

SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Tuesday, July 10, 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 327 Gipson D</p> <p>South Coast Air Quality Management District: fleets.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 7/3/2018 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Held without recommendation.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the governing board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles, when adding vehicles or replacing vehicles in an existing fleet or forming a new fleet, to purchase vehicles that are capable of operating on methanol or other equivalently clean-burning alternative fuel and that require these vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, on the alternative fuel when operating in the south coast district. This bill instead would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles to purchase the cleanest commercially available vehicles, as defined, that will meet the operator's operational needs; to require the replacement of no more than 15% of existing vehicles per calendar year, as specified; and to require those cleanest commercially available vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the south coast district. Last Amended on 6/4/2018</p>	
<p>AB 419 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: life cycle emissions profiles.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the fund to the state board for the purpose of funding a study by one or more campuses of the University of California to study and assess life cycle emissions profiles. Last Amended on 8/21/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 514 Salas D</p> <p>Registered sex offenders: day care facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/5/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sex Offender Registration Act, requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses, or of attempts to commit those offenses, to register with local law enforcement agencies while residing in the state or while attending school or working in the state. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 83 of the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, prohibits a person who is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act from residing within 2,000 feet of any public or private school, or park where children regularly gather. Existing law authorizes a designated law enforcement entity to provide information to the public about a person required to register as a sex offender, by whatever means the entity deems appropriate, when necessary to ensure the public safety based upon information available to the entity, as specified. This bill would require local law enforcement to notify a child day care facility, as defined, when a person who is required to register with that law enforcement agency pursuant to the act registers a new residence within 1,000 feet of the facility, if one or more of the victims of the offense for which the person is required to register was 14 years of age or younger at the time the crime was committed, except as specified. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended on 7/5/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer D</p> <p>Counties: contracts for personal services.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/11/2017 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Wieckowski.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime.This bill would authorize specified manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including requirements to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of a manifest, to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to keep or retain a copy of a manifest, to be satisfied through the use of the United States Environmental Protection Agency electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system, once it comes online.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/15/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1594 Bloom D</p> <p>Infrastructure financing: transportation: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: contracting.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 6/28/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes a governmental agency, as defined, to solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, construction, or reconstruction by, and to lease to, private entities for specified types of fee-producing infrastructure projects, including commuter and light rail.This bill would additionally include passenger rapid transit, subways, and heavy rail within the types of fee-producing infrastructure projects authorized pursuant to this provision. The bill would provide that all construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work on projects subject to these agreements shall comply with labor requirements applicable to public works.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/18/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Group homes: immigrant children.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 6/26/2018 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, including group homes, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law subjects every licensed community care facility, except as specified, to unannounced inspections by the department, and authorizes the department to inspect these facilities as often as necessary to ensure the quality of care provided. A violation of this act is a misdemeanor. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to the availability of funding, to contract with qualified nonprofit legal services organizations to provide legal services to unaccompanied undocumented minors, as defined, who are transferred to the care and custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement and who are present in this state. This bill would require a group home with children who are under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, to, among other things, report the number of children under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement who are placed in the group home and their length of stay and arrange a meeting for those children to meet with a qualified organization that has received a certain grant to provide legal services to unaccompanied undocumented minors if the child is an unaccompanied undocumented minor, as defined. Last Amended on 6/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1884 Calderon D</p> <p>Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/27/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, 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 prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a warning and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the food facility is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The provisions would be enforced by the same officers authorized to enforce the California Retail Food Code. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1933 Maienschein R Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/25/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, 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 resources 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. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that may be appropriated to the department, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law specifies eligible uses that qualify for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases as part of these funding mechanisms. Existing law specifies projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would additionally specify as an eligible use for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling, including the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. Last Amended on 6/25/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1945 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/25/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</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 resources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act and, among other things, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state. This bill would require the state board to work with state agencies administering grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality and to include a specified application timeline for programs with competitive application processes and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/25/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1981 Limón D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/28/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires, until January 1, 2021, the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. This bill would revise and recast this and related provisions, including, among other changes, imposing additional duties on those state agencies relating to promoting the application of compost and additionally including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the state agencies in coordination with which the California Environmental Protection Agency is required to develop and implement the above-specified policies. The bill would also require the California Environmental Protection Agency additionally to work with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Tree Mortality Task Force to achieve the goal of reducing at least 5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands. The bill would postpone the repeal of these provisions until January 1, 2026. Last Amended on 6/28/2018</p>	Support
<p>AB 2094 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and a local health officer or local public officer designated by the Director of Toxic Substances Control, to enforce the standards in the hazardous waste control law and the regulations adopted by the department to implement that law, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a representative of the department or the local officer or agency authorized to enforce the hazardous waste control law to, among other things, enter and inspect a factory, plant, construction site, disposal site, transfer facility, or an establishment or any other place or environment where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to adopt regulations establishing inspection frequencies for permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, hazardous waste generators, and hazardous waste transporters, as specified. The bill would require the inspection frequency for a hazardous waste land disposal facility to be no less than 2 times per calendar year and for any other permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility to be no less than once per calendar year.</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2097 Acosta R</p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 7/3/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, to demonstrate to the department that it has achieved the amount and rates of recycling, and a reduction in disposal, of postconsumer carpet subject to its stewardship plan and in meeting the other specified goals included in the organization's plan. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit to the department, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, a report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the carpet stewardship laws. This bill would change the date by which the annual demonstration and the annual report are required to be completed from July 1 of each year to September 1 of each year.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2115 Santiago D</p> <p>Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 7/3/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction to pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle, as specified. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking any interurban electric or streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger to stop the vehicle to the rear of the nearest running board or door of the car and remain standing until all passengers have boarded the car, or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except as provided. A violation of these provisions is an offense. This bill would require, subject to exceptions, the driver of a vehicle on a public street or highway approaching or overtaking a stopped waste service vehicle, as defined, to make a lane change into an available lane adjacent to the waste service vehicle and pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, if practicable and not prohibited by law. The bill would require that if that maneuver would be unsafe or impractical, the driver slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions. The requirements of the bill would apply if the waste service vehicle is readily identifiable as a waste service vehicle based on the vehicle configuration or markings on the vehicle, and displays flashing amber lights. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/2/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2178 Limón D</p> <p>Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/3/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law defines “food facility” as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law regulates temporary food facilities and nonprofit charitable temporary food facilities, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a nonprofit association that gives or sells food to its members and guests and not to the general public, as specified, from the definition of food facility. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor.The bill would exempt an operation from the requirements of the California Retail Food Code, except for specified general food safety and other requirements. The bill would require an operation to comply with best management practices approved by the local enforcement agency. The bill would, among other things, authorize an operation to distribute food in an outdoor location, as specified, in compliance with the approved best management practices and subject to approval by the local enforcement agency, with food service limited to no more than 4 hours per day.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/3/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2189 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund and authorizes the expenditure of moneys in the account, upon appropriation, for, among other purposes, the payment of all costs of removal and remedial action incurred by the state in response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, as specified. Existing law appropriated \$176,600,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department, for expenditure through June 30, 2018, for specified purposes, including activities related to the cleanup and investigation of properties contaminated with lead in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility in the City of Vernon, California. This bill would authorize the expenditure of those funds through June 30, 2021. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2345 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/20/2018 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires, and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law provides that when a complete Part A renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before July 1, 2021, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after July 1, 2021, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would also require the department, no later than 90 days after receiving an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit, to post on its Internet Web site a timeline with the estimated dates of key milestones in the application review process, to note on its Internet Web site that these dates are estimates, and to update the dates as needed.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2378 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 6/7/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to annually submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the projects funded with moneys from the fund. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to submit a specified report, as part of the Department of Finance's annual report, quantifying, for each program that has received moneys through January 1, 2020, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, the public health impacts of each of those programs. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2411 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: use of compost: planning.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 7/3/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes a compost market program to increase the use of compost products, including requiring the Department of General Services and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to maintain specifications for the purchase of compost by the state and requiring the Department of Transportation to use compost in place of, or to supplement, petroleum-based commercial fertilizers in the state's highway landscape maintenance program. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and for establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a wildfire. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices for each of the Department of Transportation's 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and to develop a plan to implement the identified best practices in each of the districts. The bill would additionally require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to review the best practices at least once every 5 years and update the best practices as necessary. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to the compost market program provisions. Last Amended on 6/12/2018</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2447 Reyes D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/2/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA prohibits a lead agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR identifies one or more significant effects on the environmental unless the lead agency makes certain findings. This bill would, except as provided, require a lead agency that is preparing an EIR or a negative declaration to provide certain notices required by CEQA to owners and occupants of property located within 1/2 mile of any parcel or parcels, and to any schools located within one mile of any parcel or parcels, on which is located a project involving a subject land use, as defined, for projects for which environmental review commences on or after July 1, 2019. The bill would require the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for those projects, as provided. The bill would require the lead agency to provide a specified notice in English and in other languages, as provided. Because the bill would impose additional duties on a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/2/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2474 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: identification: testing.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. Existing law requires the department to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes. Existing regulations adopted pursuant to that provision provide that a waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if representative samples of the waste have any of specified properties, including, among others, that a concentration of the waste of less than 500 milligrams per liter in soft water results in a 50% mortality rate of specified fish species after 96 hours of exposure, pursuant to specified procedures. This bill would authorize the department, to the extent that funds are available for this purpose, to evaluate any of specified tests to determine whether the tests can be adapted to be appropriate for use in identifying substances as hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste, consistent with the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require the department, if it finds that any of the specified tests can be adapted, to authorize the use of each test found appropriate, as adapted, as an alternative to the fish mortality testing method described above. Last Amended on 6/11/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2493 Bloom D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: recycling centers and payments.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/27/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone accept all types of empty beverage containers and pay the refund value, if any, for those beverage containers at one location, and be open for business at least 30 hours per week, as provided. This bill would provide that a recycling center that meets those requirements is not required to have an employee present during the hours of operation in order to be "open for business." This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2538 Rubio D</p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2019, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2606 Fong R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/28/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law requires a person who applies for, or requests, a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit to enter into a written agreement with the department pursuant to which that person is required to reimburse the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing the renewal application. This bill would require the department to process a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application in an expedited manner, as provided, if the department determines that certain conditions are met, including that operations at the hazardous waste facility have not changed since the approval of the permit in effect at the time the renewal application is submitted. The bill would require the department to cease processing a hazardous waste facilities application in an expedited manner if the hazardous waste facility no longer meets one or more of the specified conditions. The bill would provide that the expedited permit renewal process is not available for land disposal facilities. The bill also would repeal certain legislative findings and declarations relating to a 2016 act that affected charges for hazardous waste facilities permit applications. Last Amended on 6/28/2018</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2676 Gipson D</p> <p>Weighmasters: junk dealers and recyclers: licenses: additional application information and fee.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/26/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person who weighs, measures, or counts a commodity and issues a statement or memorandum of the weight, measure, or count that is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service, to obtain a license as a weighmaster from the Department of Food and Agriculture, and imposes an annual license fee and various other requirements on weighmasters. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires a recycler or junk dealer who is an applicant for a new weighmaster license or a renewal of a weighmaster license to furnish specified additional information on the application, and requires a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler to pay an additional annual fee of \$500 to the department for each location at which the weighmaster operates, as specified, for the administration and enforcement of these expiring provisions. This bill would extend the operation of the requirements to furnish the additional application information and to pay the additional annual fee to January 1, 2024. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes by deleting obsolete provisions. Last Amended on 4/5/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2766 Berman D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state by the distributor to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the department for certain payments, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments. Former law authorized the department, until January 1, 2018, (1) to annually expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by the department as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and made usable for the manufacture of a plastic product, or to a product manufacturer for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a product, and (2) to expend additional amounts to make market development payments, calculated as provided. This bill would authorize the department to again expend those amounts to make market development payments from January 1, 2018, until January 1, 2024. By authorizing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2832 Dahle R</p> <p>Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/2/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2020, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries discarded in the state are recycled in a safe and cost-effective manner in the state. The bill would require the policy recommendations to reflect specified considerations. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022. Last Amended on 7/2/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2908 Berman D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/2/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, upon a specified finding by the department, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require the department to track revenue from the California tire regulatory fee separately and would prohibit those funds from being used for activities other than those specified. The bill would require the department to identify the specific programs that the California tire regulatory fee would fund. The bill would require the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold, and would require the department to base the amount of the fee on specified criteria, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to differentiate in setting the fees between the waste tire generators who are retail sellers depending upon the nature of the activity generating waste tires, the number of waste tires generated, and other appropriate bases. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/2/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2928 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: used oil.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/21/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil. Existing law exempts used oil from regulation by the department if the used oil meets the requirements for recycled oil or meets other specified conditions, including that the used oil is not hazardous waste pursuant to criteria adopted by the department. Existing law requires a generator of used oil to test and certify that the used oil meets the conditions for exemption from regulation before transportation from the generator location. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would provide that the testing of used oil from a generator of highly controlled used oil, as defined, is required only once per year for the purpose of determining whether the used oil is hazardous waste for purposes of the exemption from regulation. The bill would authorize a generator of highly controlled used oil to use the results of that test and any prior tests of the same kind to certify that the used oil is not hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a generator of highly controlled used oil to include a signed certification statement with each shipment of that oil that the generator claims is exempt from regulation. The bill would require the generator to maintain with the certification statement records of the tests on which the certification is based and would make the records subject to audit and verification by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the unified program agency, or the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/14/2018</p>	
<p>AB 3036 Cooley D</p> <p>Solid waste: definition.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 7/3/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</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 exclude from the act's definition of "solid waste" byproducts from processing food, if those byproducts meet certain conditions, including, among others, that the byproducts are destined for use as animal feed. Last Amended on 5/3/2018</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3138 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: management: civil liability.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 6/28/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program and allows a city or local agency to implement the unified program as a unified program agency, or UPA. This bill, for violations of those provisions that occur on or after January 1, 2019, would increase the lesser maximum amount of civil or administrative liability imposed on a person or stationary source for a violation to \$5,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, and would authorize the greater maximum civil or administrative liability to be imposed on a person or stationary source that knowingly violates those provisions regardless of whether the violation was committed after reasonable notice. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3178 Rubio D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/27/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</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 make findings, including, among others, that under China's National Sword import policy, many recyclable materials are now banned and may no longer be imported into that country, which has had a profound impact on California efforts to meet state recycling objectives. The bill would require the department, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort to implement a diversion program, to also consider, until January 1, 2022, whether China's National Sword import policy caused the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials that necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat, as specified. The bill would also require the department to consider the extent to which the jurisdiction has made efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2018</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3187 Grayson D</p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 6/19/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects. Existing law requires the commission to modify the monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. Existing law additionally requires the commission, before exhaustion of the funds available pursuant to the biomethane monetary incentive program, and before the expiration of the program, to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/1/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 49 De León D</p> <p>California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RLS. 9/12/2017 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. This bill would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/12/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 71 Wiener D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY JUD. 7/5/2018 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 3).</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine whether aspects of solid waste handling services are to be provided by franchise, contract, license, permit, or other authorization. The act prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing specified materials that have been segregated from solid waste materials and placed at a designated recycling collection location for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling or at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity. Existing law authorizes a court, in a civil action by a recycling agent against a person alleged to have violated these laws, to either allow treble damages or award a civil penalty, as specified, against the unauthorized person removing the recyclable material, and to allow treble damages or award a higher civil penalty, as specified, against a person for a second violation and subsequent violations. This bill, until January 1, 2022, would require a court to award to a prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and other costs incurred in a civil action brought to enforce a franchise, contract, license, permit, or other authorization for solid waste handling services in an amount the court deems appropriate, but would prohibit the court from awarding those fees and costs under specified circumstances. The bill would expand civil enforcement to knowing and willful participation in the unauthorized removal of the segregated recyclable material, would explicitly authorize a local governmental agency to bring an enforcement action, and would require a court to award to the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and costs incurred in the course of the litigation, except as specified. Last Amended on 6/27/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 100 De León D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & E. 7/5/2018 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 10. Noes 5.) (July 3).</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030.This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 168 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/5/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under existing law, a beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law requires each glass container manufacturer to use a minimum percentage of 35% of postfilled glass in the manufacturing of its glass food, drink, or beverage containers. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish minimum content standards, as defined, for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to certify with the department, under penalty of perjury, that it is in compliance with the new minimum content standards and would provide that a beverage manufacturer not in compliance with the new minimum content standards is subject to enforcement under the act. The bill would provide that once these new minimum content standards are established for glass beverage containers, a container manufacturer is not required to comply with the existing postfilled glass requirement noted above, and shall instead comply with the newly established minimum content standards for glass beverage containers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws Last Amended on 7/5/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 212 Jackson D</p> <p>Solid waste: pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/27/2018 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would establish a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship program, under which each manufacturer of covered drugs or sharps, as defined, in the state would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered manufacturers through membership in a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship organization, a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship program. The bill would impose various requirements on a covered manufacturer or stewardship organization that operates a stewardship program, including submitting an initial stewardship plan, and an annual budget, annual report, and other specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would provide that all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the bill are provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the State Department of Public Health, the state board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and other state agencies with authority or expertise relative to pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship, as determined by CalRecycle, to accept and verify specified information from program operators and retail pharmacies under the program. The bill would require proprietary information, as defined, submitted pursuant to the bill to be kept confidential. The bill would require a stewardship plan to contribute to meeting specified minimum requirements for authorized collection sites in the county in which the plan will be implemented, including a minimum of one authorized collection site per 50,000 people in the county, as applicable, and a minimum of 5 collection sites in the county. The bill would require a program operator in a county that does not meet those minimum requirements, as determined by CalRecycle, in consultation with the public health department of the county, to establish either a mail-back program or alternative collection program for covered products, as specified. By imposing new requirements on county public health departments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a retail pharmacy to make a reasonable effort to serve as an authorized collector as part of a stewardship program and would require a retail pharmacy chain to have at least 15% of its store locations serve as authorized collectors if the above-specified minimum authorized collection site requirements for a county are not met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/18/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 452 Glazer D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/2/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. Existing law authorizes the department to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable. This bill, if there is a certified recycling center located within one mile of an unserved convenience zone, would require the department to grant that convenience zone an exemption from the redemption requirements and would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted otherwise to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/2/2018</p>	
<p>SB 1048 Allen D</p> <p>Intercity rail services: feeder buses.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RLS. 6/18/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to contract with Amtrak to provide intercity rail passenger services. Existing law also authorizes the department to provide funding to Amtrak to contract for feeder bus services operated in conjunction with the intercity trains, but subject to the restriction, among others, that the bus services be used only by passengers who are connecting to or from a train, subject to specified exceptions, including exceptions for passengers on certain routes where no private intercity bus company provides scheduled bus services.This bill would repeal these provisions. Last Amended on 6/14/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1076 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/5/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing law requires the office to update the State Emergency Plan on or before January 1, 2019, and every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the office to update the State Emergency Plan to include cost-effective preparedness recommendations to feasibly harden the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities against an electromagnetic pulse attack, geomagnetic storm event, or other potential cause of a long-term outage. Last Amended on 7/5/2018</p>	
<p>SB 1142 Skinner D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor 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 requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming the act.</p>	
<p>SB 1161 Stone R</p> <p>Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/4/2018 - Set for hearing August 6. 8/6/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes specified counties to develop the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Program and the Central Coast Rural Crime Prevention Program. Existing law requires the participating counties to form a regional task force to develop crime prevention, problem solving, and crime control techniques, to encourage timely reporting of crimes, and to evaluate the results of these activities. Existing law prescribes the percentage of the funds appropriated for the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Project that is allocated to each participating county. This bill would authorize the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino to create the Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program. The bill would require those counties, if they participate, to form a regional task force. The bill would allocate moneys appropriated to the program by the Legislature equally between the counties for these purposes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. Last Amended on 4/25/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1335 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/2/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the bill would require the department to publish and maintain on its Internet Web site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would exempt packaging acquired before its inclusion on the list, as specified. The bill would require the department to regularly, but no less than once every 5 years, evaluate the list of approved types of food service packaging and would authorize the department to add or remove types of food service packaging to or from the list based on whether the packaging is, among other factors, recyclable or compostable. The bill would authorize the department to require a manufacturer of a type of food service packaging or material to submit data for purposes of this evaluation, as specified. Last Amended on 7/2/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 1440 Hueso D</p> <p>Energy: biomethane: biomethane procurement program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/3/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to authorize the construction of an interconnection with existing transmission facilities for gas or electricity by a private energy producer upon application of the private energy producer if the commission makes specified findings. Existing law requires the private energy producer to provide and to pay the total cost of the interconnection as well as other specified costs. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. This bill would amend the act to require a gas corporation that offers natural gas service and accepts an interconnection application from a private energy producer to provide the private energy producer with a sourced line-item justification, as defined, for the overall estimated cost of the interconnection. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/3/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>