

Legislation Report ~ March 1, 2019

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The 2019-20 Legislative year has begun. A **staggering 742 bills were introduced in a single day, February 22, the final day state** lawmakers could put a bill "across the desk" in the state Senate and Assembly last week. In all, **2,576 proposed laws will now need to be vetted in Sacramento in just a matter of weeks.** Based on recent totals, it could be a record number of bills introduced in a single year.

Assembly Bill 2878, sponsored by California State PTA and co-authored by Assembly members Rocky Chavez and Kevin McCarty, adds research-based family engagement guidance and practice into the California Education Code.

Research demonstrates that when schools practice authentic family engagement, absenteeism is reduced, dropout rates decrease and student achievement and graduation rates go up. Family engagement is a cost-effective way to increase student achievement. According to research, schools would need to increase spending by more than \$1,000 more per pupil to gain the same results as effective family engagement.

PTA sees this as a simple and powerful next step to ensuring we build positive long term relationships between families and schools especially with our next generation parents and families and those underserved.

SUMMARY: Family engagement may include, but need not be limited to,

- Efforts by the school district and each individual school site make to apply research-based practices, such as
 - > Welcoming all families into the school community;
 - > Engaging in effective two-way communication;
 - > Supporting pupil success;
 - > Empowering families to advocate for equity and access; and
 - > Treating families as partners to inform, influence.
- Creation of practices and programs that support pupil success and collaboration with families and the broader community.
- Expansion of pupil learning opportunities and community services.
- Promotion of civic participation.

State: SB 286, Introduced by Senator Patricia Bates, San Diego North County - Existing law requires coroner upon notification of a death involving a motor vehicle, to take blood and urine samples from the body of the deceased to determine the alcoholic contents, if any, of the body. This bill would **utilize other biological samples when appropriate in addition to blood, and also measure cannabinoids including delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), opioids including fentanyl, benzodiazepines, methamphetamine and related amphetamines, and cocaine.**

SB 8, Introduced by Senator Glazer - would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to **smoke, as defined, on a state coastal beach**, as defined, or in a unit of the state park system, as defined, or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system unless the disposal is made in an appropriate waste receptacle.

SB 38, Introduced by Senators Hill, Glazer, McGuire, and Portantino - would **prohibit a tobacco retailer from selling, offering for sale, or possessing with the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product**, as defined. The bill would authorize an enforcing agency to assess civil penalties under the STAKE Act for a violation of this prohibition.

SB 39, Introduced by Senators Hill, Glazer, and Portantino - would additionally require sellers, distributors, and nonsale distributors to **deliver tobacco products only in conspicuously marked containers**, as specified, and to obtain the **signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product.**

Local: Chula Vista banned vaping on its city campuses, and now there are signs warning the public that anyone who violates the ordinance faces fines.



“Reducing exposure to second hand smoke and educating the public about the dangers of new products in the industry are important to reduce smoking related chronic diseases, especially in our youth.” In addition to the ordinance, the city is now able to accept vaping devices and cartridges at its Household Hazardous Waste collection facility or at one-day collection events. According to Environmental Services Manager Manuel Medrano, **“Both the cartridge containing the liquid for vaping devices and the lithium ion battery require disposal as a hazardous waste.”**

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is the unused or leftover portion of any hazardous chemicals or materials. Any leftover household product that is labeled with DANGER, WARNING, TOXIC, CAUTION, POISON, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, or REACTIVE is considered a household hazardous waste. Every city has a Disposal Locations!

When accidents happen with chemicals, medicine, or household items, call **Poison Help 1-800-222-1222**
National Poison Prevention Week (March 15-21)

NBC 2.26.19 Joel Grover and Amy Corral

Poisonous Pot Found in Some Los Angeles-Area Stores

Last July, the state of California put regulations into effect which banned a long list of toxic pesticides from marijuana sold by retail businesses. But lab tests commissioned by **the I-Team found those pesticides continue to turn up in some products, in amounts that could make a user sick “You're talking respiratory disease, cancer,”** Hinaxi Patel, technical director of Brightside Scientific in Long Beach, an independent state-licensed lab that tested the pot products for NBC4. **Patel explained that some of the banned pesticides could cause serious health problems, especially when they're smoked or vaped, because they go directly into your bloodstream.**

The I-Team bought marijuana cartridges used for vaping, and had them tested by Brightside Scientific for all banned pesticides. But lab tests showed those cartridges contained numerous banned pesticides, including myclobutanil, a pesticide that the manufacturer said become poisonous hydrogen cyanide when it's heated up, which is what happens when smoking or vaping the pot.

Marijuana Business Daily 1.31.19 John Schroyer

Problems for CA cannabis companies: Q&A with pot consultant Jackie McGowan

You seem to be suggesting in the paper that there may not have access to **any disposable vape cartridges that would pass Phase 3 testing.** I believe it's up to 10 manufacturers now. So far, **nine out of 10 have come back with very actionable levels of lead, and this is within the components being broken down.**

The problem is that most cannabis (oil) has two very acidic terpenes in it that are causing the leaching and the erosion from inside. I just know that there is clean oil going into these cartridges and it's coming out dirty, and this is a problem. Given that we have that Dec. 31 loophole of when a product could be harvested or manufactured, it only needs to be compliant with Phase 2 testing and not heavy metals, so when this problem is actually going to affect the marketplace is open to interpretation.

There hasn't been an obvious spike yet in heavy-metal failures for MJ products, but it sounds like you're expecting that and it's just a question of when. Right. I don't think there are more than three or four labs in the state that are doing Phase 3 testing, and only two of them are capable and willing to test the hardware.