



SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

Thursday, September 6, 2018

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Teleconference

1. Administrative Items

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – See roster.
- b. Approval of July Minutes – *A motion was made, seconded, and carried to approve the minutes with minor changes suggested by Mike Mohajer.*
- c. Approval of July and August Treasurer’s Report – *July: Doug Kobold walked through the July report. A motion was made, seconded, and carried to approve the July report. August: Doug walked through the August report reporting that more revenues came in this month, including MOLO revenues and several agency contributions. The \$287 notes in revenues was an inadvertent payment written to the LTF from an agency that was intended for SWANA National. Doug forwarded a payment in that amount to SWANA National. The bank debit for \$5 was for the deposit stamp received. A motion was made, seconded, and carried to approve the August report.*
- d. Annual Strategic Planning Meeting – *Glenn presented suggestions for the annual meeting agenda, noting that he would like to spend more time working out 2019 priorities and strategies, then work those items into the Work Plan. The group agreed.*
- e. 2019 Work Plan – *Glenn recommended that this year, much of the Work Plan edits be done outside of the meeting. Chris volunteered to start drafting the 2018 “work done” section; Melissa and Sharon volunteered to help where needed.*
- f. Announcements –
 - i. *Glenn Acosta announced that he is stepping down as Chair at the end of the year, and also from the LTF as he is no longer handling legislative/regulatory affairs for his agency.*
 - ii. *Doug Kobold announced that he is no longer with Sacramento County and is now the Executive Director of CPSC as Heidi Sanborn (previous Executive Director) is moving into more national work.*

2. **Legislative Update** – *Melissa reported that the deadline has passed for bills to pass both houses; Governor has until September 30 to sign or veto bills. Most of the bills that the LTF supported have passed. The biggest success was SB 212, the pharmaceutical product stewardship bill that will include, among other things a kiosk take back program for pharms and a mail-back program for sharps. There were zero “no” votes on this bill out of 40 total votes on the Senate Floor and only five “no” votes out of 80 total votes on the Assembly Floor. There were three Assembly Members that were listed as “no vote recorded (NVR)” and only one Senator as an “NVR”. A key inclusion was reimbursement to local agencies for disposal costs for sharps (or collect and dispose of the sharps from local agency locations). Melissa expects the Governor to sign this bill.*

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES

Jason Schmelzer and Melissa Immel

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

Many of the bills tracked, and their status, are listed below.

- a. Sharps / Pharma: SB 212 (Jackson)
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- b. AB 1933 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations: recycling infrastructure projects
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Pressure to increase GGRF dollars for infrastructure. Was watered down, LTF still supported.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- c. AB 1981 (Limón) Organic waste: composting
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Would allow compost to be used for fire remediation efforts.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- d. AB 2097 (Acosta) Carpet recycling: annual reports.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Changed the date for stewardship plan submittals.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- e. AB 2115 (Santiago) Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Requires drivers to drive safely around solid waste vehicles.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- f. AB 2411 (McCarty) Solid waste: use of compost: planning.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *State support for compost markets for slope stabilization and CalTrans use along roadways.*
 - iii. *Passed and signed by Gov.*
- g. AB 2447 (Reyes) California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.
 - i. Oppose; urge veto
 - ii. *Bill would require additional CEQA noticing for industrial zoned projects near disadvantaged communities identified by OEHHA that pose public health risk. CSAC and RCRC originally opposed, but worked with author to amend the bill to exempt sewer, water, and energy services, as they are essential public services, and removed their opposition. LTF attempted to get solid waste management/facilities exempted as well, but the author indicated "that was exactly the kind of project they were targeting in the bill." Melissa reported it was a split vote on Assembly floor. LTF voted via email to send a veto letter to Governor.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- h. AB 3178 (Rubio) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Makes findings related to the impacts of China's National Sword policy on California's efforts to meet State recycling goals and require CalRecycle to consider these impacts, including the need to dispose of recyclable materials, when assessing a jurisdiction's good faith efforts to recycle.*



- iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- i. AB 3187 (Grayson) Biomethane: solid waste facility permits: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- j. SB 168 (Wieckowski) Recycling: beverage containers.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Among other things, would require 20% recycled content standard for PET containers by 2020 with potential for increases to the standard after 2021. CAW proponent. Was not a consensus in Legislature and manufacturers opposed.*
 - iii. *Failed.*
- k. SB 452 (Glazer) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
 - i. Neutral
 - ii. *Revised requirements for convenience zones, supermarkets, dealers, etc. SYA worked with author to make amendments due to concern about language providing CalRecycle ability to withhold payments under certain conditions and, as a result, LTF removed 'oppose unless amended' position.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- l. SB 1335 (Allen) Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *States that state agencies' disposable food packaging must be of recyclable, reusable, or compostable material on a CalRecycle approved list.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*
- m. SB 1440 (Hueso) Energy: biomethane: Pipeline Decarbonization Program.
 - i. Support in Concept
 - ii. *Sponsored by Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas. This bill would require the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals.*
 - iii. *Passed and sent to Gov.*

3. Regulatory Update

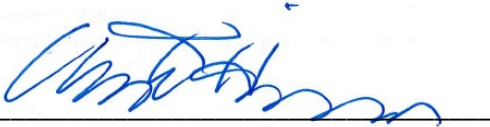
- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
 - i. *No formal regulations released yet.*
- b. [AB 901 Regulations](#)
 - i. *Formal rulemaking underway; comment period ended. May be one more if changes are made.*
- c. Compost Workshops and White Paper: Air Pollution Control Officers Association, CARB, & CalRecycle
 - i. *Melissa sent meeting notes taken by the SYA intern. Comments are due September 24. Larry and Melissa will work on with help from anyone that want to participate.*
 - ii. *Mark discussed the conflict with ARB's high priority to increase compost infrastructure, and local air districts' lack of priority for the same and apparent desire to further hinder compost facility permitting. Glenn suggested further discussion on this, and LTF's potential strategy, at the annual meeting.*



4. Miscellaneous

- a. *Eric Zetz shared that Melissa will be presenting at the next business meeting for the Sierra Chapter.*

Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments

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





SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

Thursday, September 6, 2018

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

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

1. Administrative Items

- a. Roll Call, Introductions
- b. Approval of August Minutes
- c. Approval of August Treasurer's Report
- d. Annual Strategic Planning Meeting
- e. 2019 Work Plan
- f. Announcements

2. Legislative Update

- a. Sharps / Pharma: SB 212 (Jackson)
 - i. Support
- b. AB 1933 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations: recycling infrastructure projects
 - i. Support
- c. AB 1981 (Limón) Organic waste: composting
 - i. Support
- d. AB 2097 (Acosta) Carpet recycling: annual reports.
 - i. Watch
- e. AB 2115 (Santiago) Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.
 - i. Support
- f. AB 2411 (McCarty) Solid waste: use of compost: planning.
 - i. Support
- g. AB 2447 (Reyes) California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.
 - i. Oppose
- h. AB 3178 (Rubio) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.
 - i. Support
- i. AB 3187 (Grayson) Biomethane: solid waste facility permits: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.
 - i. Support
- j. SB 168 (Wieckowski) Recycling: beverage containers.
 - i. Support
- k. SB 452 (Glazer) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
 - i. Neutral
- l. SB 1335 (Allen) Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.
 - i. Support

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- m. SB 1440 (Hueso) Energy: biomethane: Pipeline Decarbonization Program.
 - i. Support in Concept

3. Regulatory Update

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
- b. [AB 901 Regulations](#)
 - i. Formal rulemaking underway; comment period ended. May be one more if changes are made.
- c. Compost Workshops and White Paper: Air Pollution Control Officers Association, CARB, & CalRecycle

4. Miscellaneous



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE 2018 MEMBERS
September 6, 2018

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

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – James Moore

Founding – Brad Gust

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain

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

VM= Voting Member

Ch = Chair

VC = Vice Chair

T = Treasurer

S = Secretary

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

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

Re-verified Re-verified Re-verified

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$31,600	\$57,304	55%

(Line 7)

\$28,501	\$61,750	46%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 29, 2017.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks posted by bank in month shown.
- 3- SYA's invoice for July services was received August 6 and payment for that invoice was mailed August 7, 2018.

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

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,440	\$3,660	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$2,520	\$1,320	\$750						\$12,540	\$17,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						\$0	\$12,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES ³	\$0	\$4,307	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						\$4,307	\$4,300
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.42	\$0.45						\$2.99	\$4
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$14,750	\$24,000
a	City of Alameda														
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Folsom														
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca														
g	City of Paso Robles					\$500									
h	City of Roseville														
i	City of San Diego					\$2,500									
j	City of Santa Maria														
k	City of Santa Monica														
l	City of Sunnyvale					\$750									
m	City of Tulare					\$750									
n	Butte County					\$1,500									
o	Fresno County														
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kern County														
r	LA County Sanitation Districts					\$2,500									
s	Merced County RWMA														
t	Monterey RWMD						\$1,000								
u	Orange County						\$2,500								
v	Western Placer WMA / Placer County														
w	Sacramento County														
x	Salinas Valley SWA														
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,000								
z	San Mateo County														
aa	Santa Cruz County														
bb	South Bayside WMA					\$1,000									
6	OTHER ²													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$1,440	\$7,967	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$12,020	\$6,570	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,600	\$57,304
														% OF BUDGETED	55%

Invoices mailed 04/19/18

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

2 - \$___ WRS 2018 Net Proceeds Revenue from Southern SWANA Chapter [2018 WRS Net Revenues was: \$___, LTF portion was: \$___]

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

City of Manteca

Inv. No. 2018-020

5/10/2018

\$750

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

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

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00						\$7,350	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25						\$23,851	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00						\$315	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$330.00						\$450	\$1,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$103.32	\$27.00	\$0.00	\$689.83	\$40.50	\$311.46	\$87.41						\$1,260	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$195.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00						\$195	\$3,000
7	TOTALS	\$4,606	\$4,725	\$4,572	\$5,192	\$4,593	\$4,814	\$4,920	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,421	\$61,750
8														% INCURRED	54%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
11		\$0.00	\$73.62	\$67.29	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$9,784.63	\$4,813.71						\$23,841	
12			\$54.47	\$4,605.57										\$4,660	
13														\$0	
14														\$0	
15														\$0	
16	TOTALS	\$0	\$128	\$4,673	\$4,529	\$4,572	\$9,785	\$4,814	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,501	\$61,750
17														% SPENT	46%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
20	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	14938	15547	15643	15701	15793	15868	15954							
22	CHECK NO.	984	985	986	987	988	989	990							
23	AMOUNT	\$4,605.57	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$5,191.88	\$4,592.75	\$4,813.71	\$4,919.66							
24	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/7/18	4/6/18	5/9/18	6/8/18	6/8/18	7/11/18								

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,707.07	\$14,598.34	\$4,919.66	\$0.00

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

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

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

Re-verified Re-verified Re-verified

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$43,813	\$57,304	76%

(Line 7)

\$33,713	\$61,750	55%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

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

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

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET	
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,440	\$3,660	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$2,520	\$1,320	\$750	\$1,380					\$13,920	\$17,000	
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0					\$0	\$12,000	
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES ³	\$0	\$4,307	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,796					\$7,102	\$4,300	
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.42	\$0.45	\$0.48					\$3.47	\$4	
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$22,500	\$24,000	
a	City of Alameda				Invoices mailed 04/19/18											
b	City of Clovis						\$750									
c	City of Folsom															
d	City of Fresno															
e	City of Los Angeles															
f	City of Manteca								\$750							
g	City of Paso Robles						\$500									
h	City of Roseville															
i	City of San Diego						\$2,500									
j	City of Santa Maria								\$1,500							
k	City of Santa Monica															
l	City of Sunnyvale						\$750									
m	City of Tulare						\$750									
n	Butte County						\$1,500									
o	Fresno County															
p	Humboldt WMA															
q	Kern County									\$1,500						
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500									
s	Merced County RWMA								\$1,000							
t	Monterey RWMD						\$1,000									
u	Orange County						\$2,500									
v	Western Placer WMA / Placer County								\$2,000							
w	Sacramento County															
x	Salinas Valley SWA								\$1,000							
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,000									
z	San Mateo County															
aa	Santa Cruz County															
bb	South Bayside WMA					\$1,000										
6	OTHER ²								\$287					\$287		
7	TOTALS	\$1,440	\$7,967	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$12,020	\$6,570	\$750	\$12,213	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,813	\$57,304	
														76%		

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

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

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

City of Manteca

Inv. No. 2018-020

5/10/2018

\$750

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

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

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00					\$8,400	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25					\$27,258	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00					\$360	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$330.00	\$0.00					\$450	\$1,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$103.32	\$27.00	\$0.00	\$689.83	\$40.50	\$311.46	\$87.41	\$13.50					\$1,273	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$195.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$287.00					\$482	\$3,000
7	TOTALS	\$4,606	\$4,725	\$4,572	\$5,192	\$4,593	\$4,814	\$4,920	\$4,803	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,223	\$61,750
8														% INCURRED	62%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
11		\$0.00	\$73.62	\$67.29	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$9,784.63	\$4,813.71	\$4,919.66					\$28,760	
12			\$54.47	\$4,605.57					\$287.00					\$4,947	
13									\$5.84					\$6	
14														\$0	
15															
16	TOTALS	\$0	\$128	\$4,673	\$4,529	\$4,572	\$9,785	\$4,814	\$5,213	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,713	\$61,750
17														% SPENT	55%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
20	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2018	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	14938	15547	15643	15701	15793	15868	15954	16034						
22	CHECK NO.	984	985	986	987	988	989	990							
23	AMOUNT	\$4,605.57	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25	\$5,191.88	\$4,592.75	\$4,813.71	\$4,919.66	\$4,515.75						
24	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/7/18	4/6/18	5/9/18	6/8/18	6/8/18	7/11/18	8/16/18							

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,707.07	\$14,598.34	\$9,435.41	\$0.00

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

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

SWANA Bill Matrix 9/5/18

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 245 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: enforcement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 499, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law permits the Department of Toxic Substances Control or an agency authorized to implement and enforce certain laws relating to hazardous materials, known as a unified program agency, to enforce the Hazardous Waste Control Law. Existing law authorizes the department or a unified program agency to issue an order that requires a violation to be corrected and imposes an administrative penalty when there is a violation of the hazardous waste control laws, laws regulating hazardous substances, or any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement issued or adopted pursuant to those laws. Under existing law, a person who does not comply with the order is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each day of noncompliance. In lieu of an administrative penalty, existing law makes any person who intentionally or negligently makes a false statement or representation for purposes of compliance with the hazardous waste control laws, violates a provision of the hazardous waste control laws, disposes or causes the disposal of a hazardous waste at an unauthorized site, or treats or stores a hazardous waste at an unauthorized site liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000, as specified. This bill would increase these administrative and civil penalties to \$70,000 and would make nonsubstantive changes in these provisions. Last Amended on 9/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 246 Santiago D</p> <p>Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/6/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 522, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (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. This bill would increase the certification of the project to LEED gold or better and increase the transportation efficiency to a 15% greater standard. The bill would require the project applicant to demonstrate compliance with requirements for commercial and organic waste recycling, as applicable. The bill would extend the authority of the Governor to certify a project to January 1, 2020. The bill would provide that the certification expires and is no longer valid if the lead agency fails to approve a certified project before January 1, 2021. The bill would repeal the act on January 1, 2021. Because the bill would extend the obligation of the lead agency to prepare concurrently the record of proceedings, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/7/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 247 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Public health: childhood lead poisoning: Lead Advisory Task Force.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</p>	<p>Under existing law, known as the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991, the State Department of Public Health is required to establish procedures for environmental abatement and followup, and undertake other specified measures, designed to reduce the incidence of excessive childhood lead exposure in California. The bill would require, by April 1, 2018, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to convene a Lead Advisory Task Force, with a prescribed membership, to review and advise, as provided, regarding policies and procedures to reduce childhood lead poisoning in the state. The bill would require the task force to publish on the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Internet Web site a recommended regulatory agenda on or before April 1, 2020, that would identify sources of lead and ensure that regulatory standards are protective of health in the state, as specified, and to update the regulatory agenda on or before April 1, 2022. These provisions would become inoperative on April 1, 2022. Last Amended on 7/11/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 248 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires, and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law provides that when a complete Part A renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before July 1, 2020, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after July 1, 2020, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted at least 6 months or at least 2 years, as applicable, before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would also require the department, no later than 90 days after receiving an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit, to post on its Internet Web site a timeline with the estimated dates of key milestones in the application review process, to note on its Internet Web site that these dates are estimates, and to update the dates as needed. Last Amended on 5/26/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 249 Mullin D</p> <p>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/7/2017 - Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 546, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/29/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 332 Bocanegra D</p> <p>Vehicles: local regulations: street closures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 6/28/2017 - Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb serious and continual criminal activity along that highway, subject to certain requirements, including the condition that the highway recommended for closure not be designated as a through highway or arterial street. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency to additionally temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb illegal dumping. The bill would also allow a temporary closure of a highway that has been designated as a through highway or arterial street if the closure can be accomplished without a significant impact on the flow of traffic. Last Amended on 5/30/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 398 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: fire prevention fees: sales and use tax manufacturing exemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/25/2017 - Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 135, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act 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. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2018, to update the scoping plan, as specified. The bill would require all greenhouse gas rules and regulations adopted by the state board to be consistent with the scoping plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/14/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 500 Bloom D</p> <p>Employee codes of conduct: employee interactions with pupils.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 580, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law requires local educational agencies to provide certain documents to parents and post certain documents on an Internet Web site. This bill would require a local educational agency, as specified, or a person, firm, association, partnership, or corporation offering or conducting private school instruction at the elementary or high school level, as specified, that maintains a section on employee interactions with pupils in its employee code of conduct to, commencing July 1, 2018, provide a written copy of the section on employee interactions with pupils in its code of conduct to the parent or guardian of each enrolled pupil at the beginning of each school year and, commencing January 1, 2018, to post the section on employee interactions with pupils in its code of conduct, or provide a link to it, on each of its schools' Internet Web sites, or, if a school of a local educational agency does not have its own Internet Web site, on the local educational agency's Internet Web site, in a publicly accessible manner. The bill would also provide that a local educational agency may satisfy the individual parent or guardian notification requirement by including a copy of the section on employee interactions with pupils in its code of conduct with other specified notifications that are required at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of the regular school term. Last Amended on 8/24/2017</p>	
<p>AB 514 Salas D</p> <p>Registered sex offenders: day care facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sex Offender Registration Act, requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses, or of attempts to commit those offenses, to register with local law enforcement agencies while residing in the state or while attending school or working in the state. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 83 of the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, prohibits a person who is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act from residing within 2,000 feet of any public or private school, or park where children regularly gather. Existing law authorizes a designated law enforcement entity to provide information to the public about a person required to register as a sex offender, by whatever means the entity deems appropriate, when necessary to ensure the public safety based upon information available to the entity, as specified. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to notify a child day care facility, as defined, when a person who is required to register pursuant to the act registers a new residence within 1,000 feet of the facility, if one or more of the victims of the offense for which the person is required to register was 14 years of age or younger at the time the crime was committed, except as specified. The bill would additionally require the State Department of Justice to work with the State Department of Social Services to develop a system for the Department of Justice to communicate to the State Department of Social Services when a person who is required to register pursuant to the act changes his or her address. Last Amended on 8/23/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 906 Bloom D</p> <p>Beverage containers: polyethylene terephthalate.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/15/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 823, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law requires that all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in California be labeled with a code indicating the resin used to produce those bottles or containers. Existing law, among other things, specifies that the number 1 is to be used for bottles or containers that are made of polyethylene terephthalate. Under existing law, it is a crime to manufacture rigid plastic bottles or rigid plastic containers for use in California that are not properly labeled. This bill would, on and after October 1, 2018, define polyethylene terephthalate for the purposes of the labeling requirement as a plastic having certain characteristics, including, among other things, a melting peak temperature, as determined by a specified procedure, within a specified temperature range. Because the mislabeling of a bottle or container made of polyethylene terephthalate that does not meet those physical characteristics 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 6/6/2017</p>	
<p>AB 954 Chiu D</p> <p>Food labeling: quality and safety dates.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/14/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 787, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that all food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be the food labeling regulations of this state, and authorizes the State Department of Public Health to adopt additional food labeling regulations. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before July 1, 2018, to publish information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to voluntarily use uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, and would require the department to promote the consistent use of those terms. The bill would also require the department to encourage food distributors and retailers to develop alternatives to consumer-facing “sell by” dates. The bill would establish the Consumer Education Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund for the deposit of nonstate funds from public and private sources. The bill would continuously appropriate the funds in the account to the department to educate consumers about the meaning of quality dates and safety dates. Last Amended on 6/29/2017</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1120 Cooper D</p> <p>Controlled substances: butane.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person or entity that sells any quantity of specified substances to record the date of sale, product description, purchaser's identification, and other specified information. Existing law requires the seller to retain this information for a period of 5 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Existing law requires a person or entity that purchases any quantity of these specified substances to record the date of purchase, product description, and other specified information for a period of 3 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a person or entity that sells any quantity of nonodorized butane, as defined, to a customer, as defined, to record specified information about the transaction, including the identity of the customer and to maintain that information for 2 years. The bill would, subject to available funds, require the Department of Justice to create a database of butane purchases and to post a notice on its Internet Web site when the database is operational. The bill would require sellers of nonodorized butane to keep hard copy records of nonodorized butane sales and to electronically submit a report to the Department of Justice upon request. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/1/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1132 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Nonvehicular air pollution: order for abatement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/7/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 171, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the emission of air pollutants by stationary sources and authorizes the regional air quality management districts and air pollution control districts (air districts) to enforce those requirements. Existing law authorizes the governing boards and the hearing boards of air districts to issue an order for abatement, after notice and an abatement hearing, whenever they find a violation of those requirements. This bill would authorize an air pollution control officer, if the officer finds that any person is causing an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare, or the environment, by violating those requirements, to issue an interim order for abatement pending an abatement hearing before the hearing board of the air district. The bill would require the officer, before issuing the interim order, to make reasonable efforts to meet and confer with the person and make a good faith effort to agree with the person on a stipulated interim order. The bill would require the officer to notify the person of issuance of an interim order or stipulated interim order and provide the person with an accusation stating the grounds for the order and procedures for challenging the order. The bill would require the air district to schedule an abatement hearing upon receipt of a defense to the accusation. The bill would provide for the interim order to expire or to be rescinded or vacated pending final resolution of the abatement hearing, as specified. Last Amended on 7/10/2017</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1158 Chu D</p> <p>Carpet recycling.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/14/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 794, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Existing law provides that the purpose of carpet stewardship laws is to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products or otherwise managed in a manner that is consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practices. Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization, in order to achieve compliance with the carpet stewardship laws, to demonstrate to the department that it has achieved continuous meaningful improvement in the rates of recycling and diversion of postconsumer carpet subject to its stewardship plan and in meeting the other specified goals included in the organization's plan. This bill would provide that it is the goal of the state to reach a 24% recycling rate for postconsumer carpet by January 1, 2020, and to meet or exceed that rate continually thereafter. The bill would require a carpet stewardship plan to achieve a 24% recycling rate for postconsumer carpet by January 1, 2020, and to include quantifiable 5-year goals and annual goals, as specified. The bill would require a carpet stewardship plan to achieve any other recycling rate, and include goals, that the department required after plan review. The bill would require a review no sooner than January 1, 2020, and no less frequently than every 3 years thereafter and would authorize adjustments to the recycling rate and program goals by the department upon each review. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to provide to the department all data necessary for the department to evaluate the effectiveness of the program as it is described in the carpet stewardship plan and in annual reports submitted by the carpet stewardship organization. If a carpet stewardship plan that was previously approved by the department terminates or is revoked, the bill would authorize the department to allow a manufacturer that is no longer subject to the plan to continue to sell carpet in California for a period of one year after the plan terminates or is revoked, without being subject to penalties, if the manufacturer meets either of 2 requirements. The bill would revise the criteria that a carpet stewardship organization is required to meet in order to achieve compliance with the carpet stewardship laws. The bill would prohibit a carpet stewardship organization from expending funds from the carpet stewardship assessment for specified costs and penalties, including for engineered solid waste conversion, as defined, the use of cement kilns to burn carpet, or transformation, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/8/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1179 Kalra D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facilities: inspections.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/12/2018 - Stricken from file.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and a local health officer or local public officer designated by the Director of Toxic Substances Control, to enforce the standards in the hazardous waste control law and the regulations adopted by the department to implement that law, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a representative of the department or the local officer or agency authorized to enforce the hazardous waste control law to, among other things, enter and inspect a factory, plant, construction site, disposal site, transfer facility, or an establishment or any other place or environment where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources. This bill would require the department to adopt regulations establishing inspection frequencies for permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, hazardous waste generators, and hazardous waste transporters, as specified. The bill would require the inspection frequency for a hazardous waste land disposal facility to be no less than 2 times per calendar year and for any other permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility to be no less than once per calendar year. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1180 Holden D</p> <p>Los Angeles County Flood Control District: taxes, fees, and charges.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 617, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishes the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and authorizes the district to control and conserve the flood, storm, and other wastewater of the district. Existing law authorizes the district to impose a fee or charge, in compliance with Article XIID of the California Constitution, to pay the costs and expenses of carrying out projects and providing services to improve water quality and reduce stormwater and urban runoff pollution in the district in accordance with specified criteria. The act requires that any fees imposed be levied and collected together with taxes for county purposes, and the revenues paid into the county treasury to the credit of the district, and requires the county board of supervisors to expend the funds to pay for those costs and expenses, to be allocated as prescribed. This bill would authorize the district to levy a tax, in compliance with the applicable provisions of Article XIIC of the California Constitution, or impose a fee or charge, in compliance with the applicable provisions of Article XIID of the California Constitution, to pay the costs and expenses of carrying out projects and programs to increase stormwater capture and reduce stormwater and urban runoff pollution in the district, and would specify that projects funded by the revenues from the tax, fee, or charge may include projects providing multiple benefits that increase water supply, improve water quality, and, where appropriate, provide community enhancements, as prescribed. The bill would revise certain provisions prescribing the allocation of those revenues derived from any tax, fee, or charge imposed pursuant to the above-described provisions for those water projects and programs. Last Amended on 8/21/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1219 Eggman D</p> <p>Food donations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 619, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law specifies that a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank is not liable for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food, unless the injury resulted from negligence or a willful act in the preparation or handling of the donated food. This bill, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, would expand these provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food, as defined. The bill would narrow the exception to protection from liability to injury resulting from gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The bill would specify that the immunity from civil liability provided by these provisions applies to the donation of food that is fit for human consumption and that has exceeded the labeled shelf life date recommended by the manufacturer, provided, in instances of perishable food, the person that distributes the food to the end recipient makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. The bill would authorize food facilities to donate food directly to end recipients for consumption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1223 Caballero D</p> <p>Construction contract payments: Internet Web site posting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 585, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes specified requirements on state agencies regarding payment of construction contracts. Existing law also requires the Department of General Services to publish in the California State Contracts Register notice of progress payments made to prime contractors. This bill would require, within 10 days of making a construction contract payment, a state agency that maintains an Internet Web site to post on its Internet Web site the project for which the payment was made, the name of the construction contractor or company paid, the date the payment was made or the date the state agency transmitted instructions to the Controller or other payer to make the payment, the payment application number or other identifying information, and the amount of the payment. The bill would exempt from these provisions construction contracts valued below \$25,000 and specified progress payments published in the California State Contracts Register under existing law. Last Amended on 9/5/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1294 Berman D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/11/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 664, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” “decomposable,” or as otherwise specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of those provisions. This bill would extend indefinitely the provision concerning recycled content marketing claims. Last Amended on 4/17/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1439 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous materials: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/26/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 301, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to implement a procedure for the electronic reporting of all hazardous waste facilities permit modifications, to the extent the Secretary for Environmental Protection determines that the procedure is compatible with the electronic reporting standards adopted by the secretary. This bill would repeal this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2017</p>	
<p>AB 1572 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: review schedule.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/31/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 155, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting, except as specified. A city, county, or regional agency is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste. Existing law requires the department, until January 1, 2018, to review a jurisdiction's compliance with those diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years, with the frequency conditioned upon the department finding in the prior review that the jurisdiction was or was not in compliance with those diversion requirements, as specified. Existing law repeals this conditional review schedule on January 1, 2018, and, as of that date, requires the department to review each jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element for compliance with those diversion requirements at least once every 2 years. This bill would postpone the repeal of that conditional review schedule, and postpone the corresponding operation of the department's 2-year review schedule, to January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/25/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1884 Calderon D Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/28/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined. Existing law defines “enforcement officer,” for purposes of enforcing these provisions, to mean certain appointees of the State Public Health Officer, and all local health officers, directors of environmental health, and their duly authorized registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees. This bill would prohibit a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The provisions would be enforced by the same officers authorized to enforce the California Retail Food Code. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/6/2018	Watch
AB 1933 Maienschein R Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/24/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would additionally specify as an eligible use for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling, including the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases include the expansion of facilities for the processing of recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/25/2018	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1945 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT</p> <p>T</p> <p>8/30/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act and, among other things, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state. This bill, beginning July 1, 2019, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality and to include a specified application timeline and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	
<p>AB 1981 Limón D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT</p> <p>T</p> <p>8/30/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law requires, until January 1, 2021, the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. This bill would revise and recast this and related provisions, including, among other changes, imposing additional duties on those state agencies relating to promoting the application of compost and additionally including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the state agencies in coordination with which the California Environmental Protection Agency is required to develop and implement the above-specified policies. The bill would also require the California Environmental Protection Agency additionally to work with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Forest Management Task Force to achieve the goal of reducing at least 5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands. The bill would postpone the repeal of these provisions until January 1, 2026. Last Amended on 8/21/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2097 Acosta R</p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT</p> <p>8/27/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, to demonstrate to the department that it has achieved the amount and rates of recycling, and a reduction in disposal, of postconsumer carpet subject to its stewardship plan and in meeting the other specified goals included in the organization's plan. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit to the department, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, a report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the carpet stewardship laws. This bill would change the date by which the annual demonstration and the annual report are required to be completed from July 1 of each year to September 1 of each year.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2115 Santiago D</p> <p>Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED</p> <p>8/28/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction to pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle, as specified. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking any interurban electric or streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger to stop the vehicle to the rear of the nearest running board or door of the car and remain standing until all passengers have boarded the car, or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except as provided. A violation of these provisions is an offense. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2020, and subject to exceptions, the driver of a vehicle on a public street or highway approaching or overtaking a stopped waste service vehicle, as defined, to make a lane change into an available lane adjacent to the waste service vehicle and pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, if practicable and not prohibited by law. The bill would require that if that maneuver would be unsafe or impractical, the driver slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions. The requirements of the bill would apply if the waste service vehicle is readily identifiable as a waste service vehicle based on the vehicle configuration or markings on the vehicle, and displays flashing amber lights. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/9/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2178 Limón D</p> <p>Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law defines “food facility” as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law regulates temporary food facilities and nonprofit charitable temporary food facilities, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a nonprofit association that gives or sells food to its members and guests and not to the general public, as specified, from the definition of food facility. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would exempt a limited service charitable feeding operation from the definition of food facility. The bill would define that operation as an operation for food service to a consumer solely for providing charity, that is conducted by a nonprofit charitable organization, as defined, and whose food service is limited to any of specified functions. The bill would specify that the operation would not include a temporary food facility or a nonprofit charitable temporary food facility, as specified. The bill would prohibit the operation from providing food service unless it has registered with the local enforcement agency, with specified exceptions involving performance of a certain function or operation in conjunction with a food bank, and would require a limited service charitable feeding operation subject to registration, or a food bank, if applicable, to submit certain information to the agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2411 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: use of compost: planning.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/28/2018 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2018.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes a compost market program to increase the use of compost products, including requiring the Department of General Services and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to maintain specifications for the purchase of compost by the state and requiring the Department of Transportation to use compost in place of, or to supplement, petroleum-based commercial fertilizers in the state’s highway landscape maintenance program. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and for establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a wildfire. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices for each of the Department of Transportation’s 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and to develop a plan to implement the identified best practices in each of the districts. The bill would additionally require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to review the best practices at least once every 5 years and update the best practices as necessary. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to the compost market program provisions. Last Amended on 6/12/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2447 Reyes D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT T 8/30/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA prohibits a lead agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR identifies one or more significant effects on the environment unless the lead agency makes certain findings. This bill would, except as provided, require a lead agency that is preparing an EIR or a negative declaration to provide certain notices required by CEQA to owners and occupants of property located within 1/2 mile of any parcel or parcels, and to any schools located within one mile of any parcel or parcels, on which is located a project involving an industrial or equivalent land use, as defined, within a disadvantaged community or within 1/2 mile of a disadvantaged community. The bill would also require the lead agency to provide those notices to those entities for a project involving the adoption of municipal regulations, zoning, or land use designations that authorize an industrial or equivalent land use within a disadvantaged community or within 1/2 mile of a disadvantaged community. The bill would require the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for those projects, as provided. The bill would require the lead agency to provide a specified notice in English and in other languages, as provided. Because the bill would impose additional duties on a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 2474 Quirk D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: identification: testing.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT T 8/29/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2493 Bloom D Beverage container recycling: recycling centers and payments.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone accept all types of empty beverage containers and pay the refund value, if any, for those beverage containers at one location, and be open for business at least 30 hours per week, as provided. This bill would provide that a recycling center that meets those requirements is not required to have an employee present during the hours of operation in order to be “open for business.”This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018	Watch
AB 2538 Rubio D Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2019, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. Last Amended on 8/24/2018	
AB 2676 Gipson D Weighmasters: junk dealers and recyclers: licenses: additional application information and fee.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/17/2018 - Enrolled measure version corrected.	Existing law requires a person who weighs, measures, or counts a commodity and issues a statement or memorandum of the weight, measure, or count that is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service, to obtain a license as a weighmaster from the Department of Food and Agriculture, and imposes an annual license fee and various other requirements on weighmasters. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires a recycler or junk dealer who is an applicant for a new weighmaster license or a renewal of a weighmaster license to furnish specified additional information on the application, and requires a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler to pay an additional annual fee of \$500 to the department for each location at which the weighmaster operates, as specified. Existing law provides for license fees collected pursuant to these expiring provision to be deposited in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund and continuously appropriated for the administration and enforcement of these provisions. This bill would extend the operation of the requirements to furnish the additional application information and to pay the additional annual fee to January 1, 2024. By extending the collection of a fee deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes by deleting obsolete provisions. Last Amended on 4/5/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2832 Dahle R</p> <p>Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT T 8/29/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2022, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end-of-life in a safe and cost-effective manner. The bill would require the policy recommendations to reflect specified considerations. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027. Last Amended on 8/6/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2908 Berman D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT T 8/27/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</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 8/6/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2928 Chen R Hazardous waste: used oil.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/29/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	<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>	
AB 3036 Cooley D Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/29/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine, among other things, whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. This bill would prohibit a county, city, district, or local governmental agency from subjecting the hauling of certain byproducts from the processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit. Last Amended on 8/21/2018</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3138 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Hazardous materials management: civil liability.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/27/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</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>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/29/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</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</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 3187 Grayson D Biomethane: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/29/2018 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects. Existing law requires the commission to modify the monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. Existing law additionally requires the commission, before exhaustion of the funds available pursuant to the biomethane monetary incentive program, and before the expiration of the program, to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/21/2018</p>	Support
SB 80 Wieckowski D California Environmental Quality Act: notices.	SENATE VETOED 3/3/2018 - Last day to consider Governor's veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.	<p>(1)The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The act requires the lead agency to mail certain notices to persons who have filed a written request for notices. The act provides that if the agency offers to provide the notices by email, upon filing a written request for notices, a person may request that the notices be provided to him or her by email. This bill would require the lead agency to post those notices on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would require the agency to offer to provide those notices by email. Because this bill would increase the level of service provided by a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/21/2017</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 100 De León D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/29/2018 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 25. Noes 13.)</p> <p>Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/20/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 212 Jackson D</p> <p>Solid waste: pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on EQ. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) Re-referred to Com. on EQ. From committee: That the Assembly amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program, under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, or other entity defined to be covered by the bill, would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered drugs or for sharps, as applicable. The bill would impose various requirements on a covered entity or stewardship organization that operates a stewardship program, including submitting a proposed stewardship plan, an initial stewardship program budget, an annual budget, annual report, and other specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would provide that all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the bill are provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require proprietary information, as defined, submitted pursuant to the bill to be kept confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/27/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 258 Lara D</p> <p>Cleaning Product Right to Know Act of 2017.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/15/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 830, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the existence of, and disclosure of, specified chemicals and components in consumer products, including phthalates and bisphenol A. This bill would require a manufacturer of a designated product, as defined, that is sold in the state to disclose on the product label and on the product's Internet Web site information related to chemicals contained in the designated product, as specified. The bill would authorize a manufacturer to protect certain chemicals from disclosure by use of a generic name, as specified. The bill would prohibit the sale in the state of a designated product that does not satisfy these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/23/2017</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 448 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Local government organization: districts.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/27/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 334, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, as defined, who has charge of the financial records of the local agency, to furnish to the Controller a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the next preceding fiscal year within 7 months after the close of each fiscal year. Existing law also requires a report of an audit of a special district's accounts and records made by a certified public accountant or public accountant to be filed with the Controller and the county auditor of the county in which the special district is located within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination. This bill would instead require special districts defined by a specified provision to file those audit reports with the Controller and special districts defined by another specified provision to file those audit reports with the Controller and with the local agency formation commission of either the county in which the special district is located or, if the special district is located in 2 or more counties, with each local agency formation commission within each county in which the district is located. The bill would also require the Controller to publish on the Controller's Internet Web site a comprehensive list of special districts on or before July 1, 2019, and to annually update that list. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/17/2017</p>	
<p>SB 452 Glazer D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2018 - Urgency clause adopted. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 37. Noes 1.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. Existing law authorizes the department to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable. This bill, if there is a certified recycling center located within one mile of an unserved convenience zone, would require the department to grant that convenience zone an exemption from the redemption requirements and would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted otherwise to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	Neutral

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 458 Wiener D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: pilot projects.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/10/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 648, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. 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 California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay handling fees to certified recycling centers. The act requires processors to pay refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments to certified recycling centers, dropoff or collection programs, and curbside programs. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, authorize up to 5 limited-term recycling pilot projects, subject to department approval, that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones. The bill would subject the pilot projects to certain requirements, including, among others, that the pilot project is served by a pilot project recycler meeting certain requirements. The bill would require dealers within the jurisdiction of a pilot project to post certain information relating to pilot project locations, as specified, and a department-established toll-free number for information relating to beverage container recycling opportunities. The bill would authorize the department to issue a probationary certificate of operation to a pilot project recycler, to be valid for no more than 3 years, and would make that pilot project recycler eligible to apply for handling fees from the department and to receive refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments from processors. By authorizing the use of moneys in a continuously appropriated fund for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require dealers in a convenience zone served by a pilot project to comply with general act requirements if a pilot project ceases to operate or if the pilot project's certification is revoked. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/8/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 496 Cannella R</p> <p>Indemnity: design professionals.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 4/28/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 8, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law provides, for all contracts, and amendments to contracts, entered into on or after January 1, 2007, with a public agency, as defined, for design professional services, all provisions, clauses, covenants, and agreements contained in, collateral to, or affecting these contracts, that purport to indemnify, including the cost to defend, the public agency by a design professional against liability for claims against the public agency, are unenforceable, except for claims that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the design professional. This bill would instead make these provisions applicable to all contracts for design professional services entered into on or after January 1, 2018. The bill would prohibit the cost to defend charged to the design professional from exceeding the design professional's proportionate percentage of fault, except that in the event that one or more defendants is unable to pay its share of defense costs due to bankruptcy or dissolution of the business, the bill would require the design professional to meet and confer with other parties regarding unpaid defense costs. The bill would also provide for certain exemptions to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/5/2017</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>SENATE ENROLLED 8/30/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 5 p.m.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing federal law requires a state mitigation plan as a condition for disaster assistance and authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to condition mitigation grant assistance upon state, local, and Indian tribal governments undertaking coordinated disaster mitigation planning and implementation measures. This bill would require the office to include an evaluation of risks from an electromagnetic pulse attack, a geomagnetic storm event, and from other potential causes of a long-term electrical outage in the next update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan undertaken to comply with the federal requirements. As necessary, based on that analysis, the bill would require the plan to identify cost-effective and feasible measures to lessen risks from those hazards, including hardening the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities. Last Amended on 8/16/2018</p>	
<p>SB 1335 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on EQ. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) Re-referred to Com. on EQ. From committee: That the Assembly amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 25. Noes 13.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the bill would require the department to publish and maintain on its Internet Web site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would exempt packaging acquired before its inclusion on the list, as specified. The bill would require the department to regularly, but no less than once every 5 years, evaluate the list of approved types of food service packaging and would authorize the department to add or remove types of food service packaging to or from the list based on whether the packaging is recyclable, reusable, or compostable. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, the department to adopt, in consultation with specified state and local agencies, regulations for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable, and would prescribe specified criteria for the Director of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to consider in determining whether a type of food service packaging is reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by the department for purposes of developing those regulations. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/24/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 1440 Hueso D Energy: biomethane: biomethane procurement.	SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2018 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 29. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law requires state agencies to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies and incentives to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to consider additional policies to support the development and use in the state of renewable gas that reduce short-lived climate pollutants in the state. This bill would require the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation, as specified. The bill would require the PUC, if the PUC adopts those targets or goals, to take certain actions in regards to the development of the targets or goals and the procurement of the biomethane to meet those targets or goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/20/2018	Support In Concept