



Minutes
SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting
Thursday, May 3, 2018
10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

1. Administrative Items

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – *Quorum present; see attached roster. Guest: Ben Cortez, LA County Public Works.*
- b. Approval of April Minutes – *Motion made, seconded, and approved with non-substantive corrections requested by Mike Mohajer.*
- c. Approval of April Treasurer’s Report – *Doug Kobold presented the treasurer’s report, noting the correction of a previous rounding error of \$0.32 and the addition of notes on the Summary page that indicate where data was pulled from the Revenue and Expenses pages. A motion was made, seconded and approved with non-substantive edits to the footnotes as requested by Mike Mohajer.*

2. Budget Update

- a. Governor’s Proposed GGRF Expenditure Plan
 - i. \$20 million for CalRecycle to assist with waste diversion and recycling infrastructure
 - ii. *Melissa reminded the group of the Coalition effort (LTF signed onto letter) to urge \$100m. The item was heard in budget subcommittee today. Expect the Governor’s revised budget on May 16th, and hope to see the allocation increased in that version.*
- b. Governor’s Proposal to transfer \$25M from Tire Recycling Management Fund to DFW
 - i. *Has not been heard since original hearing.*

3. Legislative Update

- a. Sharps / Pharma
 - i. AB 444 (Ting) / SB 212 (Jackson)
 1. *Negotiations ongoing. Author’s office will be drafting language that is expected to be put into a bill soon.*
 - ii. AB 2277 (Mathis) Solid waste facilities: home-generated pharmaceutical waste: incineration.
 1. *Bill dead.*
- b. Lithium Ion Batteries
 - i. Asm. Bloom letters to state agencies
 1. *Bloom still planning to send letters soon. SYA shared the LTF letter with him.*

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES

Jason Schmelzer and Melissa Immel

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- ii. AB 2407 (Ting) Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.
 - 1. *Currently still in advisory group.*
 - iii. AB 2832 (Dahle) Recycling and reuse: lithium-ion batteries.
 - 1. *In Approp. Committee.*
- c. AB 1884 (Calderon) Food facilities: single-use plastic straws
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *In Approp.*
- d. AB 1933 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: appropriations: recycling infrastructure projects
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Bill asks for \$200m. In Approp. Suspense file. Expect will die and allocation will be included in the budget process.*
- e. AB 1975 (Chu) Nuisance: odors
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Continue to watch. SYA continues to communicate with author who indicates it will remain a locally focused bill. In Approp. Committee.*
- f. AB 1981 (Limón) Organic waste: composting
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Support of compost in wildfire recovery projects.*
- g. AB 2097 (Acosta) Carpet recycling: annual reports.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Technical clean-up bill. Passed Assem. In Senate.*
- h. AB 2115 (Santiago) Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *In Approp. Committee.*
- i. AB 2411 (McCarty) Solid waste: use of compost: planning.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *In Approp. Committee.*
- j. AB 2447 (Reyes) California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.
 - i. *New bill.*
 - ii. *Would require local agencies preparing CEQA docs to provide notice to owners and occ within ½ mile if project within ½ mi of disadvantaged communities and hazardous assessment to identify hazards that impact the community. Intent to ensure DAC can provide input and engage in the public process during the planning process.*
 - iii. *Chuck shared that bill was amended April 26 to remove some language that was of most concern to industry. A coalition is still opposed as the bill expands what constitutes a project under CEQA, e.g. could include repair and replacement projects, OEHHA responsible for the required list of industrial land uses, and definitions still too broad, etc. LTF members also concerned with these items, as the LTF generally supports efforts that make siting projects easier; this bill appears to do the opposite.*
 - iv. *Doug recommended look at March 13 version that has additions not currently in code.*



- v. *Lisa looked into the CA Association of Environmental Professional's position. They had concerns with the unclear findings, noticing requirements, among other things. Melissa will reach out to CSAC and League to find out their positions.*
 - vi. *Melissa mentioned bill has not yet been heard in Approp. Committee and that LTF should get comments in before that hearing. Once group has a chance to review the bill and other organizations' positions, can take an on-line vote.*
- k. AB 2908 (Berman) Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Would establish a new fee for tire recycling incentives. In Approp.*
 - l. AB 2921 (Low) Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.
 - i. Oppose Unless Amended
 - ii. *Died in Assm. Natural Resources Committee. Dead for the year.*
 - iii. *CPSC hopes to work with industry on an effective solution.*
 - m. AB 3036 (Cooley) Solid waste: definition.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Would exclude certain byproducts from food processing from the definition of solid waste. Eligible to be heard on Assm. Floor, but CalRecycle has concerns so not sure how will proceed while there is remaining confusion regarding how waste will be reported (e.g. under AB 901) if not defined as solid waste. Will continue to watch.*
 - n. AB 3178 (Rubio) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.
 - i. Support in Concept
 - ii. *CRRC bill in response to China policy. Bill amended April 30. No longer discusses landfilling material; only acknowledges effects of China policy and that CalRecycle must consider the effects. Melissa reported that additional amendments are being made that are not currently in print. Will be more conversations with authors, consultants, and likely more amendments. In Assem. Approp. Will continue to watch carefully.*
 - iii. *LTF members discussed and motion was made, seconded, and approved to take a Support position on the language as it is today.*
 - o. AB 3187 (Grayson) Biomethane: solid waste facility permits: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *As amended May 1, states when PUC promotes biomethane, they need to also consider rate recovery of those cost investments.*
 - iii. *Will continue to watch.*
 - p. SB 71 (Wiener) Solid Waste Disposal
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Regarding scavenging.*
 - iii. *Will continue to watch; will not move until later in the year.*
 - q. SB 168 (Wieckowski) Recycling: beverage containers.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Not moving at the moment.*



- r. SB 1335 (Allen) Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.
 - i. Support
 - ii. *Chris shared a concern that recycling program must divert 75% or more as that could put pressure on local programs and service providers. Melissa reached out to author but has not been able to discuss. Bill will be heard on Monday. The group echoed the concerns regarding the recycling program requirement and agreed to change Support position.*
 - iii. *Motion made, seconded, and approved to change Support position to Work with Author position.*
- s. SB 1440 (Hueso) Energy: biomethane: Pipeline Decarbonization Program.
 - i. Watch
 - ii. *Sharon discussed the extensive April 30 amendments. As currently revised, would revise definition of biogas and biomass conversion (adds four more wastes, including livestock waste, landfill waste, municipal sewage sludge, and diverted organic waste), allowable feedstocks, limits procurement program to a cap, removed cost cap, rate provisions modified, among others. Sharon later confirmed the term "landfill waste" was in error, and will be removed. Could boost conversion technologies. In Approp. Committee.*
 - iii. *Motion made, seconded, and approved to take Support position.*
- t. AB 3232 (added) – Zero-Emissions Buildings
 - i. *Energy efficiency bill. Would require CEC to consider standards and strategies to optimize energy use that would reduce GHG.*
 - ii. *The group discussed whether there were potential impacts to biogas. Opinions differed so Melissa offered to reach out to Renewable Natural Gas Coalition to get clarification.*

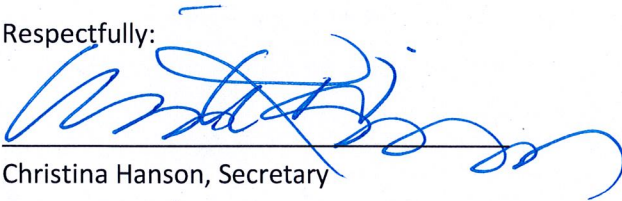
4. Regulatory Update

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
 - i. Draft regulatory language released!
 - ii. Informal workshops on May 7th and May 8th to review draft regulatory language and discuss implementation process.
 - iii. Comments due May 16th.
 - iv. *Melissa reported that SWIG group is meeting to review and Melissa will attend that meeting (Doug will too) and also the May 8 CalRecycle workshop. Everyone was encouraged to review and be prepared to compile comments.*
 - v. *The subgroup established in February will review (Doug, Sharon, Larry, Herb, Frank, Bryan, Mike, Curtis [limited ability]) and draft comments by the end of next week.*
 - vi. *Mark reminded everyone to look at the new procurement requirements. Concern that jurisdictions not only have to pay to collect and divert the material, but also buy the material back. Also, definition of RNG is very narrow – only vehicle fuel, not electricity. Herb shared that will be an issue where a jurisdiction has small land area but large employee base, so limited need and ability to use the materials. Larry: no clear definition of what employee means.*
 - vii. *Sharon attended a meeting with Hank Brady. Formal rulemaking process and timing still unclear.*



- b. AB 901 Regulations
 - i. Formal rulemaking underway; any potential additional comment periods TBD
 - ii. *No new information at this time.*
- c. SWRCB Title 27 Listening Sessions
 - i. *Larry, Chris, Chuck and Mark shared that they attended. Common topics discussed include landfill gas, groundwater monitoring, post-closure land uses, seismic, engineered alternatives and need for additional compost capacity. Water Board will come back with list of proposed changes.*
- d. Compost Workshops and White Paper: Air Pollution Control Officers Association, CARB, & CalRecycle
 - i. *Agencies will be drafting white paper addressing air quality permitting and regulatory issues for siting new and expanded compost facilities. Melissa recommended engaging in and attending workshops.*
 - ii. *Sharon shared about an interagency working group working to streamline permitting for compost facilities. Group developing a report and recommendations that they plan to release soon. May be related to this white paper effort. Group interested where anyone is trying to site facilities and having problems.*
- e. Ocean Protection Council (added)
 - i. *Sharon shared that the Council adopted the letter that the LTF signed onto.*
- f. Western Regional Symposium (added)
 - i. *Glenn shared that, for the LTF panel discussion on organics, each panelist will have 5-7 min to speak. Hank will give an overview of SB 1383 and Kelly will give the hauler standpoint and then will open up to Q&A. Panel scheduled for Tuesday.*

Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments

- Monthly Call Agenda
- Attendance Roster
- Bill Matrix
- Treasurers Report





SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

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

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 - i. Support

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- b. AB 901 Regulations
 - i. Formal rulemaking underway; any potential additional comment periods TBD
- c. SWRCB Title 27 Listening Sessions
- d. Compost Workshops and White Paper: Air Pollution Control Officers Association, CARB, & CalRecycle



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE 2018 MEMBERS
May 3, 2018

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME		ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (T)	P	Sacramento County	916-875-7087	koboldd@SacCounty.net
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	P	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	P	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Mark Bowers	P	City of Sunnyvale	408- 730-7421	mbowers@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	Consultant & Senior Advisor, Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365 916-761-7882	cawhite@manatt.com Chuckwhiteconsulting@gmail.com
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana	P	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-599-1471	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Jeff Lindenthal		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	831-264-6390	jlindenthal@mrwmd.org
VM/Founding	Glenn Acosta (C)	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	gacosta@lacsds.org
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky	P	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-5513	Brian.Probolsky@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	P	City of San Diego	858-573-1236	lwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Nancy Ewert		Kern County	661-862-8953	nancye@co.kern.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	P	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951 ext.7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (VC)		City of Clovis	559-324-2612	ericz@ci.clovis.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	P	Fresno County	559-600-4259	clarkin@co.fresno.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Greg Ollivier		Caglia Environmental	559-795-6855	grego@cagliarecycling.com
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority	209-723-4481 Ext. 221	bstayer@mcrwma.org
ALT/Sierra	Amer Hussain		Geosyntec Consultants	559-479-2013	ahussain@geosyntec.com
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Jason Schmelzer</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Jason@shawyoderantwih.com</i>
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Melissa Immel</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>melissa@shawyoderantwih.com</i>

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – James Moore

Founding – Brad Gust

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain

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

VM= Voting Member

Ch = Chair

VC = Vice Chair

T = Treasurer

S = Secretary

SWANA 2017-18 Legislation as of Monday, April 30, 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 419 Salas D Greenhouse gases: life cycle emissions profiles.	SENATE RLS. 8/21/2017 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the fund to the state board for the purpose of funding a study by one or more campuses of the University of California to study and assess life cycle emissions profiles. Last Amended on 8/21/2017	
AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer D Counties: contracts for personal services.	SENATE RLS. 9/5/2017 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2017	Oppose
AB 1441 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.	SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/11/2017 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Wieckowski.	(1)Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would authorize specified manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including requirements to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of a manifest, to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to keep or retain a copy of a manifest, to be satisfied through the use of the United States Environmental Protection Agency electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system, once it comes online. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/15/2017	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1663 Garcia, Cristina D Lead-acid batteries.	SENATE DESK 1/29/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, and \$2 on and after April 1, 2022, to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. The act requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and requires dealers and manufacturers of lead-acid batteries to register with the department. The act defines “manufacturer” for these purposes. This bill would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would exempt an importer who has an agreement of this type with a manufacturer, and who meets other specified requirements, from the requirement to register with the department. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted by the department for purposes of ensuring compliance with the registration, returns, reporting, payments, audits, refunds, or collection requirements related to the manufacturer battery fee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/22/2018	Watch
AB 1884 Calderon D Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/30/2018 - Action From APPR.: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to APPR.. 4/30/2018 #17 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS	Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law requires, except as otherwise provided, a person who violates any provision of the code to be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as specified. This bill would prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises, from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a warning and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the food facility is in violation. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Last Amended on 4/16/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1933 Maienschein R</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/18/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/2/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in implementing the act. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. This bill would explicitly authorize up to \$200,000,000 to be appropriated in the annual Budget Act, without regard to fiscal year, from the fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and solid waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1945 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/24/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 would require the state board to work with state agencies administering grant programs that allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring, to include a specified application timeline for programs with competitive application processes, and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/23/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1970 Garcia, Eduardo D Low-carbon fuels.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/23/2018 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended. To APPR..	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations, as specified. Existing law requires the state board, the Public Utilities Commission, and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to undertake various actions related to reducing short-lived climate pollutants in the state. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require the state board, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of Food and Agriculture to allocate for the development of innovative low-carbon fuel projects, as defined, no less than 25% of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature to those agencies to provide incentives for the development and deployment of alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels, the reduction of methane emissions from livestock manure management operations or dairy manure management operations, the reduction of alternative daily cover sent to landfills from in-state sources, and the reduction of methane emissions from existing or closed landfills, as specified. Last Amended on 4/12/2018</p>	
AB 1975 Chu D Nuisance: odors.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/17/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>(1)Existing law prohibits, with specified exceptions, the discharge of any air contaminant or other material that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to or that endangers the public. Existing law exempts from that prohibition, among other things, all odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals; odors emanating directly from a facility or operation that produces, manufactures, or handles compost, as defined; and odors emanating from operations that compost green material or animal waste products derived from agricultural operations, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, no later than July 1, 2019, to establish the South Bay Interagency Odor Taskforce, with a specified membership, to identify sources of odor emissions and nuisance complaints based on odor emissions received by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the City of Milpitas, the City of Fremont, the City of Santa Clara, and the City of San Jose. The bill would require the taskforce, no later than January 1, 2020, to take specified actions, including, among others, developing and implementing a protocol for joint inspections of odor complaints by the air district and the enforcement agency represented on the taskforce. By adding to the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/16/2018</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1981 Limón D</p> <p>Organic waste: composting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/30/2018 - Action From APPR.: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to APPR..</p> <p>4/30/2018 #18 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. This bill would additionally include 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 those policies. The bill would specify that the purpose of promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state is to improve the state’s soil organic matter. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2057 Salas D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: biogas pipelines: exemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/26/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/30/2018 #79 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects, including for a project that consists of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline, as defined, if specified conditions are met. If a local agency determines that a project is exempt from CEQA and approves or determines to carry out the project, CEQA authorizes a local agency to file a notice of determination with the county clerk in which the project will be located. This bill would, until January 1, 2022, provide that, for purposes of that exemption, “pipeline” also means a pipeline located in the County of Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare, that is used to transport biogas, as the bill would define that term, and that meets the existing requirements for the exemption and all local, state, and federal laws. The bill would require a local agency, if it determines that a project related to a pipeline located in those counties and used to transport biogas is exempt from CEQA and approves or determines to carry out the project, to file a notice of determination with the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk of the county in which the project will be located. Because additional duties would be imposed on a lead agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/16/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2097 Acosta R</p> <p>Carpet recycling: annual reports.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 4/23/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 APPR. 4/24/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction to pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle, as specified. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking any interurban electric or streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger to stop the vehicle to the rear of the nearest running board or door of the car and remain standing until all passengers have boarded the car, or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except as provided. A violation of these provisions is an offense. This bill would require, subject to exceptions, the driver of a vehicle on a public street or highway approaching or overtaking a stopped waste service vehicle, as defined, to make a lane change into an available lane adjacent to the waste service vehicle and pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, if practicable and not prohibited by law. The bill would require that if that maneuver would be unsafe or impractical, the driver slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions. The requirements of the bill would apply if the waste service vehicle is readily identifiable as a waste service vehicle based on the vehicle configuration or markings on the vehicle, and displays flashing amber lights. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/16/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2178 Limón D Limited service charitable feeding operation.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 4/26/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 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 a food service operation whose purpose is to feed food-insecure individuals and that does one of specified actions, including food warming of commercially prepackaged food. The bill would require all categories of limited service charitable feeding operations to register with the local enforcement agency. The bill would require those operations, and all food donated, served, or distributed from those operations, to adhere to specified general food safety requirements, where applicable, to best management practices identified by the local enforcement agency, and to all applicable local land use and zoning ordinances or regulations. By creating a new crime and by imposing duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/2/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2189 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/11/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/2/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund and authorizes the expenditure of moneys in the account, upon appropriation, for, among other purposes, the payment of all costs of removal and remedial action incurred by the state in response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, as specified. Existing law appropriated \$176,600,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department, for expenditure through June 30, 2018, for purposes, including, among others, activities related to the cleanup and investigation of properties contaminated with lead in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility in the City of Vernon, California. This bill would authorize the expenditure of those funds through June 30, 2021. The bill would appropriate \$12,000,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department for specified purposes, including, among others, for interim removal or remedial action measures in public parkway sites in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility with lead levels that could pose a substantial danger to human health or the environment. The bill would require the County of Los Angeles, to the extent feasible, to use any lead-based paint remediation federal funding, consistent with federal law, or grant funding that it receives for lead-based paint remediation to provide specified services to residents in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility. Because the bill would impose new duties on the County of Los Angeles, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Los Angeles. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2208 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: local publicly owned electric utilities: electrical corporations: geothermal, biogas, and biomass energy resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/24/2018 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total number of kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, then incrementally increases for specified compliance periods to 33% of retail sales by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. This bill would require that not less than an unspecified percentage of the incremental procurement requirements for each compliance period be satisfied with geothermal, biogas, or biomass energy resources procured on or after July 1, 2017, until either an unspecified percentage of the total electricity products procured to satisfy the overall procurement requirements are from those energy resources or December 31, 2030, whichever occurs first. The bill would require an unspecified portion of this increment to be procured from the Salton Sea Known Geothermal Resources Area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/19/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2277 Mathis R</p> <p>Solid waste facilities: home-generated pharmaceutical waste: incineration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/20/2018 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacy establishments by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law required the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. Under the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. Existing law defines the term medical waste and excludes certain types of waste from that definition. This bill would vest the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2308 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY G.O. 3/21/2018 - Coauthors revised.</p> <p>5/2/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZATION, GRAY, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes a cigarette, among other items, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, any other fibrous plastic material, or any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2321 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: integrated waste management.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to legislative findings regarding solid waste management in the state.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2345 Reyes D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/25/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires, and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law provides that when a complete Part A renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted before the end of the permit's fixed term, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before July 1, 2021, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after July 1, 2021, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. The bill would also require the department, no later than 90 days after receiving an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit, to post on its Internet Web site a timeline with the estimated dates of key milestones in the application review process, to note on its Internet Web site that these dates are estimates, and to update the dates as needed.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2378 Salas D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/26/2018 - Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to annually submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the projects funded with moneys from the fund. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to submit a specified report, as part of the Department of Finance's annual report, quantifying, for each program that has received moneys through January 1, 2020, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, the public health impacts of each of those programs. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2379 Bloom D</p> <p>Waste management: plastic microfiber.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/30/2018 - Action From SECOND READING: Read second time. To THIRD READING.</p> <p>4/30/2018 #2 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer unless that material is composed of 100% recycled material. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM International standard specification. Existing law prohibits, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, business, or other entity from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads, as specified. This bill would require that new clothing made from fabric that is composed of more than 50% synthetic material bear a conspicuous label that is visible to the consumer at the point of sale, in the form of a sticker, hang tag, or any other label type, with specified information, including a statement that the garment sheds plastic microfibers when washed. The bill would require new clothing with that material composition, if a care label is required pursuant to federal law, to include additional information on the care label, including that same statement. The bill would prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale new clothing made from fabric that is composed of more than 50% synthetic material that does not bear those labels. The bill would require that these requirements be enforced only through a civil action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would make these provisions effective on January 1, 2020. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2407 Ting D</p> <p>Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2020, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that 90% of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries discarded in the state are recycled in a safe and cost-effective manner in the state. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022. Last Amended on 4/17/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2411 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: use of compost: planning.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/23/2018 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended. To APPR..</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise minimum standards for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal, as prescribed. This bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a fire and, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices of each of the Department of Transportation's 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and develop a plan to expand the identified best practices to the other districts. Last Amended on 3/21/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2447 Reyes D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/26/2018 - Read second time and amended.</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 require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, by June 30, 2019, to publish a list of subject land uses, as specified, and a map that identifies disadvantaged communities and areas within a 1/2 mile radius of the disadvantaged communities. The bill would require a lead agency to provide certain notices required by CEQA to owners and occupants of property located within one-half mile of any parcel or parcels, and to any schools located within one mile of any parcel or parcels, on which is located a project involving a subject land use. The bill would require the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for those projects, as provided. The bill would apply these requirements to projects for which environmental review commences on or after July 1, 2019. 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 4/26/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2474 Quirk D Hazardous waste: identification: testing.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to evaluate whether either or both of specified 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 one or both 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 4/17/2018	Watch
AB 2493 Bloom D Beverage container recycling: convenience zones and payments.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/24/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 5/2/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair	(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. The act continuously appropriates to the department the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones and prohibits the department from making handling fee payments to more than one certified recycling center within a convenience zone. Existing law defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2-mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department in a rural region, as specified. This bill, on or before December 1, 2020, would require the department to adopt regulations to redefine “convenience zone,” as specified. The bill would provide that recycling centers that received a handling fee immediately before the adoption of those regulations would remain eligible to receive handling fee payments if they meet all requirements that were applicable to eligible recycling centers in convenience zones immediately before the adoption of those regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2538 Rubio D</p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis: pilot project.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/26/2018 - Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2019, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. The bill would require the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles region, within 60 days of completion of the state board's financial capability assessment guidelines, to use the guidelines in a pilot project conducted to assess if a financial capability analysis can be effectively used to help municipalities to implement a municipal separate storm sewer system permit. The bill would require the state board to oversee the use of the guidelines and, upon the completion of the pilot project, to make statewide recommendations or site-specific recommendations based on feasibility and the need to address the most prominent pollutants. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2606 Fong R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/16/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/2/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law requires a person who applies for, or requests, a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit to enter into a written agreement with the department pursuant to which that person is required to reimburse the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing the renewal application. This bill would require the department to process a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application in an expedited manner, as provided, if the department determines that certain conditions are met, including that operations at the hazardous waste facility have not changed significantly since the approval of the permit in effect at the time the renewal application is submitted. The bill would provide that the expedited permit renewal process is not available for land disposal facilities. The bill would impose a maximum on the amount of reimbursement to the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application through the expedited permit renewal process added by this bill in the amount of \$200,000 for large storage facilities and large treatment facilities or \$100,000 for all other hazardous waste facilities. Last Amended on 4/12/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2660 Quirk D Hazardous waste: surplus household consumer products.	SENATE DESK 4/19/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop and implement a public information program to provide uniform and consistent information on the proper disposal of hazardous substances found in and around homes. Existing law provides for regulation of the disposition of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to convene a Retail Waste Working Group, as prescribed, to consider and make findings and recommendations relating to requirements for the management of surplus household consumer products, waste reduction opportunities for those products, and waste management requirements, as specified. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/13/2018	Watch
AB 2676 Gipson D Weighmasters: junk dealers and recyclers: licenses: additional application information and fee.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/9/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 5/2/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair	Existing law requires a person who weighs, measures, or counts a commodity and issues a statement or memorandum of the weight, measure, or count that is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service, to obtain a license as a weighmaster from the Department of Food and Agriculture, and imposes an annual license fee and various other requirements on weighmasters. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires a recycler or junk dealer who is an applicant for a new weighmaster license or a renewal of a weighmaster license to furnish specified additional information on the application, and requires a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler to pay an additional annual fee of \$500 to the department for each location at which the weighmaster operates, as specified, for the administration and enforcement of these expiring provisions. This bill would extend the operation of the requirements to furnish the additional application information and to pay the additional annual fee to January 1, 2024. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes by deleting obsolete provisions. Last Amended on 4/5/2018	Watch
AB 2779 Stone, Mark D Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/11/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/30/2018 #58 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after an unspecified date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2832 Dahle R</p> <p>Recycling and reuse: lithium-ion batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/11/2018 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. 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 Department of Toxic Substances Control to work collaboratively with specified state entities and stakeholders to identify approaches for the reuse or recycling of lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles when the batteries are no longer suitable for their intended purposes, and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020, based on their findings. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop a grant program to fund the development of recycling and reuse opportunities for lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles when the batteries are no longer suitable for their intended purposes. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop a process for a consumer to properly dispose of a lithium-ion battery from an electric vehicle, at no cost to the consumer.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2908 Berman D</p> <p>Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/18/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/2/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, upon a specified finding by the department, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require the department to track revenue from the California tire regulatory fee separately and would prohibit those funds from being used for activities other than those specified. The bill would require the department to identify the specific programs that the California tire regulatory fee would fund. The bill would require the department to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold, and would require the department to base the amount of the fee on specified criteria, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to differentiate in setting the fees between the waste tire generators who are retail sellers depending upon the nature of the activity generating waste tires, the number of waste tires generated, and other appropriate bases. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2921 Low D</p> <p>Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/23/2018 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container, and designates the number “6” as the code number for polystyrene resin. This bill would enact the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act, which would authorize expanded polystyrene food service packaging (PFP) manufacturers and polystyrene resin producers to form or designate an organization consisting of PFP manufacturers and resin producers, to be known as the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recycling Organization. If the PFP manufacturers and resin producers form or designate a PFP Recycling Organization, the bill would require each PFP manufacturer or resin producer that formed or designated the organization that sells expanded polystyrene food service packaging or polystyrene resin in this state to pay to the PFP Recycling Organization the expanded polystyrene food service packaging assessment fee established by the PFP Recycling Organization. The bill would require the collected fees to be used by the organization to carry out the requirements of the act and for appropriate projects and programs that would further the purposes of the act, including awarding grants to specified entities for programs designed to increase community access to PFP recycling, to promote efforts to recycle PFP, and to reduce or abate litter from PFP. The bill would impose civil penalties on the PFP manufacturers or resin producers that formed or designated the PFP Recycling Organization that fail to remit the PFP assessment fee, as specified, and would authorize the department to expend the civil penalty moneys to support its duties under the act. Last Amended on 4/5/2018</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
<p>AB 2928 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: used oil.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/24/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil. Existing law exempts used oil from regulation by the department if the used oil meets the requirements for recycled oil or meets other specified conditions, including that the used oil is not hazardous waste pursuant to criteria adopted by the department. Existing law requires a generator of used oil to test and certify that the used oil meets the conditions for exemption from regulation before transportation from the generator location. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would provide that the testing of used oil from a generator of highly controlled used oil, as defined, is required only once per year for the purpose of determining whether the used oil is hazardous waste for purposes of the exemption from regulation. The bill would authorize a generator of highly controlled used oil to use the results of that test and any prior tests of the same kind to certify that the used oil is not hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a generator of highly controlled used oil to include a 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 existing laws. Last Amended on 3/19/2018</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 3036 Cooley D Solid waste: definition.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/30/2018 - Action From CONSENT CALENDAR: To THIRD READING. 4/30/2018 #120 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 1ST DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would exclude from the act's definition of "solid waste" byproducts from processing food, if those byproducts meet certain conditions, including, among others, that the byproducts are intended for use as animal feed. Last Amended on 4/9/2018	Watch
AB 3138 Muratsuchi D Hazardous materials: management: civil liability.	ASSEMBLY JUD. 4/16/2018 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. 5/8/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair	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 would impose civil or administrative liability on a person or stationary source that violates those provisions in an amount of not more than \$25,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, regardless of whether the violation was committed knowingly or after reasonable notice. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch
AB 3154 Rubio D Litter: receptacles.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3178 Rubio D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/30/2018 - Action From APPR.: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to APPR..</p> <p>4/30/2018 #27 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</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 the storage of recyclable materials in amounts that exceed the design capacity or permitted capacity of a solid waste facility can pose a threat to public health and safety. The bill, notwithstanding the above-described diversion requirements, would authorize, until January 1, 2023, a jurisdiction to temporarily arrange for the disposal of recyclable material if the disposal is necessary for the facility to operate within its design or permit storage limits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/16/2018</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>
<p>AB 3187 Grayson D</p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations: rates: interconnection.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/25/2018 - VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. This bill would require the commission to approve, or modify and approve, a gas corporation's application to include in its rate base the just and reasonable investments required to interconnect biomethane production to the existing pipeline system. Last Amended on 4/11/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3227 Burke D</p> <p>Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011: intrastate transmission lines: safety valves.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2018 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>The Public Utilities Act authorizes the commission to ascertain and fix just and reasonable standards, classifications, regulations, practices, measurements, or services to be furnished, imposed, observed, and followed by specified public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the installation of automatic shutoff or remote controlled sectionalized block valves on certain intrastate gas transmission lines that are located in a high consequence area, as defined, or that traverse an active seismic earthquake fault. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a commission-regulated gas pipeline facility that is an intrastate transmission line to provide the commission with a valve location plan, along with any recommendations for valve locations, and authorizes the commission to make modifications to the valve location plan. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 49 De León D California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 9/12/2017 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. This bill would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/12/2017	Watch
SB 71 Wiener D Solid waste: disposal.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/18/2018 - From committee: Be re-referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes 0. Page 416.) (April 16). Re- referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing specified materials that have been segregated from solid waste materials and placed at a designated recycling collection location for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling or at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity. Existing law authorizes a court, in a civil action by a recycling agent against a person alleged to have violated these laws, to either allow treble damages or award a civil penalty, as specified, against the unauthorized person removing the recyclable material, and to allow treble damages or award a higher civil penalty, as specified, against a person for a second violation and subsequent violations. This bill, where a city, county, or other local government agency has authorized a solid waste enterprise to handle solid waste, would subject an unauthorized person to these same damages for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, except in compliance with applicable law. The bill would expand civil enforcement to knowing participation in violations of these laws, and would require a court, if a plaintiff prevails in a civil action brought pursuant to these and related provisions, to award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and costs incurred in the course of the litigation, except as specified. Last Amended on 2/26/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 100 De León D</p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & E. 9/11/2017 - September 11 hearing postponed by committee. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.</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 9/11/2017</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 168 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/16/2018 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under existing law, a beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/18/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 452 Glazer D The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 4/26/2018 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	(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 evaluate and recommend to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2021, policies, incentives, and standards for ensuring the establishment and maintenance of a network of cost-effective direct redemption opportunities, as defined by the bill, in every community sufficient to support the recycling of not less than 80% of beverage containers sold in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/24/2018	
SB 936 Allen D Office of Planning and Research: Automated Vehicles Smart Planning Task Force.	SENATE APPR. 4/26/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor’s office, which serves the Governor and his or her cabinet for long-range planning and research and constitutes the comprehensive state planning agency. Existing law permits the operation of an automated vehicle on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if specified requirements are met. This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor’s office to convene an Automated Vehicles Smart Planning Task Force, consisting of representatives from the University of California, local government, and specified others, and would require the task force, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit to relevant policy committees of the Legislature recommendations to ensure that deployment of automated light-duty vehicles promotes and does not hinder specified state policies and objectives. The bill would state various findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to automated vehicles. Last Amended on 4/26/2018	Watch
SB 1048 Allen D Pupil assessment: academic achievement.	ASSEMBLY ED. 4/26/2018 - Referred to Com. on ED.	Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards in the core curriculum areas of reading, writing, and mathematics to serve as the basis for assessing the academic achievement of individual pupils and of schools, school districts, and the California educational system. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2011. This bill would repeal these provisions. Last Amended on 3/22/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 1076 Hertzberg D Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events.	SENATE APPR. 4/30/2018 - Action From APPR.: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to APPR.. 4/30/2018 #1 SENATE SE N SECOND READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing law requires the office to update the State Emergency Plan on or before January 1, 2019, and every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the office to update the State Emergency Plan to include preparedness recommendations to harden the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities against an electromagnetic pulse attack, geomagnetic storm event, or other potential cause of a long-term outage. Last Amended on 4/30/2018	
SB 1142 Skinner D Recycling: beverage containers.	SENATE RLS. 2/22/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming the act.	
SB 1161 Stone R Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program.	SENATE B., P. & E.D. 4/25/2018 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	Existing law authorizes specified counties to develop the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Program and the Central Coast Rural Crime Prevention Program. Existing law requires the participating counties to form a regional task force to develop crime prevention, problem solving, and crime control techniques, to encourage timely reporting of crimes, and to evaluate the results of these activities. Existing law prescribes the percentage of the funds appropriated for the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Project that is allocated to each participating county. This bill would authorize the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino to create the Inland Empire Rural Crime Prevention Program. The bill would require those counties, if they participate, to form a regional task force. The bill would allocate moneys appropriated to the program by the Legislature equally between the counties for these purposes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. Last Amended on 4/25/2018	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1335 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: disposable food service packaging: state agencies and large state facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 4/25/2018 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/7/2018 10:30 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair</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 in a state agency or large state facility, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food using disposable food service packaging unless the type of disposable food service packaging is accepted for recovery by the recycling or composting program serving the state agency or large state facility and it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that the type of disposable food service packaging is recovered for recycling or composting at a rate of 75% or more. Last Amended on 4/25/2018</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 1440 Hueso D</p> <p>Energy: biomethane: biogas and biomethane procurement program.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 4/30/2018 - Action From APPR.: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to APPR..</p> <p>4/30/2018 #18 SENATE SEN SECOND READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>Last Amended on 4/30/2018</p>	<p>Watch</p>

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2018 BUDGET
April 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	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53
REVENUES	\$1,440.43	\$7,967.26	\$1,590.43	\$1,260.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 33)												
EXPENSES ^{2,3}	\$0.00	\$128.09	\$4,672.86	\$4,529.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$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	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53	\$51,214.53
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes								

Re-verified Re-verified Re-verified

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$12,259	\$57,304	21%

(Line 33)

\$9,330	\$61,750	15%
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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 February services was received in March and mailed April 3, 2018.
- 4- Bank Balance for January 2018 corrected from \$48,285.86 to actual statement balance as of Dec. 29, 2017 to \$48,286.18. Previous Treasurer's reports for January - March reflect incorrect number. Difference is \$0.32. Not identified in earlier versions due to rounding of displayed values. All values now reflected to nearest penny.

\$48,285.86 Previous January beginning balance.

\$48,286.18 Corrected January beginning balance.

-\$0.32 Difference

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2018 BUDGET
 April 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										\$7,950	\$17,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0										\$0	\$12,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES ³	\$0	\$4,307	\$0	\$0										\$4,307	\$4,300
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.43										\$1.69	\$4
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS														\$0	\$24,000
6	City of Alameda															
7	City of Clovis															
8	City of Folsom															
9	City of Fresno															
10	City of Los Angeles															
11	City of Roseville															
12	City of San Diego															
13	City of Santa Maria															
14	City of Santa Monica															
15	City of Sunnyvale															
16	City of Tulare															
17	Butte County															
18	Fresno County															
19	Humboldt WMA															
20	Kern County															
21	LA County Sanitation Districts															
22	Merced County RWMA															
23	Monterey RWMD															
24	Orange County															
25	Western Placer WMA / Placer County															
26	Sacramento County															
27	Salinas Valley SWA															
28	San Joaquin County															
29	San Mateo County															
30	Santa Cruz County															
31	South Bayside WMA															
32	OTHER ²														\$0	
33	TOTALS	\$1,440	\$7,967	\$1,590	\$1,260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,259	\$57,304
															% OF BUDGETED	21%

Invoices mailed 04/19/18

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

2 - \$0 WRS 2018 Net Proceeds Revenue from Southern SWANA Chapter [2018 WRS Net Revenues was: \$0, LTF portion was: \$0, ? made up the difference]

3 - \$4,306.86 MOLO 2017 Revenue Reconciliation from Sierra SWANA Chapter

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2018 BUDGET
April 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										\$3,150	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25										\$10,222	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00										\$135	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$27.00	\$70.00										\$97	\$1,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$103.32	\$0.00	\$0.00										\$103	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$195.38	\$0.00										\$195	\$3,000
7	TOTALS	\$4,606	\$4,725	\$4,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,902	\$61,750
8														% INCURRED	23%
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									\$4,670	
12			\$54.47	\$4,605.57										\$4,660	
13														\$0	
14														\$0	
15														\$0	
16	TOTALS	\$0	\$128	\$4,673	\$4,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,330	\$61,750
17														% SPENT	15%
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											
22	CHECK NO.	984	985	986											
23	AMOUNT	\$4,605.57	\$4,529.25	\$4,572.25											
24	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/7/18	4/6/18												

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