

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 Minutes

February 24, 2022

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Zoom Meeting

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

- a. Roll Call – Herb
 - The Meeting was called to order at 10:04 a.m.
- b. Appointment of Officers
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed that Mr. Kobold remain Chair and Ms. Hanson Vice Chair of the SWANA LTF. Mr. Kobold reappointed Herb Cantu as Secretary and Hans Kernkamp as Treasurer.
- c. Approval of January Meeting Minutes
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the January 2022 Meeting Minutes, incorporating the attachments for the RCRC sign on letter and the Bio Standards document referenced in the agenda.
- d. Approval of January Treasurer's Reports
 - Mr. Kernkamp reviewed the beginning balance, revenues, expenses, and ending cash balance for January 2022. The following financial data below was summarized:
 - January 2022
 - Beginning Balance: \$56,885.69
 - Revenues: \$1,710.42
 - Expenses: \$8,914.50
 - Ending Cash Balance: \$49,681.61
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the January 2022 Treasurer's Report.
 - Mr. Kernkamp to send letter to Jurisdictions to remind them to allocate funding for SWANA LTF support.
 - WASTECON Committee to be reaching out soon to the SWANA LTF to inquire about evening event funding that will ultimately be repaid back to the SWANA LTF.
 - It was mentioned if the LTF can legally loan money to the host Chapter for the WasteCON evening event. Mr. Kobold to review the MOU and inquire with SWANA Chapter Presidents to provide feedback.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to authorize the Chair and Vice Chair to make a loan in an amount not to exceed \$15,000 with the understanding the loan will be returned, and that the Chapter Presidents have approved the action.
- e. March 23 & 24, 2022 meetings
 - This will be a virtual meeting. The LTF will conduct an officers meeting first and then provide a debrief to the LTF. Mr. Kobold and Ms. Quiroz will work on a list of which bills to concentrate on. It was suggested a pre-meeting be held prior to March 23rd.

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

- Over 2000 bills were introduced from January 3, 2022 through last Friday between Senate and Assembly. The thirty-day waiver to amend bills has been removed. There are several spot-bills. Spot-bills must be amended within the next few weeks to move forward.
- a. **AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials.**
 - Support if Amended
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- b. **AB 1001 (C. Garcia) Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.**
 - Oppose Unless Amended
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- c. **AB 1690 (Rivas, Luz) Tobacco products: single-use components.**
 - Support in Concept
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- d. **AB 1749 (C. Garcia) Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.**
 - This bill would require the state board to identify in each statewide strategy update measures to reduce criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in disadvantaged communities, as provided. The bill would require an air district encompassing a location selected by the state board for a community emissions reduction program to additionally include in its annual report a summary of updates to the program made to ensure consistency with the statewide strategy.
 - Ms. Quiroz will work on obtaining additional information on this item.
 - It was mentioned that it is of the position of the Environmental Justice groups in the Los Angeles area, a permit will be not issued for any new project, if the project emissions along with cumulative impacts will increase the emission in a disadvantaged community.
 - There is significant concern all projects will become unattainable and not be able to obtain permits.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **oppose** this bill. Ms. Quiroz will collaborate with coalition partners to seek amendments.
- e. **AB 1817 (Ting) Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).**
 - This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2024, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **support** this bill. Ms. Quiroz with coordinate with author. Mr. Mohajer abstained. Mr. Mohajer to provide a brief synopsis for Ms. Quiroz to utilized for discussions with author.
- f. **AB 1857 (Garcia) Transformation, Waste to Energy, Pyrolysis**
 - This bill targets two waste incinerators in CA to remove diversion credits (Long Beach & Stanislas County).
 - LA County is in opposition of this bill.
 - CAW sponsored bill.
 - This bill could prohibit any future technology from being developed.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **oppose** this bill.
- g. **AB 1956 (Mathis) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.**
 - No discussion was had on this item.

- h. **AB 1985 (Rivas, Robert) Organic waste: list: available products.**
- This bill would require the department to compile and maintain on its internet website a list, organized by ZIP Code, of information regarding persons or entities that produce and have available in the state organic waste products and update the list at least every 6 months. The bill would require that a person or entity seeking to be on the list send a written request to the department that includes certain information, including a description of the available organic waste products. The bill would also require the department to verify the accuracy of the information provided prior to posting the information on its internet website.
 - Vehicle for procurement requirements of SB 1383.
 - Idea to create online database
 - CalRecycle on working on potential solutions to assist with procurement.
 - Ms. Quiroz is planning to conduct a special meeting to discuss procurement requirements.
- i. **AB 2026 (Friedman) Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- j. **AB 2048 (Santiago) Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- k. **AB 2059 (Carrillo) Hazardous materials: recordkeeping.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- l. **AB 2208 (Kalra) Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- m. **AB 2247 (Bloom) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: disclosure: publicly accessible reporting platform.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- n. **AB 2374 (Bauer-Kahan) Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- o. **AB 2440 (Irwin) Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.**
- Consistent with SB 1215, they are currently spot bills. The bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022, which 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 existing laws.
 - Target for the bill is to be a true EPR for all household batteries, including embedded.
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **support in concept**.
- p. **AB 2481 (Smith) Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- q. **AB 2674 (Villapudua) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- r. **AB 2700 (McCarty) Climate change: scoping plan.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- s. **AB 2784 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- t. **SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage Containers.**
- No discussion was had on this item.

- u. SB 45 (Portantino) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- v. SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- w. SB 895 (Laird) Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- x. SB 1013 (Atkins) Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal.
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- y. SB 1046 (Eggman) Solid waste: precheckout bags.
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- z. **SB 1215 (Newman) Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.**
 - Consistent with AB 2440. The bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022, which 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 existing laws
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **support in concept**.
- aa. **SB 1232 (Allen) Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability.**
 - This bill would allow a manufacturer to make a claim that a product is "biodegradable", "degradable", or "decomposable" if the product, among other things, does not contain an intentionally added ingredient determined by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to present a risk to human health from dermal or oral exposure or if the department determines, with respect to a specific product, material, or ingredient, that there is competent and reliable evidence supporting a claim that it is "biodegradable", "degradable", or "decomposable".
- bb. **SB 1256 (Wieckowski) Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.**
 - No discussion was had on this item.

3. Regulatory Update (11:30 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.) These items were not discussed due to lack of meeting time.

- a. Biomethane Standards (Continued Discussion)
 - Standards were adopted by PUC
- b. In-edible food (Chuck W.)
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- c. CARB Scoping Plan (Frank)
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- d. Recycling initiative
 - No discussion was had on this item.

4. Items for Discussion at Next Meeting

- Packinghouse Waste

5. Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at 12:11 p.m.



Respectfully,



Herb Cantu, Secretary

Attachments:

Meeting Minutes

Agenda

Treasurer's Report

Roster

Bill Matrix



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Vice Chair	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>
Treasurer	Hans Kernkamp, <i>Riverside County</i>
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Legislative Task Force
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

February 24, 2022

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

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- b. Approval of January Meeting Minutes
- c. Approval of January Treasurer's Reports
- d. March 23 & 24, 2022 meetings

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- b. AB 1001 (C. Garcia) Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.
 - i. Oppose Unless Amended
- c. AB 1690 (Rivas, Luz) Tobacco products: single-use components.
 - i. Support in Concept
- d. **AB 1749 (C. Garcia) Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.**
- e. AB 1871 (Ting) Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- f. **AB 1956 (Mathis) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.**
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- m. **AB 2374 (Bauer-Kahan) Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.**
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- p. **AB 2674 (Villapudua) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.**
- q. **AB 2700 (McCarty) Climate change: scoping plan.**

- r. **AB 2784 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.**
- s. SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage Containers.
- t. SB 45 (Portantino) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.
- u. SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.
- v. SB 895 (Laird) Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.
- w. SB 1013 (Atkins) Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal.
- x. SB 1046 (Eggman) Solid waste: precheckout bags.
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- aa. **SB 1256 (Wieckowski) Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.**

3. Regulatory Update (11:30 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.)

- a. Biomethane Standards (Continued discussion)
- b. In-edible food (Chuck W.)
- c. CARB Scoping Plan (Frank)
- d. Recycling initiative

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
January 2022 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$56,885.69	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61
REVENUES	\$1,710.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ²	\$8,914.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61	\$49,681.61
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes											

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$1,710	\$43,006	4%

(Line 7)

\$8,915	\$64,000	14%
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(Line 6)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on January 1, 2022.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks and debits posted by bank in month shown.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
January 2022 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,407	\$41,000
3	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0	\$2,500
4	NON-SYASL EXPENSES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0	\$6,000
5	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,500
6	TOTALS	\$4,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,457	\$64,000
7														% INCURRED	7%
8															
9															

Line No.		Posted to Account												YTD	
		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
11	SYASL EXPENSES	\$8,914.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,915	
12	OTHER EXPENSES													\$0	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)													\$0	
14														\$0	
15	TOTALS	\$8,915	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,915	
16															
17															
18															

Line No.	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	SYASL Payment Data														
		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	19497/19585														
21	CHECK NO.	8026/8027														
22	AMOUNT	\$8,914.50														
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/3/22,1/18/22														

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$8,914.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
January 2022 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$960	\$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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	INTEREST	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.42	\$6
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$750	\$25,000
a	City of Stockton	\$750													
b	City of Clovis														
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	Kern County														
l	City of Sunnyvale														
m	City of Tulare														
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County														
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kings County/KWRA														
r	LA County Sanitation Districts														
s	Merced County RWMA														
t	Monterey RWMD														
u	Orange County														
v	Placer County														
w	Riverside County														
x	Salinas Valley SWA														
y	San Joaquin County														
z	San Mateo County														
aa	City of Visalia														
bb	Ventura County														
cc	Sacramento County														
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$1,710	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,710	\$43,006
														% OF BUDGETED	4%

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call February 24, 2022

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	Chris Hanson (VC)	X	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser		Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	X	Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
VM/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana*	X	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg*	X	Monterey Regional Waste Management District	510-453-5081	gpetraborg@mrwmd.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Deepti Jain *	X	City of Sunnyvale		
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)	X	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	951-486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Steven Halligan		Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-4116	steven.halligan@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	X	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsdc.org
VM/Founding	Jane Fajardo	X	City of San Diego	858-997-3300	jfajardo@sandiego.gov
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig*	X	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	X	Retired Solid Waste Professional	562-699-7411	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		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	X	Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	X	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
ALT/Sierra	Lynnda Martin		American Refuse	661-758-5316	lynnda@americanrefuse.co
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@SYASLpartners.com</i>

*Joined or left call while meeting was in process.

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Patrick Mathews – patrickm@svswa.org

Founding – Khalil Gharios, Khalil.gharios@lacity.org

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, February 23, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 170 Ting D Budget Act of 2022.	SENATE BUDG ET & F.R. 2/16/2022 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended on 2/16/2022	Support
AB 649 Bennett D Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations.	SENATE RLS. 1/27/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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	
AB 661 Bennett D Recycling: materials.	SENATE RLS. 2/1/2022 - In Senate. Read first time. To	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, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter.	Support if Amended

	Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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, 2023, 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 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 1/24/2022	
AB 1001 Garcia, Cristina D	SENATE RLS. 2/1/2022 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would authorize mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air or water quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for the adverse effects on that community. The bill would require compensating measures, included as mitigation measures, to mitigate those effects directly in the affected disadvantaged community. The bill would require all public agencies, in implementing CEQA, to give consideration to the principles of environmental justice, as provided, by ensuring the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins. Because the bill would impose additional duties on the lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/24/2022	Oppose Unless Amended
AB 1067 Ting D	SENATE RLS. 1/27/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the	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 statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone, as defined, that accepts all	

	Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location. This bill would require the department to conduct a study inquiring whether the \$100 per day payment to the department provides inducement for dealers to meet the standards for redemption. The bill would require the department to submit to the Legislature a report regarding the study by July 1, 2023. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/12/2022	
AB 1086 Aguiar-Curry D	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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 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	Organic waste: implementati on strategy: report.
AB 1389 Reyes D	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/7/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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. The bill would delete the list of projects that the commission is required to make eligible for funding. The bill would authorize the commission to periodically review incentive programs, as provided. The bill would provide that the goals of the program shall be to advance the state's clean transportation, equity, air quality, and climate emission goals and would require the commission to ensure program investments support specified requirements. The bill would require the commission to expend at least 50% of the moneys	Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.

		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 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 9/3/2021	
AB 1395 Muratsuchi D The California Climate Crisis Act.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2021)(Ma y 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 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 9/3/2021	
AB 1454 Bloom D The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/16/2021)(Ma y be acted upon Jan 2022)	(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 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	Watch
AB 1624 Ting D Budget Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY BU DGET 1/20/2022 - Referred to	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	

	Com. on BUDGET.		
AB 1690 Rivas, Luz D Tobacco products: single-use components.	ASSEMBLY HEA LTH 2/10/2022 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.	Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, or a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support In Concept
AB 1749 Garcia, Cristina D Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.	ASSEMBLY NAT . RES. 2/10/2022 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare, and to update at least once every 5 years, a statewide strategy, known as the "Community Air Protection Blueprint" or "Blueprint," to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. Existing law requires the state board to include in the statewide strategy, among other components, an assessment and identification of communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants, prioritizing disadvantaged communities and sensitive receptor locations based on specified factors. Existing law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification of communities with high cumulative exposure burdens, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Existing law requires an air district encompassing any location selected by the state board to adopt a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as specified, to submit the program to the state board for review and approval as prescribed, and to prepare an annual report summarizing the results and actions taken to further reduce emissions pursuant to the community emissions reduction program, among other things. This bill would require the state board to identify in each statewide strategy update measures to reduce criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in disadvantaged communities, as provided. The bill would require an air district encompassing a location selected by the state board for a community emissions reduction program to additionally include in its annual report a summary of updates to the program made to ensure consistency with the statewide strategy. By increasing the duties of air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1760 Rodriguez D Bulk merchandise pallets.	ASSEMBLY P. & C.P. 2/10/2022 - Referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	Existing law authorizes junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to sell and purchase junk, which includes secondhand and used furniture, pallets, or other personal property, as specified. Existing law prohibits junk dealers and recyclers from purchasing or receiving bulk merchandise pallets marked with an indicia of ownership from anyone except the indicated owner, unless specified information is provided to the junk dealer or recycler, and requires the junk dealer or recycler to maintain a written record of that information. This bill would revise those provisions to apply only to the purchase of bulk merchandise pallets marked with an indicia of ownership and delete the provisions on receiving the bulk merchandise pallets, as described above. The bill would provide that those provisions do not prohibit a junk	

		dealer or recycler from acquiring good faith possession of merchandise pallets based on the representations of the seller that the indicated owner cannot be located or has failed to retrieve the merchandise pallets on a timely basis. If, within 35 calendar days after the junk dealer or recycler acquires good faith possession, the indicated owner demands a return of the pallets, the bill would permit a junk dealer or recycler to require payment of reasonable storage fees. The bill would provide that after 35 calendar days, the owner is deemed to have relinquished possession of the merchandise pallets, and would permit the junk dealer or recycler to either sell the pallets or charge reasonable storage fees if the indicated owner demands a return and the pallets are still in the possession of the junk dealer or recycler.	
AB 1771 Ward D Zero-emission vehicles: grants.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/3/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 5.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to develop and administer a program to provide grants to individuals and various entities to encourage the purchase or lease of a new zero-emission vehicle. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.	
AB 1817 Ting D Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/18/2022 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law prohibits, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS in food packaging to comply with this requirement. Existing law similarly prohibits, beginning July 1, 2023, a person from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains regulated PFAS chemicals. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2024, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions.	
AB 1851 Rivas, Robert D Public works: prevailing wage: hauling refuse.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/9/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.	Existing law includes, for the purposes of public works contracts, in the definition of "public works" the hauling of refuse from a public works site to an outside disposal location, as specified. Existing law generally requires all workers employed on public works to be paid not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.	
AB 1857 Garcia, Cristina D	ASSEMBLY NAT . RES. 2/18/2022 -	(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. The act requires the department and local agencies to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting	

Solid waste.	Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	options in order to reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal. This bill would require the department to certify that a local agency is in compliance with that requirement before approving a permit for a new transformation, EMSW, or land disposal facility serving the local agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1870 Stone D Organic products.	ASSEMBLY AG RI. 2/18/2022 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.	Existing law, the California Organic Food and Farming Act, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, county agricultural commissioners, and the Director of the State Department of Public Health to enforce state and federal laws governing the production, labeling, and marketing of organic products, as specified. Existing law requires every person engaged in the state in the processing or handling of specified products for human consumption that are sold as organic to register with the director, as specified. Existing law requires the director to provide a registration form for those purposes and requires specified information on the registration form. This bill would require the director, on or before January 1, 20__, to develop a single application for all production activities that gathers the required information. The bill would require the director to create an online registration and payment option on or before January 1, 20__. The bill would also require the director to establish a process for resolving complaints that meets the 90-day timeline and a procedure for clearing complaints that cannot be resolved. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1956 Mathis R Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.	ASSEMBLY NAT . RES. 2/18/2022 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by the department. The bill would require the department, pursuant to the program, to award funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days on which individuals could dispose of woody biomass and other source-separated biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in less greenhouse gas emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.	
AB 1985 Rivas, Robert D Organic waste: list: available products.	ASSEMBLY NAT . RES. 2/18/2022 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law requires, no later than January 1, 2018, the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a reduction in statewide emissions of methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include a 50% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals, including a requirement intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025. This bill would require the department to compile and maintain on its internet website a list, organized by ZIP Code, of information regarding persons or entities that produce and have available in the state organic waste products and update the list at least every 6 months. The bill would require that a person or entity seeking to be on the list send a written request to the department that includes certain information, including a description of the available organic waste products.	

		The bill would also require the department to verify the accuracy of the information provided prior to posting the information on its internet website.	
AB 1993 Wicks D Employment: COVID-19 vaccination requirements.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/11/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.	Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), establishes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and sets forth its powers and duties relating to the enforcement of civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment. This bill would require an employer to require each person who is an employee or independent contractor, and who is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, to show proof to the employer, or an authorized agent thereof, that the person has been vaccinated against COVID-19. This bill would establish an exception from this vaccination requirement for a person who is ineligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccine due to a medical condition or disability or because of a sincerely held religious belief, as specified, and would require compliance with various other state and federal laws. The bill would require proof-of-vaccination status to be obtained in a manner that complies with federal and state privacy laws and not be retained by the employer, unless the person authorizes the employer to retain proof. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2026 Friedman D Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/15/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	(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, plastic packaging containers. 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, 2024, for large online retailers, as defined, and on and after January 1, 2026, 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 or extruded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2048 Santiago D Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/15/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the department, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and whether the services are to be provided by means of nonexclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. This bill would require the department to create and maintain a publicly accessible database of franchise agreements between contract waste and recycling haulers and any public agency.	
AB 2059 Carrillo D Hazardous materials: recordkeeping.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/15/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	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 require suppliers operating in the state that sell or	

		provide certain amount of hazardous materials to businesses in the state to maintain electronic records containing certain information of the sale or provision of the hazardous materials for at least 5 years and would require the suppliers to make those records available, upon request, to an UPA. The bill would require handlers subject to the business plan requirement, if directed by an UPA, to notify the UPA if hazardous materials are to be removed from the storage or handling location and transferred to another location and to disclose to the UPA certain information regarding the transfer. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 2101 Flora R Whole orchard recycling projects: carbon offsets.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/15/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	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 ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board, on or before January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would establish, for purposes of compliance with the act, the amount of offset credits attributable to a whole orchard recycling project. The bill would require a whole orchard recycling project operator to do certain things, including providing specified documentation to the person or entity seeking to purchase offset credits from the project operator and obtaining and providing to that person or entity a certification from a third party accredited by the state board verifying that the whole orchard recycling project provides greenhouse gas emissions reduction or carbon sequestration benefits that are real, verifiable, quantifiable, additional, and permanent for the duration of the whole orchard recycling project.	
AB 2208 Kalra D Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/15/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.	Existing law regulates certain consumer products, including consumer products containing mercury. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a compact fluorescent lamp, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2025, a linear fluorescent lamp, as defined, from being offered for final sale, sold at final sale, or distributed in this state as a new manufactured product. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria from that prohibition, including lamps used for image capture and projection and lamps used for disinfection.	
AB 2247 Bloom D Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: disclosure:	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/17/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	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, including perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except under specified circumstances. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2023, prohibits any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains regulated PFAS. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish, on or before January 1, 2024, a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about PFAS and products or product components containing regulated PFAS, as defined, being sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer, as defined, of PFAS or a product or a product component containing regulated PFAS that is sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for	

publicly accessible reporting platform.		promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state to register the PFAS or the product or product component containing regulated PFAS, and specified other information, on the publicly accessible reporting platform. The bill would authorize specified enforcement agencies to request a certificate of compliance from a manufacturer subject to these requirements and would require the manufacturer to provide, within 30 days, a certificate attesting that the manufacturer's PFAS or product or product component containing PFAS complies with these requirements. The bill would subject a manufacturer who violates this requirement to civil penalties not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 for each violation. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 2374 Bauer-Kahan D Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/17/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law prohibits the dumping of waste matter upon a road or highway or in other locations, as specified. A violation of this prohibition, generally, is an infraction punishable by specified fines that escalate for subsequent convictions. Under existing law, the court may, as a condition of probation, order the convicted person to remove, or pay for the removal of, the waste matter. This bill would increase the maximum fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste from \$3000 to \$5000 for the first conviction, from \$6000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2440 Irwin D Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/18/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	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 enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022, which 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 existing laws.	
AB 2460 Grayson D Fiberglass Recycled Content Act of 1991: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/18/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to promote beverage container recycling. The act requires each glass container manufacturer to use a minimum percentage of postfilled glass in the manufacturing of glass food, drink, or beverage containers. Existing law, the Fiberglass Recycled Content Act of 1991, requires a fiberglass manufacturer to ensure that the annual tonnage of fiberglass manufactured or sold in the state by that manufacturer contains at least 30% cullet, except as specified. The act defines "cullet" as postconsumer glass from food, drink, or beverage containers, or any other glass not generated by fiberglass manufacturing. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to refer to the Attorney General, for prosecution for fraud, a person providing a fiberglass manufacturer with false or misleading information concerning the recycled content of glass cullet, within 30 days of making that determination. This bill would extend the time period for which the department would be required to refer an action for fraud to the Attorney General to within 45 days of the	

		department's determination. Because the bill would increase the number of actions referred for fraud prosecution, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2481 Smith R Household hazardous waste: transportation and acceptance.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/18/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, under permits issued by the department, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. Existing law requires a person engaged in the transportation of hazardous waste to be registered with the department and to either have a legible copy of the paper manifest, provided by the generator, in their possession while transporting the hazardous waste or have an electronic manifest accessible during transportation. Existing law allows certain of those facilities to accept recyclable latex paint and oil-based paint, and other waste in specified amounts from a very small quantity generator of the waste, as defined, if the facility complies with certain requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would revise and recast various requirements and conditions related to the transportation of hazardous waste and the operation of household hazardous waste collection facilities. The bill, among other things, would allow the transporting of waste to a household hazardous waste facility from another household hazardous waste facility, as specified, with a shipping paper instead of a manifest. The bill would allow household hazardous waste to be transported in a leased vehicle and by an individual who is not a household resident that generated the waste, as prescribed. The bill would allow a household hazardous waste collection facility authorized to accept hazardous waste from a very small quantity generator (VSQG) to take several actions, including, but not limited to, accepting hazardous waste from a VSQG in the same area and at the same time as residential household hazardous waste and allowing the facility to accept more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste from a VSQG at a single time as long as it accepts no more 1,200 kilograms from that VSQG in a calendar year. The bill would require a facility to advise persons not to exit their vehicles in waste acceptance areas but not require the facility to prevent it. The bill would specify that volume limitations placed on a facility in accepting hazardous waste from a VSQG do not apply to latex and oil-based paints, as provided. The bill would also make clarifying and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2550 Arambula D State Air Resources Board: ambient air quality standards: programs, rules, and regulations.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/18/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law generally designates local air districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires an air district to file with the state board, within 30 days any rule or regulation the air district board adopts, amends, or repeals. Existing law requires the state board, to coordinate air pollution control activities throughout the state and to ensure that the entire state is, or will be, in compliance with state standards, to review the rules, regulations, and programs submitted by an air district to determine whether they are sufficiently effective to achieve and maintain the state ambient air quality standards. Existing law authorizes the state board, if, after a public hearing, it finds that a program or the rules and regulations of an air district will not likely achieve and maintain the state's ambient air quality standards, to establish a program, or portion thereof, or rules and regulations it deems necessary to enable the air district to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standards. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this latter provision.	

<p>AB 2601 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Waste discharge permits: landfills.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a regional board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill, or a lateral expansion of an existing landfill, that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land has been primarily used at any time for the mining or excavation of gravel or sand, except as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes and delete obsolete cross-references in those provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2613 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Farmers and ranchers: solid waste cleanup: grants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a farm and ranch solid waste cleanup and abatement grant program for the purposes of cleaning up and abating the effects of illegally disposed solid waste. The program make grants available to public entities and Native American tribes for these purposes. Existing law also creates the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Account in the General Fund for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of the program. This bill would require the department to establish a pilot project within the program, until January 1, 2028, that would make grants available only to farmers and ranchers and for the purposes of the program, as described.</p>	
<p>AB 2633 Cooley D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: administration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</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 allows the department, as specified, to enter into contracts for consulting, promotion, or advisory services necessary to implement the act and, in addition to any regulations that the department is required by statute to adopt, to adopt any other rules and regulations that the department determines may be necessary or useful to carry out the act or the department's duties or responsibilities under the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these latter provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2674 Villapudua D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act 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</p>	

Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.		natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels, as specified.	
AB 2700 McCarty D Climate change: scoping plan.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	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 from sources or categories of sources of greenhouse gases by 2020 and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the scoping plan to be for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from sources or categories of sources of greenhouse gases consistent with limits established by the act.	
AB 2771 Friedman D Cosmetic products: safety.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	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, including specified perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This bill would prohibit a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances PFAS.	
AB 2779 Irwin D Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.	ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values and administrative fees to processors, to fund a reserve for contingencies and, after setting specified funds aside, for various purposes relating to beverage container recycling, litter cleanup and prevention, and education. A violation of the act is a crime. Existing law defines the term "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form and excludes, among other things, wine or wine from which alcohol has been removed. This bill would revise this definition of beverage to include wine, or wine from which alcohol has been removed, sold in an aluminum beverage container and distilled spirits sold in an aluminum beverage container. Since the additional payments for the beverage containers that this bill would make subject to the act would be deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes relating to the regulation of beverage containers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2784 Ting D	ASSEMBLY PRI NT	(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,	

<p>Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.</p>	<p>2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>to meet, on average, at least one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill, commencing January 1, 2025, would require the total thermoform plastic containers sold by a producer to, on average, contain 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 July 1, 2030. The bill would require, on or before March 1 of each year, a producer to report to the department, under penalty of perjury, the amount in pounds and by resin type of virgin plastic and postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic used to manufacture the thermoform plastic containers offered for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require certain importers and manufacturers of thermoform plastic containers to register and pay a fee to the department and would require those entities and certain purchasers and exporters to report to the department specified sales and other information. The bill would require the department to post the reported information on its internet website. The bill would require certain entities to maintain specified records and documentation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2787 Quirk D Microplastics in products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Ocean Protection Council, on or before December 31, 2024, to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health, as provided. Existing law declares the goal of the Statewide Microplastic Strategy to be the increase in the understanding of the scale and risks of microplastic materials on the marine environment and to identify proposed solutions to address the impacts of microplastic materials, to the extent feasible. Existing law requires the council, on or before December 31, 2021, to submit to the Legislature the Statewide Microplastics Strategy, along with recommended policy changes, including statutory changes, that may be needed to implement the strategy. This bill would, on and after specified dates that vary based on the product, ban the sale, distribution in commerce, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-in cosmetics products and waxes and polishes, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics, as defined. The bill would exclude from this ban products consisting, in whole or in part, of specified substances or mixtures containing microplastics. The bill would make a violator liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation. The bill would authorize the penalty to be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in any court of competent jurisdiction by the Attorney General or local officials. The bill would require the civil penalties collected in an action brought pursuant to the act to be retained by the office that brought the action. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2793 Muratsuchi D California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</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 ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. 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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to require a program review of the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program adopted by the state board pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	

<p>AB 2795 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Solid waste: postconsumer waste and recycled materials plans.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to develop a comprehensive market development plan using existing resources that will stimulate market demand in the state for postconsumer waste material and secondary waste material generated in the state, and requires that the plan include specified goals. The act requires the plan to include efforts to encourage and promote cooperative, regional programs to expand markets for recycled materials. The act also requires the department to develop a plan, using existing resources, to provide assistance to local agencies when requested by a city, county, or regional agency, in the implementation of cost-effective programs that provide a quality supply of recycled materials for markets. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2863 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: rigid plastic containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires that all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. Existing law makes it a crime, punishable by a fine of \$1,000, to manufacture for use in the state a rigid plastic container that is not labeled in accordance with those requirements. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.</p>	
<p>SB 38 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT . RES. 2/14/2022 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (Amended 2/14/2022)</p>	<p>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 beverage manufacturers, as defined, 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 beverage manufacturer 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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 2/14/2022	
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)(Ma y 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 45 Portantino D	ASSEMBLY DES K 1/24/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. Last Amended on 1/3/2022	
SB 54 Allen D	ASSEMBLY DES K 1/24/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read	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-	

	first time. Held at Desk.	use, disposable food service ware products from 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 451 Dodd D	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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 in convenience 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 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	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/18/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 5.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read	(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	Watch

<p>first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>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 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</p>	
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SB 840 Skinner D Budget Act of 2022.	SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 1/11/2022 - From printer.	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	
SB 895 Laird D Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.	SENATE E.Q. 2/9/2022 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.	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 and, except for administrative costs, continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. This bill would revise the criteria for, and expand the above definition of, a nonprofit convenience zone recycler by deleting the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years and allowing the recycling center to be located within 2 miles, rather than one mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 1013 Atkins D Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal.	SENATE RLS. 2/15/2022 - From printer.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires processors, defined to mean persons certified by the department who purchase empty beverage containers from recycling centers and process the containers in a prescribed manner, and distributors of beverage containers to report specified information to the department, in the form and manner prescribed by the department. This bill would explicitly authorize the department to require the information to be submitted electronically.	
SB 1046 Eggman D Solid waste: precheckout bags.	SENATE RLS. 2/15/2022 - From printer.	Existing law enacts provisions regulating the sale and distribution of reusable grocery bags to customers and prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale, except a compostable bag under specified conditions. Existing law defines a "single-use carryout bag" for this purpose to mean a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale and that is not a recycled paper bag, as defined, or a reusable grocery bag that meets specified requirements. This bill would additionally prohibit, on and after an unspecified date, a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable bag, as described, or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a "precheckout bag" for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item.	

<p>SB 1111 Archuleta D</p> <p>Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/17/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>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, commencing January 1, 2025, a manufacturer 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, as specified. The bill would require a provider who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to clearly label the trash receptacle or storage container with the owner's name and current telephone number. 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.</p>	
<p>SB 1153 Archuleta D</p> <p>Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006: data reporting.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/17/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires that a retailer have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal with specified elements, including the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery, the type or brand of which the retailer sold or previously sold. The act requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by July 1 of each year, 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 prior year. This bill would require a battery handling or battery recycling facility to provide that data to the department in the form requested by the department and on or before the date requested by the department. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1181 Hueso D</p> <p>Solid waste: waste tires.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to adopt regulations set forth the procedures and requirements necessary to obtain a major waste fire facility permit. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, in consultation with the department, to adopt fire prevention regulations for a major waste tire facility. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 1187 Kamlager D</p> <p>Fabric recycling: pilot project.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</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. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would require the department to establish a pilot project of up to 3 years located in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura in partnership with garment manufacturers in order to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric, as specified. The bill would require the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

<p>SB 1215 Newman D</p> <p>Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. 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 enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022, which 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 existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1230 Limón D</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions: transportation.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</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 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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would implement measures and programs that achieve the 2030 greenhouse gas reduction targets for the transportation sector identified in the 2017 scoping plan and that would minimize increases in greenhouse gas emissions in the electric power sector from transportation electrification through a combination of specified actions.</p>	
<p>SB 1232 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale or offering for sale of a product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," and prohibits implying that a product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. This bill would additionally allow a manufacturer to make a claim that a product is "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable" if the product, among other things, does not contain an intentionally added ingredient determined by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to present a risk to human health from dermal or oral exposure or if the department determines, with respect to a specific product, material, or ingredient, that there is competent and reliable evidence supporting a claim that it is "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable."</p>	
<p>SB 1251 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Electric Vehicle Equity Ombudsperson.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</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. Existing law establishes various programs to promote the development and adoption of zero-emission vehicles and alternative fuels. This bill would create the Electric Vehicle Equity Ombudsperson in state government and would require the ombudsperson to coordinate activities among state agencies to advance light-, medium-, and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles and zero-emission infrastructure deployment and to ensure related equity, workforce development, economic development, and other needs are addressed to grow and support the sector statewide in order to achieve specified goals relating to zero-emission vehicles.</p>	

<p>SB 1255 Portantino D</p> <p>Single-use products waste reduction: Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools and Community Colleges.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the management and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires the department to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for school districts that includes, among other things, the development of a model waste reduction and recycling program for school districts and schools. This bill would establish the Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools and Community Colleges to be administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to provide grants to school districts, charter schools, and community college districts for the purchase and installation of commercial dishwashers at the schoolsites and campuses, as specified. The bill would require the department to award grants of up to \$40,000 per kitchen of a school or campus of an applicant district, as specified. The bill would require the department to develop administrative guidelines for implementation of the program, as specified. The bill would require the department to develop materials and conduct outreach to those local educational agencies about the program, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to work with the State Department of Education, the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, or other relevant state agencies for purposes of the program. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent on an appropriation being made for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.</p>	
<p>SB 1256 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/18/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits specified stores from providing single-use carryout bags to a customer at the point of sale. Existing law makes a violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale of disposable propane cylinders, as defined, and would make the violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would authorize a city attorney or county counsel to impose these civil penalties, as provided.</p>	
<p>SB 1391 Kamlager D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2022 - From printer.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the fund. This bill would require the 3-year investment plan to additionally identify conflicting or overlapping policies, where applicable, in current state strategies to meeting the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and targets by sector.</p>	