

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

July 22, 2021

10:05 a.m. – 11:50 a.m.

1. Administrative Items (10:05 – 10:15 a.m.)

- a. Roll Call - Herb
 - The LTF Meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. Mr. Cantu confirmed a quorum was present.
- b. Approval of June Minutes
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the June 2021 minutes. Mr. Sweetser and Mrs. Fajardo abstained because they were not present for the June 2021 meeting.
- c. Approval of June Treasurer's Report (Doug on behalf of Hans)
 - Revenue – \$18,700.34
 - Expenditure – \$4,457.25
 - Ending Cash Balance – \$53,949.10
 - The \$18,700.34 in revenue was due to contributions from agencies.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the treasurer's report.
- d. Annual LTF Meeting (Update)
 - Currently monitoring COVID cases. Pending issues with Delta variant meeting may revert to a virtual meeting.

2. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (10:15 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.)

Legislation is currently in summer recess. Return on August 16th. Legislation did pass a budget last week, and still working on CAP & Trade and circular economy packet. There will be continuous budget trailer bills. Expect more trailer bills coming out next month.

- a. **AB 246 (Quirk) Contractors: disciplinary actions. (Chaptered)**
 - i. Support
 - Signed by the Governor takes effect January 1, 2022.
- b. AB 322 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.
 - i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- c. AB 332 (ESTM) Treated Wood Waste
 - i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- d. **AB 478 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer recycled plastic.**
 - i. Monitor
 - This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain,

- on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030.
- Scott Smithline is working with R-Planet (bill sponsor) regarding thermoform in the recycling stream. Approximately two million pounds of thermoform is landfilled per year. This bill would not allow CRV payment for mixed thermoform and PET. This is very difficult to implement, requires significant capital to separate. CPSC and other groups are working on coalition letter for legislation to clean-up language to address comingled rate.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the draft coalition letter share to the LTF, express concerns to the June 17, 2021 amendments, and to change the LTF position from monitor to concern.
- e. AB 652 (Friedman) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
- i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- f. AB 698 (ESTM) Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.
- i. LS evaluating this.
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- g. AB 707 (Quirk) Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008.
- i. Monitor
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- h. AB 818 (Bloom) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- i. **AB 881 (Gonzalez) Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.**
- i. Concerns
 - This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic wastes “disposal” for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
 - Author’s office has heard concerns. This bill is still moving forward. Mr. White and Mrs. Hanson are reviewing draft language so the LTF can provide a response. Amendments are in the process.
- j. AB 962 (Kamlager) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- k. AB 1200 (Ting) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals
- i. Support and seek amendment
 - No discussion was had on this item.

- l. AB 1201 (Ting) Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.
 - i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- m. AB 1276 (Carrillo) Single-use food accessories.
 - i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- n. AJR 4 (C. Garcia) Basel Convention: ratification. **(Chaptered)**
 - i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- o. **SB 42 (Wieckowski) Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.**
 - i. Monitor
 - This is a two-year bill. It is not moving forward this year.
- p. **SB 158 (Budget Committee) DTSC Restructuring. (Chaptered)**
 - This bill has passed and is chaptered. Most of the LTF concerns were addressed. There is an issue with the current language which states certified oil centers are exempt from fees. This language needs to be updated to include all oil centers. May need a clean-up bill to address the remaining issue or all participating facilities shall become certified oil centers.
- q. SB 207 (Dahle) Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group. **(Gut & Amend, no longer related)**
 - i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- r. SB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.
 - i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- s. **SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.**
 - i. Concerns
 - This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a plastic product be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a plastic product.
 - Amendments are forthcoming with this bill. There are concerns with significant costs. CalRecycle also has concerns with this bill. Ms. Quiroz will be able to share updated language with the LTF soon. It will be narrowed down to the number of materials and self-certification.
- t. SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations.
 - i. Support in Concept
 - Ms. Quiroz is working on language with legislator's office. The bill in its current form does not appear to provide any relief to agencies. May recommend the LTF to a neutral position. Mr. Sweetser is working with John Kennedy on this bill regarding exemptions for improbable collection opportunities. Ms. Green shared with the LTF that other organizations are concerned with the bill and may oppose it because it may delay projects in development. It was also mentioned that it might be best for this bill to fail.

3. Regulatory Update (11:40 a.m.- 11:50 p.m.)

- a. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling
 - Mr. Sweetser mentioned the final commission report had been published. It is available at the following directory <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/markets/commission>.

b. Miscellaneous

- Mr. Sweetser brought to the attention of the LTF that the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board has sent notices to landfills in the said region that follow-up PFAS Workplans are required to determine if the detections of PFAS in down gradient groundwater monitoring wells and landfill leachate are in fact a release (See Attachment A). It was also mentioned that pre-regulation closed landfills are also receiving the notice. MS. Green mentioned there may be state funding to follow up on ground water contamination.
- Mr. Sweetser mentioned Caltrans has a technical advisory committee and is assessing methodologies to address illegal dumping in their right-of-ways and was soliciting feedback from the LTF on how jurisdictions are performing community clean-ups.
- Mr. Sweetser mentioned the State Water Board is conducting a hearing in September 2021 for increasing WDR Fees by approximately 1.3%.
- Mr. Caponi mentioned an Air Toxic Hot Spot update would be coming in August 2021.

Meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

Respectfully:



Herb Cantu, Secretary

Attachments:

Meeting Minutes

Agenda

Treasurer's Report

Roster

Bill Matrix

Attachment A

Chair	Doug Kobold, <i>California Product Stewardship Council</i>
Vice Chair	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>
Treasurer	Hans Kernkamp, <i>Riverside County</i>
Secretary	Herb Cantu, <i>City of Santa Maria</i>

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

July 21, 2021

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/94478740988?pwd=aUd2Nit0TGpkZXFLclVMdUtwbzFCdz09>

Meeting ID: 944 7874 0988

Passcode: 641987

One tap mobile

+14086380968,, 94478740988#

1. Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)

- a. Roll Call - Herb
- b. Approval of June Minutes
- c. Approval of June Treasurer's Report (Doug on behalf of Hans)
- d. Annual LTF Meeting (Update)

2. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (10:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.)

- a. AB 246 (Quirk) Contractors: disciplinary actions. **(Chaptered)**
 - i. Support
- b. AB 322 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.
 - i. Support
- c. AB 332 (ESTM) Treated Wood Waste
 - i. Support
- d. **AB 478 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer recycled plastic.**
 - i. Monitor
- e. AB 652 (Friedman) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
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- f. AB 698 (ESTM) Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.
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- h. AB 818 (Bloom) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.
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- j. AB 962 (Kamlager) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.
 - i. Support
- k. AB 1200 (Ting) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals
 - i. Support and seek amendment

- l. AB 1201 (Ting) Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.
 - i. Watch
- m. AB 1276 (Carrillo) Single-use food accessories.
 - i. Support
- n. AJR 4 (C. Garcia) Basel Convention: ratification. **(Chaptered)**
 - i. Watch
- o. **SB 42 (Wieckowski) Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.**
 - i. Monitor
- p. **SB 158 (Budget Committee) DTSC Restructuring. (Chaptered)**
- q. SB 207 (Dahle) Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group. **(Gut & Amend, no longer related)**
 - i. Watch
- r. SB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.
 - i. Support
- s. **SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.**
 - i. Concerns
- t. SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations.
 - i. Support in Concept

3. Regulatory Update (11:45 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.)

- a. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
June 2021 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$49,418.21	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$39,706.01	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10
REVENUES	\$870.37	\$2,070.32	\$3,150.37	\$1,890.32	\$5,729.49	\$18,700.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ²	\$5,182.25	\$4,639.51	\$4,464.03	\$4,457.25	\$4,680.03	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 15)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$39,706.01	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10	\$53,949.10
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes						

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$32,411	\$43,006	75%

(Line 7)

\$27,880	\$64,000	44%
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(Line 6)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 31, 2020.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks and debits posted by bank in month shown.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
June 2021 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

		Incurred													
<i>Line No.</i>		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,300	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,444	\$41,000
3	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$2.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9	\$2,500
4	NON-SYASL EXPENSES	\$0.00	\$182.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$220.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$403	\$6,000
5	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$725	\$1,500
6	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$4,464	\$4,457	\$4,680	\$4,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,880	\$64,000
7														% INCURRED	44%

		Posted to Account													
<i>Line No.</i>		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	
11	SYASL EXPENSES	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,464.03	\$4,457.25	\$4,459.65	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,753	
12	OTHER EXPENSES		\$182.26			\$220.38								\$403	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00												\$725	
14														\$0	
15	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$4,464	\$4,457	\$4,680	\$4,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,880	

		SYASL Payment Data													
<i>Line No.</i>	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	18504	18592	18679	18770	18855	18949								
21	CHECK NO.	8014	8015	8016	8018	8019	8020								
22	AMOUNT	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,464.00	\$4,457.25	\$4,459.65	\$4,457.25								
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/19/21	2/12/21	3/22/21	4/20/21	5/25/21	6/14/21								

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,378.53	\$13,374.15	\$0.00	\$0.00

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
June 2021 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$1,350	\$1,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,280	\$18,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,379	\$0
4	INTEREST	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.01	\$6
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$16,750	\$25,000
a	City of Stockton														
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Colfax														
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca														
g	City of Berkeley														
h	City of Roseville														
i	City of San Diego														
j	City of Santa Maria														
k	City of Watsonville						\$750								
l	City of Sunnyvale														
m	City of Tulare						\$750								
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County														
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kings County/KWRA														
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500								
s	Merced County RWMA														
t	Monterey RWMD						\$2,500								
u	Orange County														
v	Placer County						\$2,000								
w	Riverside County						\$2,500								
x	Salinas Valley SWA						\$1,000								
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,500								
z	San Mateo County														
aa	Kern County														
bb	Ventura County														
cc	Sacramento County														
dd	South Bayside WMA						\$2,500								
ee	Imperial County														
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$5,729	\$18,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,411	\$43,006
														% OF BUDGETED	75%

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Roster as of July 22, 2021**

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	Present	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (C)	X	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (VC)		Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	X	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@hazman.us
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	X	Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
VM/Gold Rush	Joe La Mariana	X	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	510-453-5081	gpetraborg@mrwmd.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Deepti Jain	X	City of Sunnyvale	408-730-7791	djain@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)		Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	951-486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	X	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Steven Halligan	X	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-4116	steven.halligan@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Jane Fajardo	X	City of San Diego	858-997-3300	jfajardo@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig		Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	714-624-1945	fcaponi5@gmail.com
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	X	Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	X	Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz	X	Merced County Association of Governments	209-723-4481 x221	Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu (S)	X	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951 x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Nicole Pena		Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	X	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawyneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
ALT/Sierra	Vacant				
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	X	<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@SYASLpartners.com</i>

*Joined or left while meeting was in progress.

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Patrick Mathews – patrickm@svswa.org

Founding – Diko Melkonian - diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov

Sierra Chapter – Kyle Loreto – kloreto@mcrwma.org

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 Bill Matrix
Wednesday, July 21, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1 Garcia, Cristina D Hazardous waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws.This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would provide for the duties of the board, which would include, among others, reviewing specified policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes; and hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions and certain financial assurance decisions. The bill would establish an office of ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions, to evaluate complaints received, to report findings and make recommendations to the Director of Toxic Substances Control and the board, and to render assistance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Monitor
AB 33 Ting D Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure: Native American tribes.	SENATE A PPR. 7/15/2021 - From committee e: Amend, and do pass as amended and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (July 12). Read	The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission, working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission, to prepare and biennially update a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 authorizes a school, hospital, public care institution, or unit of local government to submit an application to the Energy Commission for an allocation for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a project, which includes an energy audit, energy conservation and operating procedure, or energy conservation measure in an existing or planned building or facility, an energy conservation project, or a technical assistance program. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to approve only those applications for projects that will recover costs through savings in the cost of energy to the eligible institution during the repayment period of the allocation. Existing law creates the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account, which is continuously appropriated to the Energy Commission for purposes of the act. Under existing law, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 is repealed on January 1, 2028, as specified.This bill would require the Energy Commission, in administering the account, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, expand installation of energy storage systems, and expand the availability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and	Watch

	<p>second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE NATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, energy storage, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities. The bill would authorize an eligible institution to propose to bundle multiple projects where the determination of whether the costs of the projects will be recovered through savings during the repayment period of the allocation would be determined by the savings of those multiple projects bundled together. The bill would make changes to terminology used in the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979. By expanding the purposes for which moneys in the account can be expended, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 7/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 96 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases 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 and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would define “near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck” and revise the definition for “zero-emission,” as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2021</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 246 Quirk D</p> <p>Contractors: disciplinary actions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED</p> <p>7/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 46, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors State License Board (board). Under existing law, willful or deliberate disregard by a licensed contractor of various state building, labor, and safety laws constitutes a cause for disciplinary action by the board. This bill would reorganize these provisions and would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the board.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 318 Levine D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: classification: cannabis waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR</p> <p>6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The hazardous waste control laws regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to list and to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, as provided. Existing law requires the department, when identifying such wastes, to consider the immediate or persistent toxic effects to man and wildlife and the resistance to natural degradation or detoxification of the wastes. Existing law exempts certain kinds of waste from regulation under the hazardous waste control laws under specified conditions. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, as defined, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations within its jurisdiction establishing management standards for cannabis waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws and implementing regulations. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2021</p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p>AB 322 Salas D</p> <p>Energy: Electric</p>	<p>SENATE S ECOND READING</p> <p>7/15/2021</p>	<p>The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), with jurisdiction over all public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing decisions of the PUC institute an Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) to fund renewable energy and research, development, and demonstration programs. This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, funding for eligible biomass conversion</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>Program Investment Charge program: biomass.</p>	<p>- From committee: Be ordered to second reading pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8.</p>	<p>to energy projects, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in determining the appropriate amount of EPIC funding for biomass conversion, to consider the recommendations of the State Air Resources Board and the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, and to coordinate with the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of Food and Agriculture about the need for biomass conversion. The bill would also require the commission to consider opportunities to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions, generate carbon negative emissions, reduce wildfire impacts, and increase energy reliability. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/24/2021</p>	
<p>AB 332 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards.</p>	<p>SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 7/15/2021 - From committee: Be ordered to second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8 and ordered to Consent Calendar.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and handling of hazardous waste. Under existing law, certain wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, is exempt from the hazardous waste control laws, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of treated wood waste, as provided. The bill would limit those standards to treated wood waste that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would require the department to update the Legislature, upon request, regarding those management standards and changes to the treated wood waste program. The bill would make inoperative all variances granted by the department before the enactment of the bill. Since a violation of the requirements of the bill would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/29/2021</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 363 Medina D</p> <p>Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board. The program authorizes the state board to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of eligible projects that reduce emissions from covered vehicular sources. The program also authorizes funding for a fueling infrastructure demonstration program and for technology development efforts that are expected to result in commercially available technologies in the near-term that would improve the ability of the program to achieve its goals. This bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop project grant criteria and guidelines for a new On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Incentive Program (VIP2) that shall provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that are deployed in disadvantaged communities, as provided, and in low-income communities, as defined. The bill would authorize, for purposes of the VIP2, the state board to allow existing engines or existing vehicles, as defined, regardless of model year, and all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, regardless of vehicle type</p>	

	was TRANS. on 6/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	or application, to participate in the VIP2, among other VIP2 components.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2021	
AB 416 Kalra D California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act: public works projects: wood and wood products.	SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair 7/7/2021 - Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on APPR. 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE	Existing law governs the bidding and awarding of public contracts by various state agencies. Existing law imposes requirements on contractors awarded various public contracts, including, among others, certifying that no equipment, materials, supplies, apparel, garments, or accessories provided under specified contracts are produced by sweatshop labor, forced labor, convict labor, indentured labor under penal sanction, abusive forms of child labor, or exploitation of children in sweatshop labor.This bill would establish the California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act. The bill would require a contractor, as defined, and specified subcontractors, for any contract entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, contracting with a state agency for the procurement of products comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities to certify that the commodities were not grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2022. The bill would exempt a credit card purchase of goods of \$2,500 or less, not to exceed a total of \$7,500 of goods per contractor per year, from these certification requirements. The bill would require specified contractors to have a No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation policy, as specified, and would require the contractors to make the policy and corresponding data publicly available. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2023, the Department of General Services to issue an informational notice or memorandum on a Deforestation-Free Code of Conduct to be used by contractors that includes, among other things, a list of forest-risk commodities subject to these provisions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/7/2021	
AB 426 Bauer-Kahan D Toxic air contaminants.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	Existing law authorizes local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the attainment of state ambient air quality standards, to adopt and implement regulations that accomplish certain objectives.This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to require data regarding air pollution within the district’s jurisdiction from indirect and areawide sources of air pollution, including mobile sources drawn by those sources, to enable the calculation of health risks from toxic air contaminants. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to accomplish these objectives in	

	<p>61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/12/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the reduction of health risks from toxic air contaminants. Last Amended on 3/17/2021</p>	
<p>AB 478 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/14/2021 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, POR</p>	<p>(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to meet, on average, at least one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. The bill would exclude a person or company that produces, harvests, and packages an agricultural commodity on the site where the commodity is grown or raised from this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2021</p>	<p>Monitor</p>

	TANTINO, Chair		
AB 480 Carrillo D Hazardous materials.	SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PPR. 7/7/2021 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (July 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PPR. TANTINO, Chair	(1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines “unified program agency,” or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. This bill would revise that reporting requirement to require, for regulated facilities, a handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of the handler, to report a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance to the UPA and the office immediately upon discovery of the release or threatened release. The bill would require, for unregulated facilities, that reporting to be made upon the discovery of an actual release that results in an emergency response, as defined. The bill would require a handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or their designee, to provide state, city, or county fire or public health or safety personnel and emergency response personnel with access to the handler’s facility if there is a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance at the facility.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/16/2021	
AB 504 McCarty D Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 7/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor.	Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste, as defined, to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business that is subject to that requirement that provides customers access to that business, including a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law exempts full-service restaurants, as defined, from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program	Watch

	<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 56, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>to collect that waste stream. This bill would, for a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities, instead of providing an organic recycling bin or container, to implement a process for recycling organic waste that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of “full-service restaurant,” deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes.</p>	
<p>AB 649 Bennett D</p> <p>Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified powers and duties relating to waste management. This bill would establish the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within the department. The bill would prescribe the duties of the office, including, among others, ensuring that the department’s programs effectively address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers. Last Amended on 3/11/2021</p>	
<p>AB 652 Friedman D</p> <p>Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 7/13/2021 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, at a detectable level above 0.1 parts per billion, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children three years of age or younger. Existing law prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any toy or child care article that contains di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, or benzyl butyl phthalate, in concentrations exceeding 0.1%. Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or exchanging, having in their possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposing or offering for sale or exchange to any retailer, any toy that is contaminated with a specified toxic substance. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains prohibited perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals in a juvenile product. Last Amended on 7/13/2021</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 659 Mathis R</p> <p>Dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 661 Bennett D</p> <p>Recycling: materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)</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 require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, without regard to cost. The bill would substantially revise product categories. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the DGS, to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, as determined to be appropriate, commencing January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. The bill would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2022, until updated by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. The bill would require all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training, as prescribed, conducted jointly by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the DGS. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products. The bill would require the DGS, in collaboration with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to establish a requirement to offer products that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements to state agencies that utilize their statewide contracts. The bill would require the Prison Industry Authority, in collaboration with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to make</p>	<p>Support if Amende d</p>

		every attempt to procure parts that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements for the products it creates and sells to state agencies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/11/2021	
AB 683 Grayson D Recycling: procurement.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law relating to public contracting establishes the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), which requires state agencies to ensure specific percentages of reportable purchases from prescribed product categories to be recycled products. Existing law requires each state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at the same or a lesser total cost than nonrecycled products. Existing law establishes minimum content requirements for recycled products. Existing law requires a state agency to report annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery its progress in meeting the recycled product purchasing requirements using a SABRC report format. Existing law requires the Department of General Services (DGS), if a requirement has not been met, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review purchasing policies and make recommendations for immediate revisions to ensure that the recycled product purchasing requirements are met. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or after January 1, 2022, to add additional products based on criteria selected by the Department of General Services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/18/2021	
AB 684 Fong R Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch

<p>AB 698 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 7/15/2021</p> <p>- Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law designates certain generators of hazardous waste in specified amounts as a “conditionally exempt small quantity generator,” also known as “CESQG” for certain regulations. The term CESQG is defined with reference to a specified federal regulation that provides that a generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month and that specifies which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. That federal regulation also exempts specified amounts of acute hazardous wastes and residues from clean up of acute hazardous waste, as specified. Existing law defines the term “storage facility” for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws as including an onsite facility where a hazardous waste is held for more than 90 days and excludes from this definition certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month, subject to specified conditions, including compliance with specified federal waste accumulation regulations. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would replace the terms “conditionally exempt small quantity generator” and “CESQG” with “very small quantity generator” and “VSQG” with reference to a different federal regulation that recasts those provisions regarding the amount of hazardous waste and which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. The bill would also change the provision referencing compliance with certain federal waste accumulation regulations as a condition for certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month to be excluded from the definition of storage facility to conform to updated federal waste accumulation regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/14/2021</p>	
<p>AB 707 Quirk D</p> <p>Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021.</p>	<p>SENATE A PPR. 7/12/2021</p> <p>- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 12). Re-referred to Com.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008, as part of the state’s hazardous waste control laws, requires a manufacturer that owns or owned a name brand of mercury-added thermostats, as defined, sold in this state before January 1, 2006, to establish and maintain a collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal program for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, as defined. Among other requirements, the act requires each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed \$25. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would recast the program, as part of the state’s hazardous waste control laws, as the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. The bill would require each manufacturer of mercury-added thermostats, or group of manufacturers, on or before March 1, 2022, to contract with or retain a qualified third party, as defined, to develop and implement a convenient, cost-effective, and efficient program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to issue a request for proposals for a qualified third party to develop and implement the program, and would require the manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to consider specified factors when selecting the qualified third party. The bill would require the qualified third party to perform specified functions, including, but not limited to, develop, implement, and update as necessary, on or before July 1, 2022, an educational and outreach campaign sufficient to inform appropriate entities about the importance of safe out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collection and recycling or disposal opportunities, create and distribute informational materials about the program, and make available to a consumer, as defined, an out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collection incentive of no less than \$30 per out-of-service mercury-added thermostat returned to an established collection location, as provided. The bill would require, by April 1, 2022, the qualified third party to submit to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for review and approval, as provided, a written plan for the program that</p>	

	<p>on APPR. 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE NATE APP ROPRIATI ONS, POR TANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>addresses these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/29/2021</p>	
<p>AB 713 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions scoping plan: comprehensive health analysis.</p>	<p>SENATE A PPR. SUSPENSE FILE 7/15/2021 - In committe e: Referred to suspense file.</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 state board is required 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 requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to conduct a comprehensive health analysis in conjunction with the development of each update of the scoping plan that includes a framework to provide an overview of the breadth of health impacts and health benefits that may accrue from the outcomes in the scoping plan, as specified. Last Amended on 5/24/2021</p>	
<p>AB 734 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and requires the regulations to include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025. This bill would revise that goal by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022. Last Amended on 3/25/2021</p>	

	3/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)		
AB 735 Smith R Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires a 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 requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by each July 1, to survey, as specified, battery handling or battery recycling facilities, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the previous calendar year. This bill would authorize the department to include on its internet website the prior years' previously posted information of the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling.	
AB 818 Bloom D Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 7/15/2021 - From committee: Be ordered to second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8 and	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 require, except as provided, certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after July 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 7/1/2021	Support

	ordered to Consent Calendar.		
AB 842 Garcia, Cristina D California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws.This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and single-use products, as defined, made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by the department. The bill would require producers, within 6 months of the department’s adoption of regulations to implement the act, to individually, or to collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will, develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce, recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget, as prescribed. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support, among other things, mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter. The bill would require, starting in 2025, a stewardship organization to collect from its member producers funding for the purposes of paying the administrative and operational costs of the stewardship program. The bill would require, on or before the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year, and once every 3 months thereafter, a stewardship organization to pay to the department an administrative fee to cover the department’s full costs of administering and enforcing the act, not to exceed the department’s actual and reasonable regulatory costs.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2021	
AB 870 Santiago D Hazardous materials: liens.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted	Existing law establishes that any costs or damage incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and regional water quality control boards in carrying out or overseeing a response or corrective action for a release of hazardous materials on a real property constitute a claim and lien upon the real property owned by a responsible party that is subject to, or affected by, that action. Existing law establishes that the lien has the force and effect of, and a priority of, a judgment lien.This bill would require the department, upon a determination of the scope of a necessary response or corrective action, to provide to the responsible parties an estimate of the costs to complete the response or corrective action. The bill would establish that the estimated costs constitute a claim and a lien upon the real property owned by a responsible party that is subject to, or affected by, the response or corrective action. The bill would establish that the lien takes priority over all other liens and encumbrances that are or have been recorded on the real property upon its recordation. The bill would establish that the lien does not apply if the responsible parties establish and demonstrate to the department sufficient financial assurance to cover the estimated costs.	

	upon Jan 2022)		
AB 881 Gonzalez, Lorena D Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 7/15/2021 - From committee: Be ordered to second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8 and ordered to Consent Calendar.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and joint powers authority formed under the act, referred to as a regional agency, 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 the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic wastes “disposal” for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/12/2021	Concerns
AB 906 Carrillo D Zero-emission trucks: tax and fee exemptions.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/25/2021)(May be acted	(1) Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would exempt from those taxes, on and after January 1, 2022, the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, fuel for the operation of a zero-emission medium- or heavy-duty truck that is the subject of a lease entered into after July 1, 2022, with specified characteristics. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

	upon Jan 2022)		
AB 908 Frazier D Natural Resources Agency: statewide natural resources inventory.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency in state government and requires the agency, in consultation with each department, board, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to develop and maintain a database of lands and easements that have been acquired by the departments and boards within the agency. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, to the extent a specified appropriation is made, to prepare a comprehensive, statewide inventory of the natural resources of the state and establish treatment measures necessary to protect those resources, and to post its initial inventory on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, with annual updates on or before January 1 of each year thereafter.	
AB 962 Kamlager D California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: returnable beverage containers.	SENATE A PPR. SUSPENSE FILE 7/15/2021 - In committee: Referred to suspense file.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department the redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred to a dealer for deposit into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines “recycling” for its purposes as the reuse or refilling of empty beverage containers, or the process of sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting empty postfilled beverage containers for the purpose of using the altered form. This bill would authorize, for a returnable beverage container, a processor approved by the department to handle returnable beverage containers to satisfy those operation requirements by transferring the returnable beverage container to a washer approved by the department. The bill would require, by January 1, 2024, the department to adopt regulations to implement that authorization, including standards for those beverage containers, and approval requirements, approval processes, and oversight of washers. The bill would require the department, in adopting the regulations, to consider actions or requirements to prevent fraud in the redeeming of returnable beverage containers, as provided. By creating crimes relating to returnable beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define “returnable beverage container” for purposes of the act to mean a beverage container that has been used to contain a beverage, for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid, and that is returned whole and intact to a recycler or other certified entity designated by the department and capable of reuse as a beverage container. The bill would provide that an empty returnable beverage container for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid	Support

		<p>and that is collected and processed unbroken for reuse as a beverage container shall continue to be eligible for all applicable payments and incentives provided in the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2021</p>	
<p>AB 992 Cooley D California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/12/2021 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 12). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to fund development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies. This bill would specify that peer-to-peer truck sharing platform demonstration is eligible for funding under the program. Last Amended on 3/25/2021</p>	

<p>AB 1001 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Environment: air pollution and mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law requires each air pollution control district and each air quality management district (air district) that has a nonattainment area for one or more air pollutants to adopt an expedited schedule for the implementation of best available retrofit control technology (BARCT) by the earliest feasible date, but not later than December 31, 2023. Existing law provides that the adopted expedited schedule applies only to each industrial source that, as of January 1, 2017, was subject to a market-based compliance mechanism for the emissions of greenhouse gases adopted by the State Air Resources Board, as provided. This bill would additionally require those air districts to adopt an expedited schedule for the implementation of best available control technology (BACT). The bill would delete the provision applying the expedited schedule only to industrial sources that are subject to the market-based compliance mechanism. The bill would provide that industrial sources that, as of January 1, 2027, were subject to the market-based compliance mechanism and that fail to implement BARCT by December 31, 2023, are not eligible to participate in the market-based compliance mechanism. Because this bill would impose additional duties on air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/20/2021</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
<p>AB 1027 Seyarto R</p> <p>Solid and organic waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>Existing law, 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 declares the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. Existing law requires each jurisdiction to implement a solid waste recycling program appropriate for that jurisdiction designed to divert commercial solid waste from businesses subject to specified commercial solid waste recycling requirements. Existing law also requires each jurisdiction to implement an organic waste recycling program appropriate for the jurisdiction and designed to specifically divert organic waste generated by businesses subject to specified organic waste recycling requirements. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide relief from those solid waste recycling, composting, and source reduction requirements and organic waste recycling requirements, for no more than one year, to cities and municipalities struggling due to the impacts of COVID-19.</p>	
<p>AB 1035 Salas D</p>	<p>SENATE A PPR. SUSPENSE</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law</p>	

<p>Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.</p>	<p>FILE 7/15/2021 - In committee: Referred to suspense file.</p>	<p>requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would require the department and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2023, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, as specified. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department, beginning January 1, 2023, to consult with specified entities before updating its standard specifications for certain materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/28/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1067 Ting D Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/21/2021 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act establishes a beverage container recycling goal of 80%. This bill would revise that beverage container recycling goal to establish beverage container recycling rate goals of 80% by 2025, 85% by 2030, and 90% by 2035. The bill would also make a conforming change. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/20/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1086 Aguiar-Curry D Organic waste: implementation strategy: report.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/8/2021 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills through certain actions, and, in developing those policies, to promote a goal of reducing at least 5,000,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with other specified state agencies, to, among other things, develop recommendations for promoting organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure statewide and to post those recommendations on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website and update them annually. This bill would request that the California Council on Science and Technology, in consultation with its academic and research partners and specified state agencies, undertake and, within 12 months of entering into a contract, complete a report that provides an implementation strategy to achieve the state's organic waste, and related climate change and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. If the council agrees to undertake and complete the report, the bill would require the council to provide the report to the relevant state agencies after peer review in order for one or more of the relevant state agencies to conduct at least one public meeting and publish the draft implementation strategy on its internet website. The bill would also require the council, if it agrees to undertake and complete the report, to submit the</p>	

	<p>Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE NATE APP ROPRIATI ONS, POR TANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>report to the Legislature. The bill would require the implementation strategy to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. Last Amended on 7/7/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1099 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Environmental equity: principles: bond and fund expenditures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The existing State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance, sale, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Existing law establishes various funds in the State Treasury for purposes of providing financial incentives to eligible entities for specified purposes. This bill would require the administration of proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under a bond act that is enacted by the Legislature and is approved by the voters on or after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and that addresses environmental issues, and the administration of certain funds established on or after January 1, 2022, that provide financial assistance to eligible entities to incorporate certain principles of environmental equity. The bill would require guidelines or regulations adopted by state agencies receiving funding to administer a competitive grant program funded by the proceeds of those bonds or moneys in those funds to meet certain requirements. Last Amended on 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1184 Chiu D</p> <p>Medical information: confidentiality.</p>	<p>SENATE A PPR. 7/15/2021 - Read second time and amended. Re- referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, prohibits specified entities from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, unless a specified exception applies. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits an employer from using, disclosing, or knowingly permitting its employees or agents to use or disclose medical information that the employer possesses pertaining to its employees without the prescribed permission of the patient. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. Existing law, the Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act, generally regulates how insurers collect, use, and disclose information gathered in connection with insurance transactions. This bill, on and after July 1, 2022, would revise and recast these provisions to require the health care service plan or health insurer to accommodate requests for confidential communication of medical information regardless of whether there is a situation involving sensitive services or a situation in which disclosure would endanger the individual. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/15/2021</p>	

	8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE NATE APP ROPRIATI ONS, POR TANTINO, Chair		
AB 1200 Ting D Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals.	SENATE T HIRD READING 7/8/2021 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any toy or child care article, as defined, that contains phthalates exceeding a specified percentage. Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, above a specified detectable level, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children 3 years of age or younger. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold, or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains any of several specified intentionally added ingredients, such as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except under specified circumstances. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains prohibited perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define “food packaging,” in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 7/8/2021	Support and Seek Amendm ents
AB 1201 Ting D Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability .	SENATE A PPR. 7/7/2021 - From committe e: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 7). Re-	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled as “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets a specified specification or has a specified certification, as provided. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. Existing law authorizes a person to sell commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has adopted a certain specification and the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet both that specification and the ASTM standard specification for compostability. This bill would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a plastic product that is labeled as “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, at the time of sale or offering for sale, the plastic product meets that specified specification or has that specified certification and would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” unless the plastic product meets one of those specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. The bill would additionally authorize a person to offer for sale commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” if the department adopts that	Watch

	referred to Com. on APPR. 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	specification and the film has that certification. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/23/2021	
AB 1261 Burke D State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions: incentive programs.	SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUSPENSE FILE 7/5/2021 - In committee: Referred to suspense file.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases, as well as implementing various regulatory and incentive programs to assist the state in reaching its greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals. Existing law, for example, establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the state board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the production and use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would require the state board to establish specified processes to assist the state in achieving its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, including a process to identify any overlap among its incentive programs, as defined, that share the same objectives and a process to define, collect, and evaluate data on the behavioral changes that result from each of its incentive programs. The bill would require the state board to use the information collected pursuant to these processes to refine the greenhouse gas emissions estimates for each of its incentive programs in its annual reports to the Legislature, its funding plans, and any long-term planning documents or reports. The bill would require the state board to develop a process to define, collect, and evaluate data that will translate to metrics demonstrating the socioeconomic benefits that result from each of its incentive programs, and to use this data to make funding and design recommendations in its annual reports to the Legislature and funding plans, as provided. The bill would make the requirement for the state board to perform these duties contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature and would require the state board to complete certain of these duties within 3 years of receiving an appropriation from the Legislature for these purposes. Last Amended on 5/24/2021	
AB 1263 Rubio, Blanca D Solid waste:	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by the department, as prescribed. The act authorizes the department to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-	

<p>alcoholic beverages: imports.</p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>of-state vendor, after obtaining the certificate, fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 1276 Carrillo D Single-use food accessories.</p>	<p>SENATE A PPR. 7/8/2021 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer, and places the duty to enforce this prohibition on specified state and local health and environmental health officers and their agents. Existing law specifies that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300.This bill would instead prohibit a food facility or a third-party food delivery platform, as defined, from providing any single-use food accessories, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer if the consumer wants a single-use food accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a third-party food delivery platform to provide each of its ready-to-eat food vendors with the option to customize the vendor’s menu, on the online food-ordering platform, regarding the availability of single-use food accessories, as provided. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public and private school cafeterias.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2021</p>	<p>Support</p>

	<p>NATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>		
<p>AB 1311 Wood D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p> <p>7/7/2021 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, throughout the state, and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts and pays the refund value, if any, at one location for all types of beverage containers. The act requires a certified recycling center or location to be open for business during at least 30 hours per week with a minimum of 5 hours of operation occurring during periods other than from Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., as provided. The act specifies that a certified recycling center that is not a reverse vending machine, as defined, is “open for business” if specified criteria are met, including that an employee of the certified recycling center or location is present during the hours of operation and available to the public to accept containers and to pay the refund values. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2022, the department to develop and implement a process pursuant to which a certified recycling center can annually apply to the department for authorization to operate on an alternative schedule, as specified. The bill would require the department to include in its process, among other components, criteria the department shall use to authorize a certified recycling center to operate on an alternative schedule. The bill would provide that, until July 1, 2022, a certified recycling center or location that is not a reverse vending machine or a bag drop recycling center is additionally “open for business” if the certified recycling center or location receives written authorization from the department to operate pursuant to an appointment system during the hours of operation and the certified recycling center or location meets specified requirements. The bill would require the department to authorize a certified recycling center or location to operate pursuant to an appointment system only if the department determines that high customer demand, weather, or public health and safety concerns warrant the implementation of an appointment system at the certified recycling center or location, and the certified recycling center or location posts certain information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/7/2021</p>	

	TANTINO, Chair		
AB 1371 Friedman D Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, as defined, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers, as defined. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2021	Support and Seek Amendm ents
AB 1389 Reyes D Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.	SENATE A PPR. 7/13/2021 - From committe e: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 2.) (July 13). Re- referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would revise and recast the program to expand the purpose of the program to include developing and deploying innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help reduce criteria air pollutants and air toxics. The bill would no longer require the commission to provide certain project preferences and would additionally require the commission to provide preference to projects that provide greenhouse gas and criteria air pollutant reductions in areas classified as nonattainment areas. The bill would delete the list of projects that the commission is required to make eligible for funding. The bill would, beginning with the 2022–2025 investment cycle, require the commission to ensure the program supports the state's clean transportation, equity, air quality, and climate emission goals and to ensure program investments support specified requirements. The bill would, beginning with the 2022–2025 investment cycle, require the commission to expend at least 50% of the moneys appropriated to the program for projects that directly benefit or serve residents of disadvantaged and low-income communities and low-income Californians, and would require at least 50% of	

	<p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE NATE APP ROPRIATI ONS, POR TANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>funding for tangible location-based investments to be expended in disadvantaged and low-income communities. The bill would delete various other requirements relating to the administration of the program. Last Amended on 6/24/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1395 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>The California Climate Crisis Act.</p>	<p>SENATE A PPR. 7/13/2021 - Read second time and amended. Re- referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SE NATE APP ROPRIATI ONS, POR TANTINO, 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 state board is required 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 requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 90% below the 1990 levels. The bill would require the state board to work with relevant state agencies to ensure that updates to the scoping plan identify and recommend measures to achieve these policy goals and to identify a variety of policies and strategies that support carbon dioxide removal solutions, carbon capture and storage technologies, and nature-based climate solutions in California, as specified. The bill would require the state board to work with relevant agencies to establish criteria for the use of carbon dioxide removal technologies and carbon capture and storage technologies for purposes of achieving these policy goals. The bill would require the state board to identify interim 5-year greenhouse gas emission reduction goals that begin on January 1, 2025, and submit an annual report, as specified. The bill would impose other requirements on state agencies, as specified. Last Amended on 7/13/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1397 Garcia, Eduardo D</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021</p>	<p>Existing law, the Buy Clean California Act, requires the Department of General Services to establish and publish a maximum acceptable global warming potential for categories of eligible materials, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law further requires the department to review the maximum acceptable global warming potential</p>	

<p>Public contracts: California Lithium Economy Act.</p>	<p>- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>for each category of eligible materials and adjust that number based on specified criteria.This bill, entitled the California Lithium Economy Act, would revise the definition of “eligible materials” to include lithium, commencing January 1, 2023. The bill would require an awarding authority, by January 1, 2025, to require the successful bidder for a contract that includes electric vehicles to be provided as part of that contract, to disclose the sources of lithium used in the manufacture of the electric vehicles’ batteries. The bill would also require, by January 1, 2035, that at least 35% of the lithium used in electric vehicle batteries pursuant to a contract under the act be produced in California. The bill would include related findings and declarations.This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1411 Cunningham R Agriculture: greenhouse gas mitigation: Healthy Soils Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including, but not limited to, loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, and educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.</p>	
<p>AB 1454 Bloom D The California Beverage Container and</p>	<p>SENATE E .Q. 7/5/2021 - In committee: Hearing</p>	<p>(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, moneys in which, except for civil penalties or fines, are continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay refund values, processing payments, and handling fees, as prescribed.This bill would allow the department to designate a regional convenience zone</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Litter Reduction Act.	postponed by committee.	serving up to 5 adjacent unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors. The bill would require the department to certify bag drop redemption programs, as defined, and dealers under certain conditions and would require those certified entities to be eligible for handling fees and processing payments, as provided, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/28/2021	
AB 1463 O'Donnell D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels, as specified.	
AB 1469 Santiago D Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability .	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled as “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification for plastics designed to be aerobically composted in municipal or industrial facilities or the OK compost HOME certification. Existing law exempts from that prohibition those plastic products that meet a subsequently revised or different standard specification adopted by the department under specified conditions, or if the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law authorizes the department to otherwise make a recommendation to the Legislature if ASTM International, or any other entity, develops a new standard specification or other applicable standard for either of the terms “compostable” or “home compostable” and the department determines that the new standard for the use of the term, when compared to the current ASTM standard in effect, is more stringent and more protective of public health, public safety, and the environment, and is reflective of and consistent with state policies and programs. This bill would prohibit a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled with the term “industrially compostable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification for plastics designed to be aerobically composted in municipal or industrial facilities, and would specify that the labeling prohibition for “compostable” or “home compostable” applies unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product has the OK compost HOME certification. The bill would additionally exempt a plastic product labeled with the term “industrially compostable,” “compostable,” or “home compostable” from the prohibition	

	upon Jan 2022)	on using those terms if the plastic product meets another specification adopted by the department that is adopted or developed by ASTM International or a similar existing standards body, as provided. Last Amended on 3/18/2021	
AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 5/20/2021 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended . From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (May 20). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/11/2021	
AB 1508 Flora R Agriculture: whole orchard recycling: carbon offset credits and healthy soils.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force, with a specified membership, to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism for the purposes of increasing offset projects with direct environmental benefits in the state, as specified.This bill would require the state board to develop a carbon offset credit for whole orchard recycling.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1523 Gallagher R Greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. For the emissions of pollutants other than greenhouse gases, existing law generally designates the state board with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.This bill would revise the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 by designating the state board with the responsibility of regulating	

	to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	vehicular sources of emissions of greenhouse gases and each district with the responsibility of regulating all sources, other than vehicular sources, of emissions of greenhouse gases within its jurisdiction. By imposing additional duties on the districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AJR 4 Garcia, Cristina D Basel Convention: ratification.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTER ED 7/15/2021 - Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 77, Statutes of 2021	This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.	Watch
SB 38 Wieckowski D Beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/10/2021	(1)Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to the department and subjects the organization to audits, if necessary. The act requires the organization to reimburse the department for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is in compliance with the act. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty.This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit to the department a plan, annual report, and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers in the state similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by	Watch

)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the beverage container stewardship program. The bill would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcing the program. The bill would require the department to deposit all moneys submitted for reimbursement into the Beverage Container Stewardship Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would require moneys in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the department to administer and enforce the program and reimburse any outstanding loans, as specified. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. The bill would require the department to deposit all collected penalties into the Beverage Container Stewardship Penalty Account, which the bill would create in the Beverage Container Stewardship Fund. The bill would provide that moneys in the account shall be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer and enforce the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/30/2021	
SB 42 Wieckowski D	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/10/2021)) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would establish the Board of Environmental Safety in the department. The bill would prescribe the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no fewer than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would impose duties on the board, which would include, among others, hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions; proposing statutory changes for hazardous waste management in the state; developing a multiyear schedule for long-term goals for specified department activities; and annually preparing and transmitting to the Secretary for Environmental Protection a review of the department's performance. The bill would establish an office of the ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions from the public, to evaluate complaints, to report findings and make recommendations to the Director of Toxic Substances Control and the board, and to render assistance to the public.	Monitor
SB 54 Allen D	SENATE 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location	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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the department publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that, annually, not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted. This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from	

	was INACTIVE FILE on 5/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/25/2021	
SB 83 Allen D Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 7/7/2021 - July 7 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.	Existing law establishes in state government the Ocean Protection Council. Existing law requires the council to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing and administering various programs intended to preserve, protect, and restore the state's coastal areas.This bill would require the council, in consultation with the conservancy, to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program for purposes of providing low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property, as provided. The bill would require the council, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with other state planning and coastal management agencies, as provided, to adopt criteria and guidelines for the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program from the conservancy if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the conservancy a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria and guidelines for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program.This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/29/2021	
SB 207 Dahle R County road commissioner: County of Siskiyou.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted	Existing law requires the appointment of a road commissioner in each county by the board of supervisors, with specified powers and duties relating to county roads. Existing law provides for exceptions to this requirement, including authorization for the Board of Supervisors of the County of Merced to transfer the duties of the county road commissioner to the county director of the department of public works.This bill would also authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Siskiyou to transfer the duties of the county road commissioner to the county director of the department of public works.This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Siskiyou. Last Amended on 6/29/2021	Watch

	upon Jan 2022)		
SB 244 Archuleta D Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/7/2021 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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, defined to include lithium-ion batteries, for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act 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 at no cost to the consumer. This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
SB 289 Newman D Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on	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. The act 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. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to annually be audited and submit a report and budget to the department, as prescribed, and would require a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site to, among other things, provide the department with relevant records necessary to determine compliance with the bill. The bill would require reports and records provided to the department pursuant to the bill to be provided under penalty of perjury, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering a stewardship program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/13/2021	Support

	5/17/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)		
SB 342 Gonzalez D South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership.	SENATE 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District vested with the authority to regulate air emissions from stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin and establishes a district board, consisting of 13 members. This bill would add 2 members to the district board, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the 2 additional members to reside in and work directly with communities in the South Coast Air Basin that are disproportionately burdened by and vulnerable to high levels of pollution and issues of environmental justice. The bill would also require a candidate for these positions to meet other specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/26/2021	
SB 343 Allen D Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/8/2021 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law declares that it is the public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products and that, for consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards.This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a plastic product be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a plastic product.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/8/2021	
SB 372 Leyva D	ASSEMBLY APPR.	Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of	

<p>Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles.</p>	<p>7/12/2021 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would establish the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to designate the California Pollution Control Financing Authority as the agency responsible for administering the program and would require the state board and the authority to enter into an interagency working agreement for the development and administration of the program. The bill would require the state board and the authority, in developing and implementing the program, to consult with various stakeholders regarding specified program components, develop and design financing tools and nonfinancial supports that are most appropriate for different sizes and sectors of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets, and ensure that the financial tools and nonfinancial supports required pursuant to the program are available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty fleets by January 1, 2023, as provided. The bill would require the authority to develop, in consultation with the state board, a data collection and dissemination strategy for the program, as provided, and to track project implementation and report to the state board project outcomes no less than annually. The bill would require the state board to provide on its internet website information regarding the potential financing and grant options and other technical assistance available through the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/12/2021</p>	
<p>SB 451 Dodd D Beverage container recycling: pilot program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/10/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act defines the terms “beverage” and “beverage container” for purposes of the act. The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones and, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the department to approve up to 5 limited-term recycling pilot projects that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones. The act authorizes the department to issue probationary operation certificates to pilot project recyclers for not more than 3 years and makes those recyclers eligible to apply for handling fees from the department. The act makes these pilot project provisions inoperative on July 1, 2022, and repeals them on January 1, 2023. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers inconvenience zones. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a recycling pilot program for the collection and recycling of beverage containers. The bill would define the terms “beverage” and “beverage containers” for purposes of the pilot program to include certain beverage containers that are otherwise excluded for other purposes. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which the department is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require the recycling pilot program to include a requirement for a pilot project operator to submit to the department a pilot project plan with specified goals and elements, including that the pilot project operator provide the department with annual updates and a final report on or before April 1, 2026. The bill would require the department to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a pilot project operator plan within a reasonable timeframe. The bill would require the department to annually include an update on the recycling pilot</p>	

		program in a specified report to the Legislature. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2026, and would repeal them on January 1, 2027. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. Last Amended on 4/12/2021	
SB 502 Allen D Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products.	SENATE 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2021) May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. Regulations adopted by the department refer to a chemical-product combination that has been identified and prioritized pursuant to that provision as a “priority product.” Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations that establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in priority products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure to or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, as specified. Regulations adopted by the department require a responsible entity, defined to mean a manufacturer, importer, assembler, or retailer, for a priority product to conduct an analysis of alternatives for the priority product. Existing law requires the department’s regulations to specify the range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the completion of the analysis of alternatives. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including the Green Chemistry program, is a crime.This bill would authorize the department, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response, as provided. The bill would require the department to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions.The bill would authorize the department to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and would require a product manufacturer to provide to the department data and information on the ingredients and use of a consumer product upon the department’s request within a specified timeframe, including, among other specified data and information, information on ingredient chemical identity, concentration, and functional use. The bill would require a product manufacturer, if the product manufacturer certifies in writing that it does not have access to information requested, in whole or in part, and has attempted to, but cannot, obtain that information from the supplier or chemical manufacturer, as defined, to provide the identity and contact information of the supplier or chemical manufacturer to the department. The bill would authorize the department to issue an independent information request to the supplier or chemical manufacturer for the unknown information that the product manufacturer certifies it does not have access to and for the identity and contact information of other suppliers or chemical manufacturers, as necessary to access the information requested. The bill would require the chemical manufacturer or supplier to provide that information to the department. The bill would impose, except as provided, a civil penalty of no more than \$50,000 on a person who violates any of these provisions for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, and would require that any penalties collected be deposited in the Toxic Substances Control Account. Because a violation of these requirements would also be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.The bill would declare that it is the policy goal of the state to ensure the safety of consumer products sold in California through timely administrative and legislative action on consumer products and chemicals of concern in those products, particularly those products that may have disproportionate impacts on sensitive populations.(2)Regulations adopted by the department require the department to issue a “Priority Product Work Plan” every 3 years that identifies and describes the product categories that the	Watch

		<p>department will evaluate to identify product-chemical combinations to be added to the priority products list during the 3 years following the issuance of the work plan. This bill would require, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, the department to include in each work plan, commencing with the 2024–26 work plan, in addition to any other information that the department is required to include pursuant to the regulations, specified information, including any additional ingredient information that is needed for the department to evaluate the safety of the consumer products, as provided. (3) Regulations adopted by the department provide for an informal dispute resolution procedure that authorizes a responsible entity to request that the department informally resolve a dispute regarding a decision made by the department and requires the department to provide the responsible entity with an opportunity to resolve the dispute informally. The regulations also provide for an appeal process, following completion of the informal dispute resolution process, as provided. This bill would provide that, if the department provides public notice of a proposed regulation pursuant to the Green Chemistry program, and an opportunity to comment prior to the adoption of the regulation, that dispute resolution procedure and appeal process is not available to a person who seeks to dispute the regulation. (4) 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Last Amended on 3/3/2021</p>	
<p>SB 557 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/20/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state’s hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term “treated wood” and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 575 Durazo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facility</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2018, to adopt regulations establishing or updating criteria used to issue a new, modified, or renewed hazardous waste facilities permit, which may include criteria for the denial or suspension of a permit. Existing law requires the department to consider for inclusion in the regulations specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the number and types of past violations that will result in a denial of a hazardous waste facilities permit. The department’s regulations, known as the Violations Scoring Procedure,</p>	

<p>permits: regulations.</p>	<p>pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>require the department to calculate an annual Facility Violations Scoring Procedure Score or Facility VSP Score for a permitted hazardous waste facility by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores, as described, for each compliance inspection, as defined, conducted during the preceding 10-year period, divided by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. Existing law requires the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to one of 3 compliance tiers, which consist of acceptable, conditionally acceptable, and unacceptable, based on the facility's Facility VSP Score and to take certain actions, including, but not limited to, taking steps to modify, deny, suspend, or revoke a hazardous waste facilities permit, if the facility falls within a conditionally unacceptable or unacceptable compliance tier. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, to calculate the Facility VSP Score of a hazardous waste facility for the 2022 calendar year, and annually thereafter, by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores for each compliance inspection conducted during the preceding 10-year period. The bill would prohibit the department from dividing the sum of the provisional and final inspection violation scores by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. The bill would continue to require the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to a compliance tier based on the facility's Facility VSP Score, but would revise the numerical ranges for each compliance tier. The bill would require the department to revise its Violations Scoring Procedure regulations for consistency with those provisions by July 1, 2022. Last Amended on 4/15/2021</p>	
<p>SB 580 Hueso D Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/26/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would authorize the department to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits and detrimental impacts of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If the department conducts the study, the bill would require the Ocean Protection Council to review the study design and findings to determine how including recycled plastics in asphalt for use as a paving material will impact the ocean's health and would require the department to assess, as part of the study, any life-cycle environmental benefits or detrimental impacts identified by the council. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost effective and provides life-cycle environmental benefits, the bill would authorize the department to establish specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of a highway or road. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit, on or before January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2023, an analysis to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation on its progress studying recycled plastics and its progress toward establishing specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt, as described above. The bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the specifications established by the Department of</p>	

		Transportation or discuss at a public hearing why the specifications are not being adopted. By increasing 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 5/20/2021	
SB 582 Stern D Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration, and Just Resilience Act of 2021.	SENATE 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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 state board is required 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 requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and to update the plan not less than every 5 years. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% and up to 80% below the 1990 level by 2030. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would imposed a state-mandated local program. The bill would adopt a state policy to lead a global effort to restore oceanic and atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions to preindustrial levels as soon as possible to secure a safe climate for all, and to restore community health and reverse the impacts from the damage and injustice climate change is causing to the people, the economy, and the environment of California. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the State Air Resources Board, and concurrent with the scoping plan, to develop a climate restoration plan that specifies carbon removal targets, before 2035, as necessary to facilitate achievement of those goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/20/2021	
SB 619 Laird D Organic waste: reduction regulations.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/23/2021 - From committe e: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re- referred	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and authorizes those regulations to require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators or other relevant entities within their jurisdiction, to authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for noncompliance, and to include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. Existing law provides that those regulations shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022, except that the imposition of penalties by local jurisdictions pursuant to the regulations shall not take effect until 2 years after the effective date of the regulations. This bill, until January 1, 2023, would require the department to only impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction, and would require a penalty to only accrue, for a violation of the regulations if the local jurisdiction did not make a reasonable effort, as determined by the department, to comply with the regulations. Last Amended on 4/13/2021	Support In Concept

	to Com. on APPR.		
SB 741 Archuleta D Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law vests the board of supervisors of a county with general supervision, management, and control of county highways. Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and roads. This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side. The bill would authorize a civil penalty against a person who violates this prohibition pursuant to an action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would specify how these civil penalty moneys would be deposited depending on which entity brings the civil penalty action, including requiring the deposit of the moneys collected by the Attorney General into the General Fund for the purpose of offsetting the Attorney General's cost of enforcement of this prohibition.	Monitor
SB 759 Hueso D Short-lived climate pollutants: methane: organic waste: landfills.	SENATE R LS. 3/3/2021 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as provided. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that latter provision.	
SB 769 Becker D Housing: pilot program: rental vouchers: skilled nursing facility patients.	SENATE 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last	Existing law required the Department of Housing and Community Development, in response to a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on January 17, 2014, to provide housing rental-related subsidies to individuals who were unemployed or underemployed because agricultural or other businesses were affected by drought conditions and to other persons who suffered economic losses due to drought conditions. This bill would create a pilot program, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2026, that would require the department to implement, upon appropriation by the Legislature, a program to provide housing rental-related subsidies to skilled nursing facility patients who, but for a lack of housing, would be discharged from the facility. The bill would authorize the department to administer the housing rental-related subsidies or to contract with qualified local government agencies or nonprofit organizations to administer the	

	location was HOUSING on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	subsidies. The bill would also require the department to adopt guidelines establishing criteria for the subsidies, including, but not limited to, eligibility, income limits, and subsidy amounts. Last Amended on 3/10/2021	
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Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

July 14, 2021

Sent Via Electronic Mail

Shad Springer
Director of Utilities
City of Santa Maria
2065 E. Main Street
Santa Maria, CA 93458
sspringer@cityofsantamaria.org

Dear Mr. Springer:

LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM: SANTA MARIA REGIONAL LANDFILL, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY – PFAS DETECTION FOLLOW-UP WORKPLAN, WDID NO. 3 420304001

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) staff has reviewed your submittal of the *per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) groundwater and leachate sampling information within the Second Semianual 2019 Monitoring Report and 2019 Annual Summary*¹ (PFAS Report) for the Santa Maria Regional Landfill, dated and submitted on February 28, 2020, by the City of Santa Maria (City). Thank you for its submittal. The Central Coast Water Board recognizes the extra effort and resources required to sample for PFAS.

The PFAS Report summarizes PFAS monitoring, required by the State Water Board's Water Code Section 13267 Order for the Determination of the presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, Order WQ 2019-0006-DWQ, and documents the detection of PFAS in landfill leachate and groundwater downgradient from the Santa Maria Regional Landfill. These PFAS monitoring results are similar to other landfills in our region with parts per billion concentrations of PFAS in landfill leachate and low parts per trillion concentrations of PFAS detected in some downgradient groundwater monitoring wells.

The presence of PFAS in landfill leachate and downgradient groundwater monitoring wells at Santa Maria Regional Landfill indicates a potential release from the landfill and

¹ The PFAS Report is available on GeoTracker website at:
https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=L10008198797

a potential threat to drinking water resources in the area. The City must take actions to determine if the detections are in fact a release from the landfill and implement measures to prevent impacts to groundwater, drinking water users, and surface water from landfill activities.

Required Technical Report

Pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, the City is required to submit a technical report in the form of a workplan within **90 days** of the date of this letter. The workplan must include a scope of work and timeline that includes the following information:

- PFAS sampling– Develop a PFAS sampling strategy identifying locations, frequencies and dates for monitoring PFAS constituents in leachate and groundwater in and around the landfill. Central Coast Water Board staff recommend PFAS monitoring on a semiannual basis for a minimum of two years after which a pause to evaluate data and determine next steps may be appropriate. PFAS sampling shall include the constituents listed in Table 1 attached to this letter.
- Leachate management - The City must develop a leachate management strategy to properly manage leachate. The use of leachate for dust control will need to be managed to prevent PFAS surface and groundwater quality impacts.
- Source identification and mitigation – Identify PFAS sources, such as diverted recycled materials storage areas, biosolids or other organic storage areas, unlined landfill modules, and the onsite use of leachate for dust control and propose controls/BMPs if appropriate.
- Receptor identification – Identify supply wells (i.e., domestic, municipal supply, agricultural) downgradient from the landfill and provide a plan to notify neighboring property owners if data indicate PFAS is or could be impacting their well(s) and if follow-up actions are necessary.

Potential PFAS groundwater impacts have been identified in the PFAS Report at and around the landfill. Additional groundwater evaluation and delineation of the extent of groundwater impacts is required to determine if the landfill is impacting groundwater quality of adjacent properties, especially those with drinking water wells. Therefore, by **October 12, 2021**, the City is required to submit a workplan including the information listed above in an effort to delineate the extent of PFAS impacted groundwater; consideration should be given to all potential contaminant transport routes (e.g., groundwater, stormwater, surface water, and sewer or onsite wastewater system).

Legal Requirements

The Central Coast Water Board's requirement that the City of Santa Maria submit a workplan by **October 12, 2021**, is made pursuant to section 13267 of the California Water Code. Pursuant to section 13268 of the California Water Code, a violation of a

California Water section 13267 requirement may subject the City of Santa Maria to civil liability of up to \$1,000 per day for each day in which the violation occurs.

The Central Coast Water Board needs the required information to determine the extent of PFAS-impacted groundwater at and around the Santa Maria Regional Landfill and its potential impact on drinking water supply wells in the area. The City of Santa Maria is required to submit this information because it is the current property owner and operator and, based on the available data, it is responsible for the discharge. The evidence supporting this requirement is described herein and on GeoTracker at:

https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=L10008198797

The requirement to submit a workplan does not limit the Central Coast Water Boards ability to require corrective actions in the future based on additional information related to a potential release from the landfill. The Central Coast Water Board may also require new corrective actions if implemented workplan corrective actions are ineffective. Central Coast Water Board staff recognize the increased effort and cost of monitoring PFAS constituents compared to standard landfill monitoring parameters. The workplan is intended to be part of a progressive and measured approach to determine if the landfill is a significant source of PFAS and if formal corrective actions are necessary and feasible.

The cost of preparing the workplan required by this Order is estimated to be in the range of \$10,000 to \$20,000. The estimated cost range does not establish minimum or maximum costs for reports required under this Order. Actual costs associated with the workplan will vary based on the specifics of the workplan and site-specific factors (e.g., existing or new wells, sampling personnel, tools and equipment). A sufficient workplan is expected to provide the basis for data collection that will be important for planning groundwater containment, remediation, and/or water replacement that will protect human health and the environment. Thus, the burden, including costs of preparing the workplan bears a reasonable relationship to the need and the benefits to be obtained. More detailed information is available in the Central Coast Water Board's public file on this matter.

Any person affected by this action of the Central Coast Water Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to review the action in accordance with section 13320 of the California Water Code and title 23, California Code of Regulations, section 2050. The petition must be received by the State Board, Office of Chief Counsel, P. O. Box 100 Sacramento, 95812 within 30 days of the date of this order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions are available at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.s.html.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact **Martin Fletcher by phone at (805) 549-3694** or email at martin.fletcher@waterboards.ca.gov, or Ryan Lodge at (805) 549-3506.

Sincerely,

for Matthew T. Keeling
Executive Officer

Attachments

Attachment A – Table 1: PFAS Analytes Subject to Analysis

cc:

Herb Cantu (City of Santa Maria), hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org

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CIWQS Place ID: 255674

Geotracker ID: L10008198797

ATTACHMENT A

Table 1: PFAS Analytes Subject to Analysis

Chemical Name	Abbreviation	Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) No.
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnDA	2058-94-8
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoDA	307-55-1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTTrDA	72629-94-8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTTeDA	376-06-7
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5
Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol	EtFOSE	1691-99-2
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol	MeFOSE	24448-09-7
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide	EtFOSA	4151-50-2
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide	MeFOSA	31506-32-8
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	4:2 FTS	757124-72-4
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	6:2 FTS	27619-97-2
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	8:2 FTS	39108-34-4
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	9-Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11-Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9