarming rate. If these trees are not removed from forested lands, they become fuel in the next upcoming fire seasons, resulting in larger forest fires and a public health and safety issue.

In the 1990s, there were 63 biomass facilities in California. Today there are just 23. The lack of biomass facilities and long-term contracts is the most significant impediment to operating biomass facilities. Governor Brown issued an Emergency Proclamation on October 30, 2015 related to the tree mortality crisis. In the order, he called upon the CPUC to extend contracts for biomass facilities receiving feedstock from high hazard zones. He also called upon CalFire to identify areas of the State that represent high hazard zones for wildfire and falling trees.

The mandate for utilities to procure 175 megawatts of biomass in 2016 produced seven different five-year contracts. However, the contracts specify that a certain percentage of fuel must come from these high hazard zones or the facilities risk receiving default pricing. This has had the unintended consequence of increasing the cost of some fuel, while excess fuel that poses an even greater risk of wildfire that is closer to a facility remains in the forest as kindling for the next wildfire.

SOLUTION

SB 515 expands the definition of high hazard material to include the CAL FIRE Fire and Resources Assessment Program (FRAP) map, which shows fire hazard severity zoning. This solution will ensure that these most recent contracts remain in place and have an opportunity to be extended by an additional five years (as provided in SB 901). This also ensures that these facilities will be able to take in extra forest waste that would otherwise end up in an open-pile burn, a landfill, or as fuel for the next wildfire.

SUPPORT

CalForest (sponsor)

CONTACT

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Memorandum

To: California SWANA Legislative Task Force Members
From: Financial Audit Committee
Date: March 7, 2019
Re: Financial Audit Committee Report -2018 Findings

The SWANA California Legislative Task Force (LTF) Audit Committee reviewed the Legislative Task Force accounts, records and statements and found the financial statements to [e.g. reflect the revenues and expenditures properly. Committee members reviewed the checkbook, statement of expenses and corresponding bills and the revenues and deposit records. The balance sheet and checkbook were in balance with no material discrepancies].

[other statement or concern]

The LTF may consider a certified audit at some future period to ensure that a complete and certified audit is accomplished if activities of the LTF are expanded beyond the current scope.

Members of the Audit Committee met on March 7, 2019 at the LTF meeting held in Sacramento, California.

MIKE MOHAJER 

Printed name: Mike Mohajer
Founding Chapter

3/7/19
Date

W.L.

Printed name: CURTIS LARKIN
Sierra Chapter

3/7/19
Date

Mark A. Bowers

Printed name: Mark A. Bowers
Gold Rush Chapter

3/7/2019
Date