Board of Directors Meeting
South Bay Council of Governments
Charles Gale, Chairman
June 5, 2018

1. Welcome
   Charles Gale, Chair
   a. Flag Salute

2. Self-Introductions and Sign-In
   All Participants

3. Approval of Minutes
   John Heffernann, Secretary

4. Presentation

5. Government Affairs Report
   PEAR Strategies
   a. AB 2379 (Bloom) Waste Management Plastic Microfiber
   b. AB 2779 (Stone) Recycling: Single-use plastic beverage container caps
   c. AB 3197 (Burke) Property tax exemptions personal property used in space flight
   d. SB 882 (Wiener) Communications: Broadband internet access services
   e. SB 831 (Wieckowski) Land use: Accessory Dwelling Units
   f. SB 1131 (Hertzberg) Electrical and gas corporations- Energy efficiency
   g. SB 1243 (Portanntino) Public Postsecondary education: CA Pathways
   h. SB 1335 (Allen) Solid Waste: food service packaging

6. Office Holders, Administrative Agencies and Community Partners - Please limit your reports to no more than 3 minutes.
   a. U.S. Chamber of Commerce - Jennings Imel and Vartan Dijhanian
   b. League of Cities - Jeff Kiernan
   c. Los Angeles Air Force Base - Carla L. Rosepryor
   d. South Bay WIB - Chris Cagle
   e. South Coast AQMD- Tina A. Cox
   f. South Bay Council of Governments - Hon. Britt Huff
   g. Office of Congresswoman Waters - Blanca Jimenez
   h. Office of Congresswoman Barragan - Morgan Roth
   i. Office of Congressman Lieu – Aurelia Friedman
   j. Office of Senator Allen - Sam Liu
   k. Office of Senator Bradford - Nital Patel
l. Office of Senator Lara - Tonya Martin  
m. Office of Assemblymember Burke - Robert Pullen-Miles  
n. Office of Assemblymember Gipson - Chris Wilson  
o. Office of Assemblymember Muratsuchi - Andrew DeBlock  
p. Office of Assemblymember O’Donnell – Sarah Patterson  
q. Office of Supervisor Hahn

[Officeholder representatives, non-chamber members, and guests are respectfully asked to leave the meeting at this point]

7. Chair’s Report
   Charles Gale

   Janice Webb, Treasurer
   a. Profit and Loss
   b. Balance Sheet

9. Adjournment/Announcements
   All
   a. Special thanks to The South Bay Council of Governments for hosting us.
   b. Next SBACC meeting will be on
Board of Directors Meeting  
South Bay Council of Governments  
May 1, 2018


1. Welcome
   a. Flag Salute

2. Self-Introductions and Sign-In
   All Participants

3. Approval of Minutes
   a. Motion to Approve - P. Donaldson
   b. 2nd: D. Hoffman
   c. Motion Carries

4. Presentation

5. Government Affairs Report
   PEAR Strategies
   a. AB 1743 (O’Donnell) CA Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program- This bill would extend funding for the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant (CTEIG) Program by providing ongoing funding of $500 million per year with a 1:1 local match as well as $12 million per year for regional K-12 CTE coordinators to provide technical assistance and support to local CTE providers.
      i. Motion to Support: D. Hoffman
      ii. 2nd: O. Valentine
      iii. Motion Carries
   b. AB 2361 (Weber) University of California: Outsource Contracts- This bill would request the Regents of the University of California to record and report to the Legislature, through a publicly accessible Internet Web site maintained by the university and updated each January 1 and July 1, specified information regarding service work performed by a contractor, as defined, pursuant to an outsource contract, as defined, with links to specified related documents.
      i. Motion to Oppose: T. Burish
      ii. 2nd: M. Lyon
      iii. Motion Carries
   c. AB 2447 (Reyes) California Environmental Quality Act Land use: environmental justice- 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 1/2 mile radius of the disadvantaged communities.
   i. Motion to Oppose: T. Buresh
   ii. 2nd: D. Hoffman
   iii. Motion Carries
d. AB 2971 (Calderon) State Agencies Administrative Regulations Review- This bill would require each state agency, as defined, to review, on or before January 1, 2021, that agency’s regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out-of-date, and to report those findings to the Legislature and Governor, as specified.
   i. Motion to Support: A. Garten
   ii. 2nd: J. Heffernan
   iii. Motion Carries
e. AB 3080 (Gonzalez Fletcher) Employment Discrimination: Enforcement- This bill would prohibit an employer from, as a condition of employment or as a condition of entering into a contractual agreement, prohibiting an employee or independent contractor from disclosing to any person an instance of sexual harassment that the employee or independent contractor suffers, witnesses, or discovers in the workplace or in the performance of the contract.
   i. Motion to Oppose: O. Valentine
   ii. 2nd: D. Hoffman
   iii. Motion Carries
f. SB 1284 (Jackson) Employers: Annual Report: Pay Data- This bill would require, on or before September 30, 2019, and on or before September 30 each year thereafter, a private employer that has 100 or more employees to submit a pay data report to the Department of Industrial Relations, that contains specified information.
   i. Motion to Oppose: A. Garten
   ii. 2nd: W. Love
   iii. Motion Carries
g. SB 1402 (Lara) Labor Contracting: Customer Liability- SB 1402 would require that the DLSE makes a list of port drayage companies who have outstanding labor law violations available to the public on their website, and it would also require that the port drayage companies with outstanding liabilities must notify their customers within 30 days on a final notice of unsatisfied final judgements that could trigger liability.
   i. Motion to Oppose: T. Burish
   ii. 2nd: O. Valentine
   iii. Motion Carries
6. Office Holders, Administrative Agencies and Community Partners - Please limit your reports to no more than 3 minutes.
   a. U.S. Chamber of Commerce - Jennings Imel and Vartan Dijhanian- NNA
   b. League of Cities - Jeff Kiernan- SB 827 did fail in committee
c. Los Angeles Air Force Base - Carla L. Rosepory- NA
d. South Bay WIB - Chris Cagle
e. South Coast AQMD- Tina A. Cox
f. South Bay Council of Governments - Hon. Britt Huff- Preping the RFP for the broadband services.
g. Office of Congresswoman Waters - Blanca Jimenez NA
h. Office of Congresswoman Barragan - Morgan Roth NA
i. Office of Congressman Lieu – Aurelia Friedman- Just had the congressional arts competition 600 + submission $4000 scholarship was handed out. The congressman submitted a letter to Gov Brown for the green line extention.
j. Office of Senator Allen - Sam Liu
k. Office of Senator Bradford - Nital Patel
l. Office of Senator Lara - Tonya Martin
m. Office of Assemblymember Burke - Robert Pullen-Miles- The assemblymember is having your “know your rights” RE: immigration: please review AB 2758, AB 3197, AB 3228 (leasing of surplus property)
n. Office of Assemblymember Gipson - Chris Wilson
o. Office of Assemblymember Muratsuchi – Cody In the the Asm support of SB 1 dollars went to the green line extention. Asm Muratsuchi put in a $15M funding request for a public safety training center at El Camino.- Please send a letter of support to ASM budget committee.
p. Office of Assemblymember O’Donnell – Sarah Patterson
q. Office of Supervisor Hahn - Hon. Mark Waronek- update on the work Sup Hahn has been doing.

[Officeholder representatives, non-chamber members, and guests are respectfully asked to leave the meeting at this point]

7. Chair’s Report
   Charles Gale
   a. Profit and Loss
   b. Balance Sheet
   Janice Webb, Treasurer
9. Ad-Hoc Committee Reports- E. Hupp used the chairs discretion to move this item to the beginning of the meeting.
   • South Bay Aerospace Industry Alliance
      Michael Jackson
E. Hupp provided a background on the South Bay Aerospace Alliance and it’s development.

M. Jackson is giving the board insight into how the Alliance has been operating and why branching out is necessary.

Q: B. Huff- why did the alliance become ad hoc? M. Jackson according to the SBACC bylaws they couldn’t have a standing committee.

Q: E. Hupp: Are there any outstanding financial obligations on the part of the SBACC? M. Jackson- No

Q: P. Donaldson is this going to be a non profit? M. Jackson 501c6

D. Hoffman: Motion to terminate the SBACC’s ad hoc Base Support Advisory Council, also known as the Aerospace Industry Alliance, and to revoke the charter effective May 1, 2018 with no further financial obligation on the part of SBACC.

2nd: W. Love

Motion Passes

J. Heffernan: Motion to transfer the balance of $967.30 to the new South Bay Aerospace Alliance upon their formal incorporation.

2nd: M. Hunt

Motion Carries

10. Adjournment/Announcements

a. Special thanks to The South Bay Council of Governments for hosting us.

b. Next SBACC meeting will be on Tuesday, June 5, 2018
AB 2379 (Bloom) Waste management plastic microfiber

Recommended Position

Oppose

Background
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.

Summary
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.

Confusion for Consumers - The label mandated by AB 2379 must say “This garment sheds plastic microfibers when washed, which contributes to marine plastic pollution.” This will only serve to confuse consumers. Assuming they actually read the label, they will not know what to do with the information and their choices are limited if they choose to act: Should they hand wash their clothes, which will require more water and may not be the best care option? Should they buy more expensive silk, cotton or wool items which may not make sense for working families?

Liability for Retailers - AB 2379 would require every piece of clothing sold in California that contains more than 50% synthetic material to have California-only labels in two places. This measure can be enforced by city attorneys and DAs around the state. For a small sporting goods store or a large retailer, if items are mislabeled, the liability could be enormous.

FISCAL EFFECT: This bill is keyed non-fiscal by the Legislative Counsel

Status
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>04/30/18</td>
<td>Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/26/18</td>
<td>Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</td>
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<td>04/19/18</td>
<td>Re-referred to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/18/18</td>
<td>From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M. Read second time and amended.</td>
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<td>04/17/18</td>
<td>Re-referred to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M.</td>
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<td>04/16/18</td>
<td>Read second time and amended.</td>
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<td>04/12/18</td>
<td>From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M. (Ayes 6. Noes 4.) (April 9).</td>
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<td>04/03/18</td>
<td>Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/02/18</td>
<td>From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</td>
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<tr>
<td>03/08/18</td>
<td>Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. &amp; T.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/15/18</td>
<td>From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.</td>
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<td>02/14/18</td>
<td>Read first time. To print.</td>
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AB 2779 (Stone) Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps

**Recommended Position**

Oppose

**Background**
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. According to the author plastics comprise an estimated 60-80% of all marine debris and 90% of all floating debris. According to the California Coastal Commission, the primary source of marine debris is urban runoff.

**Summary**
Requires that beverage containers offered for sale have a cap that is attached to the container on and after an unspecified date. Specifically, this bill:

1. On and after an unspecified date, prohibits the sale of single-use plastic beverage containers unless:
   a. The cap is tethered to the container in a manner that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed; or,
   b. The cap includes an opening from which the beverage can be consumed without removing the cap.
2. Defines "beverage container" to mean an individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle in which one liter or less of a beverage is sold and that is constructed of plastic.
3. Specifies that "beverage" has the same meaning as defined in the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill).

The technology to design and utilize tethered caps for certain beverage products has not been developed for market. As no prototype is available for carbonated or hot filled drinks, it is impossible to determine when such a tethered cap could be in production.

A tethered cap also creates challenges for California’s recycle goals and efforts. Current single use bottles are 100 percent recyclable and are able to move through the recycle chain with ease. Furthermore, CalRecycle has recently updated its guidelines to explicitly state “when recycling, we suggest you empty your bottles and put the caps back on the bottles.” Along with these guidelines, current CalRecycle data that indicates 87 percent of plastic beverage containers are returned with caps on.

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<td>Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</td>
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<td>04/11/18</td>
<td>Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</td>
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<td>04/10/18</td>
<td>From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (April 9).</td>
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<td>03/08/18</td>
<td>Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</td>
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<td>02/17/18</td>
<td>From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</td>
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<td>02/16/18</td>
<td>Read first time. To print.</td>
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**FISCAL EFFECT:** None
Recommended Position

Support

Background
The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to classify personal property for differential taxation or for exemption by means of a statute approved by a 2/3 vote of the membership of each house. Pursuant to this constitutional authorization, existing property tax law, for the January 1, 2014, lien date to and including the January 1, 2024, lien date, exempts qualified property, as defined, for use in space flight, as specified. Existing law repeal this exemption as of July 1, 2025.

Summary
Extends the business personal property tax exemption for "qualified property" used in "space flight" through an unspecified number of additional years.

1. Extends the sunset date of the property tax exemption available to qualified property used in space flight through an unspecified date.
2. Takes effect immediately as a tax levy.
3. Provides that if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this bill contains state-mandated costs, reimbursement to local agencies for those costs, will be made, as specified.
4. Provides the state will not reimburse any local agency for resulting lost property tax revenues.

In recent years, California's aerospace industry has become increasingly diverse with large programs including space launch providers, satellite makers and unmanned aircraft systems. AB 3197 provides certainty to a rapidly evolving industry while ensuring that California's space innovators expand and prosper in the state.

What does this bill do? The space flight exemption sunsets commencing with the January 1, 2025 lien date, which corresponds to property taxes levied for the 2025-26 fiscal year. Thus, space flight property remains exempt from property taxes for six more lien dates. This bill extends the exemption's sunset to an unspecified future lien date.

If six more lien dates remain, then why extend the sunset date now? One word—certainty: Certainty is a cornerstone of sound tax policy for both taxpayers and governmental entities. Without the certainty of the long-term personal property tax exemption, taxpayers in the space flight industry cannot effectively budget or plan for their future actions. Long-term investment projects are also less influenced by temporary incentives given the uncertainty of renewal. Proponents stress that a stable long-term policy for space flight companies supports ongoing investment in California by California-based companies. Uncertainty over the tax landscape can
influence decisions about whether to proceed and where. Exemption certainty allows existing companies and not-yet-conceived companies to make rational-fact based choices when evaluating whether to commit to California.

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<td>In committee: Held under submission.</td>
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<td>05/25/18</td>
<td>Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended.</td>
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<td>05/23/18</td>
<td>In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</td>
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<td>05/15/18</td>
<td>From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (May 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</td>
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<td>05/07/18</td>
<td>In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</td>
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<td>04/02/18</td>
<td>Re-referred to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX.</td>
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<td>03/22/18</td>
<td>From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX. Read second time and amended.</td>
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<td>03/22/18</td>
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<td>02/17/18</td>
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<td>02/16/18</td>
<td>Read first time. To print.</td>
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**FISCAL EFFECT:** None. For the next six fiscal years, this property is exempt from property tax.

**Support**

- City of Hawthorne
- Commercial Spaceflight Federation
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
- Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation
- South Bay Workforce Investment Board, Inc.
- SpaceX
- The Spaceship Company
- Virgin Galactic, LLC
- Virgin Orbit, LLC

**Opposition**

None on file
Recommended Position

Oppose

Background
Existing law, the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. Existing law authorizes any consumer who suffers damages as a result of the use or employment by any person of a method, act, or practice declared to be unlawful, as described above, to bring an action against that person to recover or obtain damages, restitution, an order enjoining the methods, acts, or practice, or any other relief the court deems proper.

Net neutrality is the principle that ISPs should enable access to all websites and content without intentionally thwarting or favoring certain content or applications. In 2015, the Obama Administration FCC enacted specific net neutrality rules. However, the Trump Administration FCC reversed these rules in December 2017, and the existing net neutrality requirements are expected to become ineffective during the summer of 2018. The continuation of net neutrality requirements could provide consumers with significant benefits. Prohibitions against intentionally blocking content, slowing traffic, and prioritizing content based on payment limits the degree to which ISPs can interfere with consumers’ access to content over the internet. Net neutrality may support greater competition between content providers by limiting the degree to which better resourced companies can pay to ensure their content is prioritized and distributed to consumers at optimal speeds. Competition could reduce costs or contain costs as new services enter the market.

Summary
This bill establishes net neutrality requirements by prohibiting internet service providers (ISPs) from taking certain actions that interfere with consumers’ ability to lawfully access internet content, including intentionally blocking content, speeding up or slowing down traffic, engaging in paid-prioritization, requiring consideration from edge providers for access to an ISP’s end users, and selectively zero-rating certain content.

This bill would codify portions of the recently-rescinded Federal Communications Commission rules protecting “net neutrality.” 822 would prohibit Internet service providers (ISPs) from engaging in certain practices, including blocking lawful content, applications, services, or nonharmful devices, discriminating between lawful Internet traffic on specified bases, engaging in “third-party paid prioritization,” engaging in application-specific differential pricing, and engaging in deceptive or misleading marketing practices. The bill would provide the parameters within which ISPs could offer different levels of quality of service to end users or to “zero-rate” certain Internet traffic.
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<td>05/31/18</td>
<td>In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>05/30/18</td>
<td>Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 23. Noes 12.) Ordered to the Assembly.</td>
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<td>05/25/18</td>
<td>Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</td>
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<td>05/25/18</td>
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<td>05/18/18</td>
<td>Set for hearing May 25.</td>
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<td>05/14/18</td>
<td>May 14 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.</td>
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<td>05/04/18</td>
<td>Set for hearing May 14.</td>
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<td>05/01/18</td>
<td>Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</td>
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<td>04/30/18</td>
<td>From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 24).</td>
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<td>Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</td>
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<td>From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 17).</td>
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<td>03/23/18</td>
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<td>03/21/18</td>
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<td>03/13/18</td>
<td>From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</td>
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<td>01/16/18</td>
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<td>01/04/18</td>
<td>From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 3.</td>
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<td>01/03/18</td>
<td>Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.</td>
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**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No  Fiscal Com.: Yes  Local: No
According to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, one-time costs of $1 million (General Fund and Special Fund) and ongoing costs of $1.8 million annually (General Fund and Special...
Fund) for Department of Justice (DOJ) staff to conduct necessary enforcement, interface with the public, and communicate with the regulated community.

Support
18MillionRising.org
Access Humboldt
ADT Security Services Agribody Technologies, Inc Aixa Fielder, Inc Alameda Motor
American Civil Liberties Union of California
American Sustainable Business
Analysis of Motion
Barnes Insurance
BentonWebs Bioeconomy Partners Brian Boortz Public Relations
Brightline Defense Project C, Wolfe Software Engineering Califa
California Alarm Association
California Association of Competitive Telecommunications Companies California
Association of Nonprofits
California Association of Realtors
California Attorney General, Xavier Becerra California Common Cause
California Conference Board of the Amalgamated Transit Union California
Faculty Association
California Freedom Coalition
California Insurance Commissioner, Dave Jones
California Labor Federation
California Public Interest Research Group California Teamsters Public Affairs Council Cartoonland
CCTV Center for Media & Democracy Center for Democracy & Technology Center for Media Justice Center for Rural Strategies Change Begins With ME Cheryl Elkins Jewelry Chris Garcia Studio City and County of San Francisco City of El Cerrito Mayor, Gabriel Quinto
Cities of Emeryville, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, and San Jose Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
Cogent Communications
Color Of Change
Common Cause
Computer-Using Educators
Corporate Host Services
Constituent Records
Consumer Action
Consumer Attorneys of California
Consumers Union
County of Santa Clara
Courage Campaign
CREDO Action
CreaTV San Jose
Daily Kos
David's Amusement Company
Demand Progress Action
Democracy for America
Digital Deployment
Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund
Dragon's Treasure
dsherman design
Electronic Frontier Foundation
Engine
 Engineers & Scientists of California, Local 20
Equal Rights Advocates
EveryLibrary
Faithful Internet
Federal Communications Commission
Commissioners & Chairs (Former):
Michael Copps, Gloria Tristani, Tom Wheeler Fight for the Future
FREE GEEK
Free Press
Friends of the Millbrae Public Library Gold
Business & IP Law
Goodlight Natural Candles
Grass Fed Bakery
Greenpeace USA
Grocery Outlet of Lompoc
Horticulturist
Iam Bloom
iHomefinder, Inc
Indivisible CA:StateStrong
Indivisible Sacramento
Indivisible SF
Indivisible SonomaCounty
inNative
Intex Solutions, Inc IRMeyersPhotography
Jockeys’ Guild Johnson Properties
Judith Glickman Zevin, Psy.D.
Kahl Consultants
Langlers WebWorks
Lat13
Latino Coalition for a Healthy California
Leatherback Canvas
Leet Sauce Studios, LLC
Leverata, Inc
Lisa LaPlaca Interior Design
Logical Computer Solutions
Los Angeles County Democratic Party
Magical Moments Event Planning & Coordinating May First/People Link
Mechanics’ Institute Library
Media Alliance
Media Mobilizing Project
Melbees
Merriman Properties LLC
MGCC
Milked Media
Mixt Media Art
MM Photo
Mobile Citizen
Mogin Associates
NARAL Pro-Choice California
Narrow Bridge Candles
National Consumer Law Center
National Digital Inclusion Alliance
National Hispanic Media Coalition
New American’s Open Technology Institute
New Media Rights
NextGen California
Nobody Cares Media
Nonprofit Technology Network
Oakland Privacy
Obscure Engineering
Office of Ratepayer Advocates
OpenMedia
Oregon Citizens’ Utility Board
Orthogonal, LLC
Pacific Community Solutions, Inc
Paper Pastiche
Patty's Cakes and Desserts
PEN America
People Demanding Action
Personhood Press
PolicyLink
Pony Named Bill Tack
Pretty Me Store
Professional & Technical Engineers, Local 21
Progressive Technology Project
Prosenergy
Public Knowledge
Reid Case Management
RI Lopez Interpreter Services
RootsAction.org
San Mateo County
Service Employees International Union California
Silicon Harlem
Silver Lining Unlimited
Small Business Majority
SNAP Cats
Sonic.net, LLC
spamedfit.com
Stauter Flight Instruction
Sternidae Industries
SumOfUs
Suzi Squishies
Tarragon Consulting Corporation
Tech Goes Home
The Greenlining Institute
The Radio Doctor
The Utility Reform Network
Thinkshift Communications
Trader Ann's Attic
Tribd Publishing Co.
TWB & Associates
Twilio
UHF
Unite Here International Union
United Auto Workers, Local 5810
United Food & Commercial Workers
Western States Council Utility Workers
Union of America, Local 132

UX Consulting
Vic DeAngelo IT Consulting
Voices for Progress
Wallin Mental Medical
Western Center on Law and Poverty
Wonderland studios
Words 2 Wow Life Science Marketing World
Wide Web Foundation
Writers Guild of America West XPromos
Marketing Mastery, LLC

Opposition
100 Black Men of Long Beach, Inc.
2-1-1 Humboldt Information and Resource Center
African American Male Education Network and Development
African American Unity Center
Alhambra Police Foundation
Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs Association of: Bay Area Region, Central Valley Region, Community Education Foundation, Los Angeles Chapter, Orange County Chapter, San Diego Chapter, San Francisco Chapter, San Gabriel Chapter, Silicon Valley Chapter, Solano County Chapter, Southern California Region, and Tri Valley Chapter
Asian Resources Inc.
AT&T
Athletes and Entertainers For Change
Be MACnificent Academy, Inc.
Benefit TomorrowFoundation
Black Business Association
Black Chamber of Orange County
Black Women Organized for Political Action
Boys and Girls Club of El Dorado County
Boys and Girls Club of the North Valley
Brotherhood Crusade
California Cable & Telecommunications Association
California Chamber of Commerce
California Communications Association
California Manufacturers & Technology Association
Camp Fire Inland Southern California CenturyLink
Chamber of Commerce: Alhambra, Antelope Valley African American, Arcadia, Burbank, California Asian Pacific, California Black, California Hispanic, Carlsbad, Carmel Valley, El Dorado County, Escondido, Fresno, Fresno Metro Black, Glendale, Greater Coachella Valley, Greater Los Angeles African American, Greater Riverside, InBiz Latino/North County Hispanic, Korean American Central, La Cañada Flintridge, Long Beach Area, Los Angeles Area, Mariposa County, North Orange County, Oceanside, Orange County Hispanic, Pacific Grove, Pasadena, Redding, Sacramento Asian Pacific Islander, Sacramento Black, Sacramento Hispanic, Sacramento Metropolitan, San Diego County Hispanic, San Diego Regional, San Ysidro, Slavic-American Claypool Consulting
Coalition for Responsible Community Development Community Women Vital Voices
Computing Technology Industry Association Concerned Black Men of Los Angeles Concerned Citizens Community
Involvement Congress of California Seniors
CONNECT
Consolidated Board of Realtists
Consolidated Communications
CrossingsTV
CTIA
DeBar Consulting
East Bay Leadership Council
Entrepreneurs of Tomorrow Foundation
Eskaton
Fresno Area Hispanic Foundation
Fresno County Economic Development
Corporation Frontier Communications
Frontier Senior Center
Gamma Zeta Boule Foundation
Guardians of Love
Guide Right Achievement Development Foundation
Hacker Lab
Hispanic 100
Imperial Valley LGBT Resource Center
Inland Empire Economic Partnership
International Leadership Foundation
International Leadership Foundation
Orange County Chapter Kheir Center
KoBE Government Contracting Alliance
Krimson and Kreme
Latin Business Association
Latino Council
Latino Service Providers
LightHouse Counseling & Family Resource Center
LIME Foundation
Los Angeles African American Women’s Public Policy Institute Mabuhay Foundation
Mandarin Business Association
Merced Lao Family Community, Inc.
Monterey County Business Council
Monterey County Hospitality Association
Museum of African American Art
National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People: California State Conference, Inglewood/South Bay Branch, Los Angeles County, Riverside Branch, Ventura County Branch
North Bay Leadership Council
North Orange County Chamber
Organization of Chinese Americans: East Bay Chapter, National, Sacramento Chapter, San Mateo County, Silicon Valley Orange County Business Council
Pasadena/Altadena Ivy Foundation
Puertas Abiertas Community Resources Center PulsePoint
RightWay Foundation
Russian American Media
San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
Sierra College Foundation
Society for the Blind
Solano Community College Educational Foundation Sprint
TechNet
The Fresno Center
TMobile
Tracfone
UFCW Local 648
USTelecom
Valley Industry and Commerce Association
Verizon
Vermont Slauson Economic Development Corporation YMCA of Metropolitan Los Angeles
Young Visionaries Youth Leadership Academy
SB 831 (Wieckowski) Land use: accessory dwelling units

Recommended Position

Support

Background
The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones, requires that ordinance to designate areas where accessory dwelling units may be permitted, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law prohibits an accessory dwelling unit from being considered by a local agency, special district, or water corporation to be a new residential use for purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for utilities. Existing law prohibits requirements for the installation of a new or separate utility connection between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility, except in instances where an accessory dwelling unit is subject to ministerial approval, as specified, and authorizes a fee to be charged in those instances. Existing law requires a local agency to submit an ordinance adopted for the creation of accessory dwelling units to the Department of Housing and Community Development and authorizes the department to review and comment on the ordinance. Existing law requires an application for an accessory dwelling unit permit to be considered, as specified, within 120 days of receiving it.

Summary
Streamlines Permitting For New ADUs. Promotes affordable housing by requiring local agencies to waive permitting fees typically charged for new Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU), also known as granny or in-law units, and streamlines the ADU permitting process by requiring local agencies to decide on any new ADU application within 60 days or else the application is automatically approved. Will ease the construction of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in California by removing restrictive owner-occupancy requirements, removing off-street parking replacement requirements and eliminating certain impact fees related to the permitting of new ADUs. The Department of Housing and Community Development estimates that the state needs upwards of 180,000 new housing units per year in order to maintain a healthy statewide housing sector. Currently, the industry is producing approximately half that amount. This growing shortage of housing has substantial adverse impacts on California’s economic growth, productivity and standards of living. SB 831 is a common sense approach to incentivize and increase the supply of affordable housing across California.

Status

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<td>01/04/18</td>
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**Fiscal Impact:** None noted
SB 1131 (Hertzberg) Electrical and gas corporations: energy efficiency: custom projects

Recommended Position

Support

Background

Under existing law:

1. Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to establish a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in California’s existing building stock.
2. Creates a charge on electricity and natural gas consumption to fund cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities.
3. Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to identify all potentially achievable, cost-effective electricity and natural gas efficiency savings and establish energy efficiency targets and ratepayer-funded programs for investor-owned utilities (IOUs). Requires a gas corporation to first meet its unmet resource needs through all available natural gas efficiency and demand reduction resources that are cost effective, reliable, and feasible.
4. Requires the CPUC to authorize an IOU to provide incentives for the cost of energy efficiency programs based on all estimated energy savings, including energy savings from bringing existing buildings into compliance with mandatory energy efficiency codes for existing buildings issued by the CEC, and authorizes an IOU to recover the costs in rates. Directs the CPUC to allow an IOU to take into consideration the overall reduction in normalized metered energy consumption (NMEC) as a measure of energy savings of the IOU’s energy efficiency program. States that the CPUC may adjust the energy efficiency procurement targets to reflect energy efficiency savings achieved in meeting or exceeding mandatory energy efficiency codes for existing buildings.

Summary

1. Requires the CPUC to authorize IOU incentives for industrial and agricultural energy efficiency projects based on reduction in NMEC.
2. Specifies that eligible projects include those that reduce energy use from the adoption of measures or equipment that meet industry standard practices and retro commissioning activities expected to achieve multiyear energy savings.
3. Allows electrical and gas corporations to recover reasonable costs of these programs through ratepayers and specifies that energy savings achieved from the programs will count towards CPUC energy efficiency goals for these utilities.
4. Requires the CPUC to adopt rules for industrial and agricultural energy efficiency projects, which ensure that the CPUC’s energy division develops and maintains eligibility criteria or other metrics for determining a project’s funding eligibility.
5. Establishes a specific public process for the CPUC’s adoption of funding eligibility criteria, including timelines for public review and responses to comments. Adopted eligibility criteria will apply only on a prospective basis and cannot be applied to pending or approved project applications.
6. Requires the rules adopted by the CPUC to include requirements for electrical and gas corporations to maintain customer project archives, and they must specify the material included in these archives. These archives must include information about project applications.

7. Establishes a process the CPUC must follow for reviewing projects’ eligibility, including timelines for reviewing applications, specific information that must be included in notifications about eligibility determinations, and a dispute resolution process.

SB 1131 requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to clarify eligibility criteria for industrial and agricultural facilities seeking to participate in energy efficiency programs. This bill also sets new timing requirements and a dispute resolution process that provides greater certainty for applicants.

SB 1131 addresses critical issues that plague access to the industrial energy efficiency funds and creates more opportunity to increase the efficiency of the sector that represents one-third to half of energy usage across California’s utility territories.

California ratepayers collectively fund utility energy efficiency programs through electricity rates that include a set aside for these programs. The energy efficiency funds are restricted by rate class meaning that industrial rates subsidize industrial programs. However, the nebulous “industry standard practice” requirement translates to an ever-moving target that results in the rejection of some projects that would have benefited California’s energy efficiency goals.

With varying industrial businesses and agricultural productions in California, it is not as explicit in the outset of a project, what it means to have achieved energy efficiency. The lack of transparency from CPUC through this project analysis discourages applicants and leaves significant energy savings stranded.

Achieving the state’s pioneering energy goals necessitates that we include all users. This includes the industrial facilities and agricultural equipment where we can capture the most energy savings and lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

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**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

**SUPPORT:**
- California Efficiency and Demand
- Management Council (Source) Advanced Energy Economy
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- California Large Energy Consumers Association
- California League of Food Producers
- California Manufacturers & Technology Association
- California State Association of Electrical Workers
- California State Pip Trades Council
- CleanPower Campaign
- Coalition of California Utility Employees
- International Union of Elevator Constructors National Association of Energy Service Companies
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers

**OPPOSITION:**
None received
SB 1243 (Portantino) Public postsecondary education: The California State Pathways in Technology Program

Recommended Position

Support

Background
Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary education in this state. Under this system, local educational agencies throughout the state provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law also establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law authorizes the California Community Colleges to grant associate degrees.

Summary
This bill would establish the California State Pathways in Technology (CA P-TECH) Program as a public-private partnership for purposes of preparing California students for high-skill jobs of the future in technology, manufacturing, health care, and finance. The bill would specify the core benefits of the program for participating students, including an opportunity to earn an associate of science degree in a high-tech field.

California must develop educational programs to keep pace with the modern world. California must prepare students for high skill jobs and emerging job markets. Currently, California does not have a specific institution in place to achieve this goal. P-Tech was initially launched in New York City in 2010. The program is offered for students in 9th grade through community college. P-Tech students will be able to take core courses in English, science, mathematics, and the arts. In addition, students will work toward an associate degree in applied science in a high-tech field. The CAP-TECH program will offer students a rigorous, relevant, and cost-free education in grades 9-14 focused on the knowledge and skills that students need for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) careers. Students will have the opportunity to experience workplace learning from industry professionals. CA P-TECH will provide students intensive, individualized academic support.

Status

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**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, “While the bill does not include an appropriation nor does it specify any funding parameters such as the maximum grant size or the number of projects to be funded, it could result in one-time Proposition 98 General Fund cost pressure of between $15 million to $21 million. A precise amount would depend on the allowable grant size as well as the number of grantees to be selected. To the extent that state funding is provided for purposes of this measure, the Chancellor’s Office anticipates ongoing General Fund costs of up to $75,000 to fund one half-time position necessary to implement a competitive grant program and to provide ongoing technical assistance.”

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/25/18)
IBM (source)
California Chamber of Commerce
Northrop Grumman
San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
San José-Evergreen Community College District

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/25/18) None received
SB 1335 (Allen) Solid waste: Food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.

Recommended Position

Oppose

Background
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. Under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (IWMA), establishes a state recycling goal of 75% of solid waste generated to be diverted from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by 2020. Requires each state agency and each large state facility to divert at least 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.

Summary
Prohibits, on and after January 1, 2021, food service facilities in state agencies and large state facilities from dispensing prepared food to a customer using disposable food service packaging unless:

1. The disposable food service packaging is of the type accepted for recovery by the recycling or composting program serving the state agency or large state facility; and

2. It is demonstrated to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) that the type of disposable food service packaging is recovered for recycling or composting at a rate of 75 percent or more.

The recycling/composting rates established in this bill are not achievable in the timeframe specified. As a result, this bill would serve as a “de-facto” ban on all single-use cups, take-out containers, plates, trays and bowls used in state facilities. SB 1335 creates new cost pressures on the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to, among other things create a list of “approved” types of food packaging; evaluate requests submitted by manufacturers to be added to the list; and conduct a scientific evaluation to determine whether a food service package contains “chemicals that pose a risk to human health.” Arbitrarily limiting the types of food packaging approved for use, the likely result will be higher operating costs for state-owned facilities and concessionaries operating on state property. Limiting competition in the marketplace will undoubtedly result in higher prices to purchase food service packaging.

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**SUPPORT:**

Algalita Marine Research and Education  
California Association of Local Conservation  
Corps California Coastkeeper Alliance  
California League of Conservation Voters  
Californians Against Waste  
Chico Bag  
City of Arcata, Environmental Services  
Department Clean River Alliance  
Clean Water Action  
Defenders of Wildlife  
Ecology Action  
Endangered Habitats League  
Environment California
Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives  
Heal the Bay  
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy  
Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority  
Familia Vota  
National Parks Conservation Association  
Northern California Recycling Association  
Paul Koretz, Los Angeles City Council Plastic Pollution Coalition  
Republic Services, Inc. Rethink Waste  
San Francisco Baykeeper Save the Bay  
Save Our Lives  
Save Our Shores  
Seventh Generation Advisors  
Sierra Club California  
Solana Center for Environmental Innovation  
StopWaste  
Surfrider Foundation  
Tri-CED Community Recycling  
The 5 Gyres Institute  
The Last Plastic Straw  
The Nature Conservancy  
The Story of Stuff Project  
The Trust for Public Land  
UPSTREAM Policy  
WILDCOAST  
Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation  
Zero Waste USA  

**OPPOSITION:**  
None received
### South Bay Area Chambers of Commerce

#### Balance Sheet

**Cash Basis**

As of April 30, 2018

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# South Bay Area Chambers of Commerce

## Profit & Loss

April 2018

### Ordinary Income/Expense

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<td>4000 · Operating Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4100 · Memberships - Continuing</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4120 · Sponsorship - General</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>7,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4150 · Installation dinner income</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,181.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4160 · Interest</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>14.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 4000 · Operating Income</td>
<td>6,303.36</td>
<td>13,895.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>6,303.36</td>
<td>13,895.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 · Program Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5180 · Rent - Facility Program</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5220 · Food &amp; Beverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation dinner</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,040.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 5220 · Food &amp; Beverage</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,040.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5240 · Supplies - Recognition</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>252.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 · Program Expenses - Other</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>194.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 5000 · Program Expenses</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>4,738.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5990 · Taxes &amp; Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5830 · Insurance - General</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5850 · Insurance - Directors &amp; Officer</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 5990 · Taxes &amp; Insurance</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>437.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200 · Administrative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6111 · Prof Services - PEAR Strategies</td>
<td>2,785.60</td>
<td>10,444.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6120 · Accounting Service</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 6200 · Administrative</td>
<td>2,785.60</td>
<td>10,824.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expense</td>
<td>3,535.60</td>
<td>15,999.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Ordinary Income</td>
<td>2,767.76</td>
<td>-2,104.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Income</td>
<td>2,767.76</td>
<td>-2,104.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 319</td>
<td>Stone, Mark</td>
<td>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps. Burdensome Mandate on Beverage Containers. Drives up the cost of beverages and imposes impractical technology requirements by requiring that the cap of a single-use plastic beverage container be tethered or affixed to the container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 427</td>
<td>Muratsuchi</td>
<td>Encourages Development. Encourages economic development by creating the California Aerospace and Aviation Commission to support the health and competitiveness of California’s aerospace manufacturing sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1745</td>
<td>Ting</td>
<td>This bill would, commencing January 1, 2040, prohibit the department from accepting an application for original registration of a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is a zero emissions vehicle, as defined. The bill would exempt from that prohibition, a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more, and a vehicle brought into the state from outside of the state for original registration, as specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1761</td>
<td>Muratsuchi</td>
<td>The bill would impose an unspecified civil penalty on hotel employers for violations of its provisions and would provide legislative findings in support of its provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1795</td>
<td>Gipson</td>
<td>This bill would authorize a local emergency medical services agency to submit, as part of its emergency services plan, a plan to transport specified patients to a community care facility, as defined, in lieu of transportation to a general acute care hospital. The bill would make conforming changes to the definition of advanced life support to include prehospital emergency care provided before and during, transport to a community care facility, as specified. The bill would also direct the Emergency Medical Services Authority to authorize a local EMS agency to add to its scope of practice for specified emergency personnel those activities necessary for the assessment, treatment, and transport of a patient to a community care facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1879</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>This bill would require the board to adopt occupational safety and health standards for state public works projects to prevent and control coccidioidomycosis, more commonly known as Valley Fever. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1884</td>
<td>Calderon</td>
<td>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, as specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 2069</td>
<td>Bonta</td>
<td>Undermines employers’ ability to provide a safe and drug-free workplace by creating a new protected classification of employees who use marijuana for medical purposes, and exposes employers to costly and unnecessary litigation under the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 2094</td>
<td>Kalra</td>
<td>Increased Costs for Hazardous Waste Operators. Imposes unnecessary new costs on hazardous waste permit operators and further delays permit processing by arbitrarily increasing the frequency of inspections for hazardous waste facilities rather than focusing on improving the existing inspection process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 2455</td>
<td>Kalra</td>
<td>This bill would require, for any new registration or renewal of registration of a home care aid occurring on and after January 1, 2019, the department to provide a labor organization an electronic copy of a registered home care aide’s name, telephone number, and cellular telephone number, as specified. would require the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 2510</td>
<td>Muratsuchi</td>
<td>This bill would reduce to $100 the annual tax for microbusinesses, as defined, and would extend indefinitely the exemption for a limited liability company that is a small business solely owned by a deployed member of the United States Armed Forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 2762</td>
<td>Carillo</td>
<td>AB 2762 would update state law to include contracting preference for DVBEs and SEs by increasing the percent preference in bidding from 5 percent up to 15 percent for public works contracts. This applies to construction, procurement of goods, or delivery of services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 3001</td>
<td>Bonta</td>
<td>Increased Energy Costs. Increases the cost of energy by changing the definition of cost-effectiveness in order to favor non-fossil forms of energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 3087 - coalition</td>
<td>Kalra</td>
<td>Jeopardizes employers negotiating power and access to care, ignores the drivers of health care costs, and adds another layer of bureaucracy by creating an appointed commission to impose price controls on health care providers and insurers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 3232</td>
<td>Friedman</td>
<td>Increased Energy Cost. Will increase the cost of energy by adding an additional greenhouse gas emissions target on top of already existing energy efficiency targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 300</td>
<td>Monning</td>
<td>Sugar-sweetened beverages: health warnings. Lawsuit Exposure. Increases frivolous liability claims and exposes beverage manufacturers and food retailers to fines and penalties by mandating state-only labeling requirements for sugar sweetened drinks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 623 -</td>
<td>Monning</td>
<td>Water Tax. Unfairly imposes a discriminatory tax on businesses to fund projects for which they receive no benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 826</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>SB 826 requires publicly held corporations with its principal executive offices in California to: 1. Promote individuals to the board of directors simply on the basis of gender; 2. Displace an existing board member solely on the basis of gender; 3. Place gender as the main criteria of diversity over any protected classifications This opens up companies to lawsuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 946</td>
<td>Lara</td>
<td>The bill would prohibit a local authority from adopting rules or regulations, by ordinance or that regulate sidewalk vendors, as defined, unless it first adopts a sidewalk vending licensing program that requires a sidewalk vendor to obtain a license from the local authority before selling food or merchandise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 993</td>
<td>Hertzberg</td>
<td>Tax on Services. Imposes a 3% tax on services purchased by businesses in California, with some exceptions, adding another layer of taxes onto California companies, raising costs, and putting them at a competitive disadvantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 1008 -</td>
<td>Skinner</td>
<td>would increases dental premiums by mandating a ratio on how much can be spent on administration and patient care ignoring that the low cost of dental premiums make such a ratio impossible to meet without raising the cost of dental coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 1284 - coalition</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Unfairly requires California employers to submit pay data to the Department of Industrial Relations creating a false impression of wage discrimination or unequal pay where none exists and, therefore, subjecting employers to unfair public criticism, enforcement measures, and significant litigation costs to defend against meritless claims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 1300</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Significantly increases litigation by removing standing requirement for plaintiff alleging failure to prevent harassment or discrimination when no harassment even occurs, limits the use of severance agreements, and prohibits the use of a general release or nondisparagement clause in employer/employee contracts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAQMD Rule 1410</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Rule 1410 could eliminate 25% of the region's fuel supply, forcing us to import our fuel from offshore sources as a result of regional supply shortages and price spikes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pier B On Dock Rail Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>The existing Pier B rail facility serves as a storage and staging area for trains and is a critical juncture in the Port's rail networks. The facility is primarily used by Pacific Harbor Line which provides dispatching services. PHL has been recognized as America's Greenest railroad. The project will allow trains up to 10,000 feet long to be loaded and unloaded at on-dock rail facilities at marine terminals to streamline rail operations, remove bottlenecks and reduce the need for local truck trips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prop 69</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proposition 69 requires the collection of DNA samples from all felons, and from adults and juveniles arrested for or charged with specified crimes. The DNA samples must be submitted to the state's DNA database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>