

## SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Wednesday, January 31, 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 319</a> <a href="#">Stone, Mark D</a>  Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 1/10/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <span style="color: red;">2/1/2018 #6 ASSEMBLY                      THIRD READING FILE -                      ASSEMBLY BILLS</span>	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 419</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a>  Greenhouse gases: life cycle emissions profiles.	SENATE RLS. 8/21/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the fund to the state board for the purpose of funding a study by one or more campuses of the University of California to study and assess life cycle emissions profiles. <b>Last Amended on 8/21/2017</b>	
<a href="#">AB 444</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Medical waste: home- generated medical waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/8/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste. This bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste, as defined. <b>Last Amended on 4/18/2017</b>	Watch

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<a href="#">AB 514</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a> Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/5/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic," and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products. <b>Last Amended on 4/17/2017</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1036</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a> Organic waste: composting.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/18/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, to, among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in certain state laws and documents. This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in an additional state law, as provided, and would make other changes in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/20/2017</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1250</a> <a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a> Counties: contracts for personal services.	SENATE RLS. 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/5/2017</b>	Oppose

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<p><a href="#">AB 1288</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: management: funding.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/1/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to reduce statewide emissions of specified pollutants, including reducing methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.This bill would require the department, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/1/2017</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1663</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina D</a></p> <p>Lead-acid batteries.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 1/29/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, and \$2 on and after April 1, 2022, 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 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. <b>Last Amended on 1/22/2018</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>

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<p><a href="#">AB 1884</a> <a href="#">Calderon D</a></p> <p>Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/18/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 17.</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, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law requires, except as otherwise provided, a person who violates any provision of the code to be guilty of a misdemeanor with each offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months, or by both. This bill would prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. 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><a href="#">AB 1933</a> <a href="#">Maienschein R</a></p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations : recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/25/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 24.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in implementing the act. 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. This bill would appropriate \$200,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and solid waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1945</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo D</a></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/30/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 1.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.</p>	

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<a href="#">SB 49</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>  California Environmental , Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 9/12/2017 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate.This bill would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/12/2017</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 100</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>  California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 9/11/2017 - September 11 hearing postponed by committee. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030.This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/11/2017</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 168</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/30/2018 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under existing law, a beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/18/2018</b>	Watch

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<p><a href="#">SB 212</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a></p> <p>Medical waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/21/2017 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.S. &amp; T.M. on 5/18/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. This bill add to the act a definition of “home-generated pharmaceutical waste” as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary home-generated pharmaceutical that is waste and is derived from a household, including, but not limited to, a multifamily residence or household.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 705</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: expanded polystyrene food service containers.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 1/30/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Senate rules suspended to allow bill to be taken up out of order. (Ayes 22. Noes 12.) Read third time. Refused passage. (Ayes 18. Noes 16.) (FAIL)</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017. The bill would prohibit a food vendor, as defined, that is subject to specified federal requirements for the posting of calories and nutrients imposed upon restaurants and other retail food establishments, on and after January 1, 2020, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container. The bill would prohibit all food vendors from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container on and after January 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a city or county to grant a food vendor an exemption from these prohibitions, as specified, upon request of the food vendor, if the food vendor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the city or county that compliance with the prohibition would impose an undue economic hardship, as defined. The bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violates that prohibition, or reasonably should have known that it was violating that prohibition, in the amount of \$1,000 per day for the first violation, \$2,000 per day for the 2nd violation, and \$5,000 per day for the 3rd and subsequent violations. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to the office that brought the action and would authorize these penalties, if collected by the Attorney General, to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce that prohibition. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop an Internet Web page with information on how to comply with, and how to file a complaint for a violation of, that prohibition. The act would also define related terms. <b>Last Amended on 5/26/2017</b></p>	<p>Support</p>