SWANA
SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Legislative Task Force
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

2022 OFFICERS

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

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

April 28, 2022
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

1. **Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)**
   a. Roll Call – Herb
      i. The meeting was called to order at 10:04 a.m.
   b. Approval of March Meeting Minutes
      i. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the March 2022 Meeting Minutes
   c. Approval of March Treasurer's Reports
      i. Mr. Kernkamp reviewed the beginning balance, revenues, expenses, and ending cash balance for March 2022. The SWANA LTF is in compliance with the $15,000 lobbying expenditure limit. The following financial data was summarized:
      <u>March 2022</u>
         1. Beginning Balance: $46,213.28
         2. Revenues: $2,620.37
         3. Expenses: $4,568.68
         4. Ending Cash Balance: $44,264.97
      ii. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the March 2022 Treasurer's Report.

   d. *RESCHEDULED* Virtual Advocacy Day- May 4th
      i. Ms. Quiroz mentioned it has been difficult for clients to set meetings with legislators. Today is the last day for bills to go through policy committee. Mr. Kobold talked about meeting with legislators annually, where the LTF provided legislators with white papers about various bills that impacted or benefited the solid waste industry. Identify priority issues, develop fact sheets, and provide to legislators. The said methodology has been most effective in the past.
      ii. It was recommended to meet with legislators after appropriations and during policy committee hearing such as early June.
      iii. It was determined to use the May 4th meeting as an advocacy day priority/planning meeting.

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

   a. <u>AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials.</u>
      i. Support if Amended
      ii. Two-year bill
      iii. No discussion was had on this item.

   b. <u>AB 1001 (C. Garcia) Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.</u>
      i. Two-year bill

ii. Oppose Unless Amended
iii. Amended on 3-22-22
iv. No discussion was had on this item.

c. *AB 1690 (Rivas, Luz) Tobacco products: single-use components.
   i. Support in Concept (bill sponsored by NSAC)
   ii. Recently Amended
   iii. Jordan Wells (NSAC) was a guest speaker to provide insight on this bill.
   iv. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a single-use electronic cigarette, as defined, except as specified. 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
   v. Health committee removed cannabis language in previous draft.
   vi. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to S**upport** this bill with comments to incorporate a ban on single-use Cannabis vaping products in the future. Ms. Quiroz will be drafting a letter conveying the request.

d. AB 1749 (C. Garcia) Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.
   i. Oppose
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

e. AB 1793 (Quirk) Hazardous waste: identification: testing.
   i. This bill (bill sponsored by NSAC) would require the Department of Toxics and Substances Control, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, to, within 5 years of the appropriation, review its acute toxicity criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes and evaluate whether or not there are any alternative test methods or calculation-based methods that avoid the use of live vertebrate fish and that meet the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require the department, if it identifies an alternative test method or calculation-based method, to update its regulations to authorize the alternative test method or calculation-based method as an optional- method for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes.
   ii. Jordan Wells (NSAC) was a guest speaker to provide insight on this bill and stated this bill would allow for computation toxicology instead of test on fish, which would reduce incineration of non-toxic items.
   iii. Mr. Sweetser mention there are currently alternatives aquatic toxicity test methods available.
   iv. Mr. Kobold inquired about targeted products, and Ms. Wells stated shampoo products, and mentioned cruelty free products cost business millions for disposal.
   v. This bill has passed out of policy of committee and is currently in appropriations.
   vi. It was determined to maintain **Watch** position.

f. AB 1817 (Ting) Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
   i. Support
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

g. AB 1857 (C. Garcia) Solid Waste

i. Oppose (bill sponsored by CAW)
ii. This item was discussed regarding the concern of this bill impacting the ability for jurisdictions to implement conversion technology in the future to manage solid waste.

h. *AB 1894 (L. Rivas) Integrated cannabis vaporizer: packaging, labeling, advertisement, and marketing.
   i. Bill sponsored by NSAC.
   ii. This bill-would, commencing July 1, 2024, require the package and label of, and the advertisement and marketing of, an integrated cannabis vaporizer to prominently display a specified message to properly dispose of an integrated cannabis vaporizer as hazardous waste. The bill would also prohibit the package, label, advertisement, and marketing from indicating that an integrated cannabis vaporizer is disposable or implying that it may be thrown in the trash or recycling streams
   iii. This bill has passed out of policy of committee and is currently in appropriations.
   iv. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **Support** this bill with comments to incorporate a ban on single-use Cannabis vaping products in the future. Ms. Quiroz will be drafting a letter conveying the request consistent with AB 1690.

i. AB 1956 (Mathis) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.
   i. Work with author
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

j. *AB 1985 (Rivas, Robert) Organic waste: list: available products.
   i. Support and work with author (bill sponsored by CAW)
   ii. 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.
   iii. This bill is currently in appropriations.

k. AB 2026 (Friedman) Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags.
   i. Watch
   ii. Recently Amended
   iii. No discussion was had on this item.

l. AB 2048 (Santiago) Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.
   i. Watch
   ii. Recently Amended
   iii. No discussion was had on this item.

m. AB 2059 (Carrillo) Hazardous materials: recordkeeping.
   i. Watch
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

n. AB 2208 (Kalra) Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.
   i. Support (bill sponsored by NSAC)
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

o. AB 2247 (Bloom) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: and PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible reporting platform.
   i. Work with Author
   ii. Recently Amended
   iii. No discussion was had on this item.

p. AB 2779 (Irwin) Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.
   i. No discussion was had on this item.

q. AB 2374 (Bauer-Kahan) Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.
   i. Support
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

r. ***AB 2440 (Irwin) Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.**
   i. Bill sponsored by CPSC/RethinkWaste/CAW
   ii. This bill would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of September 30, 2026, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2027. This bill would enact the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers, as defined, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries and covered battery-embedded products, as defined. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization to develop, and to submit for review and approval as specified, a stewardship plan and would prescribe the standards and elements required to be contained in a stewardship plan for covered batteries and in a stewardship plan for covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to have a complete stewardship plan approved by the department on or before December 31, 2025, in order to be in compliance with the act. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2025, and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to adopt regulations to implement the act.
   iii. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **Support** this bill.

s. AB 2481 (Smith) Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance
   i. Support
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

t. AB 2674 (Villapudua) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.
   i. Watch
   ii. Recently Amended
   iii. No discussion was had on this item.

u. AB 2784 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.
   i. Watch
   ii. No discussion was had on this item.

v. AB 2787 (Quirk) Microplastics in products

i. Watch
ii. No discussion was had on this item.

w. SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage Containers.
i. Two-year bill
ii. No discussion was had on this item.

x. SB 45 (Portantino) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.
i. Two- year bill
ii. No discussion was had on this item.

y. SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.
i. Two-year bill
ii. No discussion was had on this item.

z. SB 895 (Laird) Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.
i. No discussion was had on this item.

aa. SB 983 (Eggman) Consumer warranty protection: express warranties.
i. Support (bill sponsored by CAW)
ii. No discussion was had on this item.

bb. SB 1013 (Atkins) Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal.
i. No discussion was had on this item.

cc. SB 1046 (Eggman) Solid waste: precheckout bags.
i. Watch (bill sponsored by CAW)
ii. No discussion was had on this item.

dd. SB 1187 (Kamlager) Fabric recycling: pilot project.
i. No discussion was had on this item.

ee. ***SB 1215 (Newman) Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.**
i. Bill sponsored by CPSC/RethinkWaste/CAW
ii. This bill would enact the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers, as defined, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries and covered battery-embedded products, as defined. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization to develop, and submit for review and approval as specified, a stewardship plan and would prescribe the standards and elements required to be contained in a stewardship plan for covered batteries and in a stewardship plan for covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to have a complete stewardship plan approved by the department on or before December 31, 2025, in order to be in compliance with the act.
iii. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to **Support** this bill.

ff. SB 1232 (Allen) Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability.
   i. Watch
   ii. Recently Amended
   iii. No discussion was had on this item.

gg. SB 1256 (Wieckowski) Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.
   i. Support in Concept (bill sponsored by CPSC)
   ii. Still a ban on sales in five years to transition to reusable.
   iii. No discussion was had on this item.

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

a. CARB Scoping Plan (Frank)
   i. No discussion was had on this item.

b. Recycling initiative
   i. No discussion was had on this item.

4. Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at 12:07 p.m.

Respectfully,

Herb Cantu, Secretary

Attachments:
Meeting Minutes
Agenda
Treasurer's Report
Roster
Bill Matrix

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SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

April 28, 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

1. **Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)**
   a. Roll Call - Herb
   b. Approval of March Meeting Minutes
   c. Approval of March Treasurer's Reports
   d. *RESCHEDULED* Virtual Advocacy Day- May 4th

2. **Legislative Review/Capitol Update (10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.)**
   a. Presentation from Heidi Sanborn with National Stewardship Action Council (NSAC)

   b. AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials.
      i. Support if Amended
      ii. Two-year bill
   c. AB 1001 (C. Garcia) Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.
      i. Two-year bill
      ii. Oppose Unless Amended
      iii. Amended on 3.22.22
   d. ***AB 1690 (Rivas, Luz) Tobacco products: single-use components.**
      i. Support in Concept (NSAC)
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   e. AB 1749 (C. Garcia) Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.
      i. Oppose
   f. AB 1793 (Quirk) Hazardous waste: identification: testing.
      i. Not yet discussed. (NSAC)
   g. AB 1817 (Ting) Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
      i. Support
   h. AB 1857 (C. Garcia) Solid Waste
      i. Oppose (CAW)
   i. AB 1894 (L. Rivas) Integrated cannabis vaporizer: packaging, labeling, advertisement, and marketing.
      i. Not yet discussed
   j. AB 1956 (Mathis) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.
      i. Work with author

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE
Priscilla Quiroz
Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange • 1415 L Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814 • (916) 446-4656 • Fax (916) 446-4318

k. ***AB 1985 (Rivas, Robert) Organic waste: list: available products.**
   i. Support and work with author (CAW)
l. ***AB 2026 (Friedman) Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags.**
   i. **Watch**
   ii. **Recently Amended**
m. ***AB 2048 (Santiago) Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.**
   i. **Watch**
   ii. **Recently Amended**
n. AB 2059 (Carrillo) Hazardous materials: recordkeeping.
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o. AB 2208 (Kalra) Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.
   i. Support
p. ***AB 2247 (Bloom) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: and PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible reporting platform.**
   i. **Work with Author**
   ii. **Recently Amended**
q. ***AB 2779 (Irwin) Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.**
r. AB 2374 (Bauer-Kahan) Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.
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   i. Support (CAW)
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   i. **Watch (CAW)**
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i. **Support in Concept (CPSC/RethinkWaste/CAW)**

gg. ***SB 1232 (Allen) Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability.**

i. **Watch**

ii. **Recently Amended**

hh. SB 1256 (Wieckowski) Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.

i. Support in Concept (CPSC)

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

a. CARB Scoping Plan (Frank)

b. Recycling initiative

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
March 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	$46,213.28	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97
REVENUES	$1,710.42	$2,100.35	$2,620.37	$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	$5,568.68	$4,568.68	$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	$46,213.28	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97	$44,264.97
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**									

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
$6,431	**$43,006**	**15%**
(Line 7)		
$19,052	**$64,000**	**30%**
(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
March 2022 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

Line No.		Incurred													
		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	$1,076.25	$1,076.25	$1,076.25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3,229	$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	$3,492.23	$3,492.43	$3,492.43	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,477	$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	$1,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,000	$1,500
6	**TOTALS**	$4,568	$5,569	$4,569	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	**$14,706**	**$64,000**
7														% INCURRED	23%
8															
9		Posted to Account													
10		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	
11	SYASL EXPENSES	$8,914.50	$4,568.68	$4,568.68	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$18,052	
12	OTHER EXPENSES													$0	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)		$1,000.00											$1,000	
14														$0	
15	**TOTALS**	**$8,915**	**$5,569**	**$4,569**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$19,052**	
16															
17															
18		SYASL Payment Data													
19	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	19497/19585	19256	19857											
21	CHECK NO.	8026/8027	8,028	8,030											
22	AMOUNT	$8,914.50	$4,568.68	$4,568.68											
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/3/22,1/18/22	2/15/22	3/14/22											

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY INCURRED DATE)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
$14,705.84	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
March 2022 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

		REVENUES													
Line No.		JAN 2022	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
1	**DUES SURCHARGE[1]**	$960	$2,100	$1,620	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,680	$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	$0.35	$0.37	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1.14	$6
5	**AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS**													$1,750	$25,000
a	**City of Stockton**			$1,000											
b	**City of Clovis**														
c	**City of Colfax**														
d	**City of Fresno**														
e	**City of Los Angeles**														
f	**City of Manteca**	$750													
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**	**$2,100**	**$2,620**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$6,431**	**$43,006**
													% OF BUDGETED	**15%**	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - $30/member

SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call April 28, 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	X	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		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	408-730-7791	djain@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)	X	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	951-486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Jim Marchese	X	LA Sanitation and Environment	213-847-5174	jim.marchese@lacity.org
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	X	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Sharon Green		LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsd.org
VM/Founding	Chris Celsi		City of Santa Monica	310-458-8528	chris.celsi@santamonica.gov
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig		Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi		Retired Solid Waste Professional	562-699-7411	fcaponi5@gmail.com
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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, April 27, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1 **Garcia, Cristina D** Hazardous waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws.This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would provide for the duties of the board, which would include, among others, reviewing specified policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes; and hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions and certain financial assurance decisions. The bill would establish an office of ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions, to evaluate complaints received, to report findings and make recommendations to the Director of Toxic Substances Control and the board, and to render assistance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Monitor
AB 33 **Ting D** Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure: Native American tribes.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/23/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 226, Statutes of 2021.	The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission, working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission, to prepare and bienially update a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 authorizes a school, hospital, public care institution, or unit of local government to submit an application to the Energy Commission for an allocation for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a project, which includes an energy audit, energy conservation and operating procedure, or energy conservation measure in an existing or planned building or facility, an energy conservation project, or a technical assistance program. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to approve only those applications for projects that will recover costs through savings in the cost of energy to the eligible institution during the repayment period of the allocation. Existing law creates the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account, which is continuously appropriated to the Energy Commission for purposes of the act. Under existing law, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 is repealed on January 1, 2028, as specified.This bill would require the Energy Commission, in administering the account, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, expand installation of energy storage systems, and expand the availability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, energy storage, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities. The bill would authorize an eligible institution to propose to bundle multiple projects where the determination of whether the costs of the projects will be recovered through savings during the repayment period of the allocation would be determined by the savings of those multiple projects bundled together. The bill would make changes to terminology used in the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979. By expanding the purposes for which moneys in the account can be expended, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 7/15/2021**	Watch
AB 96 **O'Donnell D** California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature.This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-	Support

Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would define "near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck" and revise the definition for "zero-emission," as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/22/2021**	
AB 111 **Boerner Horvath D** Transportation: zero-emission vehicles.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Would require the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with certain state entities, to implement a Safe and Clean Truck Infrastructure Program to support the construction and operation of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parking and electric vehicle charging and hydrogen refueling infrastructure on public and private properties, and to encourage the use of zero-emission vehicles. **Last Amended on 1/3/2022**	
AB 170 **Ting D** Budget Act of 2022.	SENATE BUDGET & 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 214 **Ting D** Budget Act of 2021.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 246 **Quirk D** Contractors: disciplinary actions.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 46, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors State License Board (board). Under existing law, willful or deliberate disregard by a licensed contractor of various state building, labor, and safety laws constitutes a cause for disciplinary action by the board. This bill would reorganize these provisions and would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the board.	Support

AB 318 **Levine D** Hazardous waste: classification: cannabis waste.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - Died on inactive file.	The hazardous waste control laws regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to list and to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, as provided. Existing law requires the department, when identifying such wastes, to consider the immediate or persistent toxic effects to man and wildlife and the resistance to natural degradation or detoxification of the wastes. Existing law exempts certain kinds of waste from regulation under the hazardous waste control laws under specified conditions. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, as defined, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations within its jurisdiction establishing management standards for cannabis waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws and implementing regulations. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended on 5/24/2021**	Concerns
AB 322 **Salas D** Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/23/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 229, Statutes of 2021.	The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), with jurisdiction over all public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing decisions of the PUC institute an Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) to fund renewable energy and research, development, and demonstration programs.This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, funding for eligible biomass conversion to energy projects, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in determining the appropriate amount of EPIC funding for biomass conversion, to consider the recommendations of the State Air Resources Board and the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, and to coordinate with the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of Food and Agriculture about the need for biomass conversion. The bill would also require the Energy Commission to consider opportunities to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions, generate carbon negative emissions, reduce wildfire impacts, and increase energy reliability. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended on 8/18/2021**	Support
AB 332 **Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials** Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/31/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 147, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and handling of hazardous waste. Under existing law, certain wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, is exempt from the hazardous waste control laws, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime.This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of treated wood waste, as provided. The bill would limit those standards to treated wood waste that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would require the department to update the Legislature, upon request, regarding those management standards and changes to the treated wood waste program. The bill would make inoperative all variances granted by the department before the enactment of the bill. Since a violation of the requirements of the bill would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 6/29/2021**	Support
AB 363 **Medina D** Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/28/2021)(May	Existing law establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board. The program authorizes the state board to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of eligible projects that reduce emissions from covered vehicular sources. The program also authorizes funding for a fueling infrastructure demonstration program and for technology development efforts that are expected to result in commercially available technologies in the near-term that would improve the ability of the program to achieve its goals.This bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop project grant criteria and guidelines for a new On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Incentive Program (VIP2) that shall provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that are deployed in disadvantaged communities, as provided, and in low-income communities, as defined. The bill would authorize, for purposes of	

Attainment Program.	be acted upon Jan 2022)	the VIP2, the state board to allow existing engines or existing vehicles, as defined, regardless of model year, and all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, regardless of vehicle type or application, to participate in the VIP2, among other VIP2 components. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended on 7/5/2021**	
AB 416 Kalra D California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act: public works projects: wood and wood products.	ASSEMBLY VETOED 2/3/2022 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.	Existing law governs the bidding and awarding of public contracts by various state agencies. Existing law imposes requirements on contractors awarded various public contracts, including, among others, certifying that no equipment, materials, supplies, apparel, garments, or accessories provided under specified contracts are produced by sweatshop labor, forced labor, convict labor, indentured labor under penal sanction, abusive forms of child labor, or exploitation of children in sweatshop labor.This bill would establish the California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act. The bill would require a contractor, as defined, and specified subcontractors, for any contract entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, contracting with a state agency for the procurement of products comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities to certify that the commodities were not grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2022. The bill would exempt a credit card purchase of goods of $2,500 or less, not to exceed a total of $7,500 of goods per contractor per year, from these certification requirements. The bill would require specified contractors to have a No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation policy, as specified, and would require the contractors to make the policy and corresponding data publicly available. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2023, the Department of General Services to issue an informational notice or memorandum on a Deforestation-Free Code of Conduct to be used by contractors that includes, among other things, a list of forest-risk commodities subject to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	
AB 426 Bauer-Kahan D Toxic air contaminants.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law authorizes local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the attainment of state ambient air quality standards, to adopt and implement regulations that accomplish certain objectives.This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to require data regarding air pollution within the district's jurisdiction from indirect and areawide sources of air pollution, including mobile sources drawn by those sources, to enable the calculation of health risks from toxic air contaminants. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to accomplish these objectives in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the reduction of health risks from toxic air contaminants. **Last Amended on 3/17/2021**	
AB 478 Ting D Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to meet, on average, at least one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. The bill would exclude a person or company that produces, harvests, and packages an agricultural commodity on the site where the commodity is grown or raised from this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 7/5/2021**	Concerns
AB 480 Carrillo D Hazardous materials.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by	(1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified	

	Secretary of State - Chapter 743, Statutes of 2021.	program agency," or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. This bill would revise that reporting requirement to require, for regulated facilities, a handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of the handler, to report a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance to the UPA and the office immediately upon discovery of the release or threatened release. The bill would require, for unregulated facilities, that reporting to be made upon the discovery of an actual release that results in an emergency response, as defined. The bill would require a handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or their designee, to provide state, city, or county fire or public health or safety personnel and emergency response personnel with access to the handler's facility if there is a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance at the facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 8/16/2021**	
AB 504 McCarty D Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 56, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste, as defined, to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business that is subject to that requirement that provides customers access to that business, including a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law exempts full-service restaurants, as defined, from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program to collect that waste stream.This bill would, for a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities, instead of providing an organic recycling bin or container, to implement a process for recycling organic waste that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of "full-service restaurant," deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes.	Watch
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 652 Friedman D Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 500, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, at a detectable level above 0.1 parts per billion, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children three years of age or younger. Existing law prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any toy or childcare article that contains di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, or benzyl butyl phthalate, in concentrations exceeding 0.1%. Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or exchanging, having in their possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposing or offering for sale or exchange to any retailer, any toy that is contaminated with a specified toxic substance.This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals in a juvenile product. **Last Amended on 8/18/2021**	Watch

AB 659 **Mathis R** Dumping.	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Current law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between $250 and $1,000 for a first conviction, between $500 and $1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between $750 and $3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. Existing law requires those fines to be doubled if the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was used tires.This bill would also require those fines to be doubled if the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was a livestock carcass. **Last Amended on 1/3/2022**	Support
AB 661 **Bennett D** Recycling: materials.	SENATE RLS. 2/1/2022 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. 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**	Support if Amended
AB 683 **Grayson D** Recycling: procurement.	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law relating to public contracting establishes the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), which requires state agencies to ensure specific percentages of reportable purchases from prescribed product categories to be recycled products. Existing law requires each state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at the same or a lesser total cost than nonrecycled products. Existing law establishes minimum content requirements for recycled products. Existing law requires a state agency to report annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery its progress in meeting the recycled product purchasing requirements using a SABRC report format. Existing law requires the Department of General Services (DGS), if a requirement has not been met, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review purchasing policies and make recommendations for immediate revisions to ensure that the recycled product purchasing requirements are met. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or after January 1, 2022, to add additional products based on criteria selected by the Department of General Services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/18/2021**	
AB 684 **Fong R**	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From	Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control	Watch

Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 698 **Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials** Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/31/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 153, Statutes of 2021.	Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law designates certain generators of hazardous waste in specified amounts as a "conditionally exempt small quantity generator," also known as "CESQG" for certain regulations. The term CESQG is defined with reference to a specified federal regulation that provides that a generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month and that specifies which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. That federal regulation also exempts specified amounts of acute hazardous wastes and residues from clean up of acute hazardous waste, as specified. Existing law defines the term "storage facility" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws as including an onsite facility where a hazardous waste is held for more than 90 days and excludes from this definition certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month, subject to specified conditions, including compliance with specified federal waste accumulation regulations. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would replace the terms "conditionally exempt small quantity generator" and "CESQG" with "very small quantity generator" and "VSQG" with reference to a different federal regulation that recasts those provisions regarding the amount of hazardous waste and which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. The bill would also change the provision referencing compliance with certain federal waste accumulation regulations as a condition for certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month to be excluded from the definition of storage facility to conform to updated federal waste accumulation regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 7/14/2021**	
AB 707 **Quirk D** Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 703, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law, the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008, as part of the state's hazardous waste control laws, requires a manufacturer that owns or owned a name brand of mercury-added thermostats, as defined, sold in this state before January 1, 2006, to establish and maintain a collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal program for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, as defined. Among other requirements, the act requires each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed $25. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would recast the program, still as part of the state's hazardous waste control laws, as the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. The bill would require each manufacturer of mercury-added thermostats, or group of manufacturers, on or before March 1, 2022, to contract with or retain a qualified third party, as defined, to develop and implement a convenient, cost-effective, and efficient program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to issue a request for proposals for a qualified third party to develop and implement the program, and would require the manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to consider specified factors when selecting the qualified third party. The bill would require the qualified third party to develop and implement a program that includes, but is not limited to, the collection, handling, and arrangement for the appropriate management of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, unless these activities are performed by a manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, an educational and outreach campaign sufficient to inform appropriate entities about the importance of safe recycling and disposal of out-of service mercury-added thermostats, and informational materials about the program. The bill would require the qualified third party to make available to consumers, as defined, and service technicians out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collection incentives of no less than $30 per out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collected. The bill would require that an incentive be provided to these persons only if the person attests, under penalty of perjury, to their California state residency, among other things. By requiring a person to provide an attestation under	

		penalty of perjury, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	
AB 713 Garcia, Cristina D State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions scoping plan: comprehensive health analysis.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to conduct a comprehensive health analysis in conjunction with the development of each update of the scoping plan that includes a framework to provide an overview of the breadth of health impacts and health benefits that may accrue from the outcomes in the scoping plan, as specified. **Last Amended on 5/24/2021**	
AB 734 Garcia, Eduardo D Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and requires the regulations to include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025.This bill would revise that goal by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022. **Last Amended on 3/25/2021**	
AB 735 Smith R Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires a retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by each July 1, to survey, as specified, battery handling or battery recycling facilities, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the previous calendar year. This bill would authorize the department to include on its internet website the prior years' previously posted information of the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling.	
AB 818 Bloom D Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/6/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 590, Statutes of 2021.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.This bill would require, except as provided, certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after July 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed $2,500 per day, up to a maximum of $100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 7/1/2021**	Support

AB 842 Garcia, Cristina D California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws.This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and single-use products, as defined, made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by the department. The bill would require producers, within 6 months of the department's adoption of regulations to implement the act, to individually, or to collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will, develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce, recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget, as prescribed. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support, among other things, mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter. The bill would require, starting in 2025, a stewardship organization to collect from its member producers funding for the purposes of paying the administrative and operational costs of the stewardship program. The bill would require, on or before the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year, and once every 3 months thereafter, a stewardship organization to pay to the department an administrative fee to cover the department's full costs of administering and enforcing the act, not to exceed the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/22/2021**	
AB 870 Santiago D Hazardous materials: liens.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Current law establishes that any costs or damage incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and regional water quality control boards in carrying out or overseeing a response or corrective action for a release of hazardous materials on a real property constitute a claim and lien upon the real property owned by a responsible party that is subject to, or affected by, that action. Current law establishes that the lien has the force and effect of, and a priority of, a judgment lien. This bill would specify the notice and hearing procedures to be provided to the affected property owner. **Last Amended on 1/3/2022**	
AB 881 Gonzalez, Lorena D Recycling: plastic waste: export.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 501, Statutes of 2021.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and joint powers authority formed under the act, referred to as a regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions.This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic wastes "disposal" for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 8/18/2021**	Concerns
AB 906 Carrillo D Zero-emission trucks: tax and fee exemptions.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	(1)Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would exempt from those taxes, on and after January 1, 2022, the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, fuel for the operation of a zero-emission medium- or heavy-duty truck that is the subject of a lease entered into after July 1, 2022, with specified characteristics. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 908 Frazier D	ASSEMBLY DEAD	Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency in state government and requires the agency, in consultation with each department, board, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to develop and maintain a database of lands and easements	

Natural Resources Agency: statewide natural resources inventory.	2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	that have been acquired by the departments and boards within the agency.This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, to the extent a specified appropriation is made, to prepare a comprehensive, statewide inventory of the natural resources of the state and establish treatment measures necessary to protect those resources, and to post its initial inventory on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, with annual updates on or before January 1 of each year thereafter.	
AB 962 Kamlager D California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 502, Statutes of 2021.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department the redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred to a dealer for deposit into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines "recycling" for its purposes as the reuse or refilling of empty beverage containers, or the process of sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting empty postfilled beverage containers for the purpose of using the altered form.This bill would authorize the department to authorize a processor to satisfy that cancellation requirement by washing a reusable beverage container or transferring a reusable beverage container for subsequent washing to a processor approved by the department. The bill would authorize the department to certify additional models of processors that are determined necessary to implement that provision and would require, by January 1, 2024, the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt by regulation the requirements and standards for the certification and operation of those processors, as specified. By creating crimes relating to reusable beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define "reusable beverage container" for purposes of the act to mean a glass beverage container with a refund value established pursuant to the act and that is processed by a processor for subsequent washing for refill and sale by a beverage manufacturer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	Support
AB 992 Cooley D California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/7/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 624, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law establishes the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to fund development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies.This bill would specify that peer-to-peer truck sharing platform demonstration is eligible for funding under the program. **Last Amended on 3/25/2021**	
AB 1001 Garcia, Cristina D Environment: mitigation measures for air quality impacts: environmental justice.	SENATE RLS. 3/22/2022 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-	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 require mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or otherwise mitigating for the adverse effects on that community. The bill would require mitigation measures to include measures conducted at the project site that avoid or minimize to less than significant the adverse effects on the air quality of a disadvantaged community or measures conducted in the affected disadvantaged community that directly mitigate those effects. The bill would require all public agencies, in implementing CEQA,	Oppose Unless Amended

	referred to Com. on RLS.	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 3/22/2022**	
AB 1027 Seyarto R Solid and organic waste.	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - Died at Desk.	Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law declares the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. Existing law requires each jurisdiction to implement a solid waste recycling program appropriate for that jurisdiction designed to divert commercial solid waste from businesses subject to specified commercial solid waste recycling requirements. Existing law also requires each jurisdiction to implement an organic waste recycling program appropriate for the jurisdiction and designed to specifically divert organic waste generated by businesses subject to specified organic waste recycling requirements. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide relief from those solid waste recycling, composting, and source reduction requirements and organic waste recycling requirements, for no more than one year, to cities and municipalities struggling due to the impacts of COVID-19.	
AB 1035 Salas D Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.	ASSEMBLY VE TOED 2/3/2022 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would require the department and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2023, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, as specified. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/1/2021**	
AB 1067 Ting D Beverage containers.	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 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 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 Organic waste:	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12).	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	

implementation strategy: report.	(Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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**	
AB 1099 Rivas, Robert D Environmental equity: principles: bond and fund expenditures.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	The existing State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance, sale, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Existing law establishes various funds in the State Treasury for purposes of providing financial incentives to eligible entities for specified purposes. This bill would require the administration of proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under a bond act that is enacted by the Legislature and is approved by the voters on or after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and that addresses environmental issues, and the administration of certain funds established on or after January 1, 2022, that provide financial assistance to eligible entities to incorporate certain principles of environmental equity. The bill would require guidelines or regulations adopted by state agencies receiving funding to administer a competitive grant program funded by the proceeds of those bonds or moneys in those funds to meet certain requirements. **Last Amended on 3/25/2021**	
AB 1184 Chiu D Medical information: confidentiality.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/22/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 190, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, prohibits specified entities from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, unless a specified exception applies. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits an employer from using, disclosing, or knowingly permitting its employees or agents to use or disclose medical information that the employer possesses pertaining to its employees without the prescribed permission of the patient. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. Existing law, the Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act, generally regulates how insurers collect, use, and disclose information gathered in connection with insurance transactions.This bill, on and after July 1, 2022, would revise and recast these provisions to require the health care service plan or health insurer to accommodate requests for confidential communication of medical information regardless of whether there is a situation involving sensitive services or a situation in which disclosure would endanger the individual. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 8/31/2021**	
AB 1200 Ting D Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 503, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any toy or child care article, as defined, that contains phthalates exceeding a specified percentage. Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, above a specified detectable level, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children 3 years of age or younger. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold, or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains any of several specified intentionally added ingredients, such as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except under specified circumstances.This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. The bill would require 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. The bill would define "food packaging," in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 8/23/2021**	Support and Seek Amendments
AB 1201 Ting D	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled as "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets a specified specification or has a specified certification, as provided. Existing law	Oppose

Solid waste: products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability .	10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 504, Statutes of 2021.	prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. Existing law authorizes a person to sell commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term "soil biodegradable" only if the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has adopted a certain specification and the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet both that specification and the ASTM standard specification for compostability.This bill would repeal that definition of "plastic product" and replace certain references to "plastic product" in those and related provisions with "product," which includes, but is not limited to, a consumer product, as defined, a package or packaging component, a thin plastic sheet film product, and a food or beverage container. The bill would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a product that is labeled as "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, at the time of sale or offering for sale, the product meets that specified specification or has that specified certification and would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," unless the product meets one of those specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. The bill would additionally authorize a person to offer for sale commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term "soil biodegradable" if the department adopts that specification and the film has that certification. The bill would exempt from the requirement to comply with an ASTM standard specification pursuant to these provisions fiber products that are demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	
AB 1246 Nguyen R Community services districts.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - Died at Desk.	Existing law, the Community Services District Law, authorizes the formation of community services districts for various specified purposes, including supplying water, treating sewage, disposing of solid waste, and providing fire protection. The law specifies its relation and effect on certain districts organized pursuant to former laws and to actions taken by them, among other things.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
AB 1261 Burke D State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions: incentive programs.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 714, Statutes of 2021.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases, as well as implementing various regulatory and incentive programs to assist the state in reaching its greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals. Existing law, for example, establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the state board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the production and use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles.This bill would require the state board to establish specified processes to assist the state in achieving its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, including a process to identify any overlap among its incentive programs, as defined, that share the same objectives and a process to define, collect, and evaluate data on the behavioral changes that result from each of its incentive programs. The bill would require the state board to use the information collected pursuant to these processes to refine the greenhouse gas emissions estimates for its incentive programs in its annual reports to the Legislature, its funding plans, or any long-term planning documents or reports. The bill would require the state board to develop a process to define, collect, and evaluate data that will translate to metrics demonstrating the socioeconomic benefits that result from each of its incentive programs, and to use this data to make funding and design recommendations in its annual reports to the Legislature or funding plans, as provided. The bill would require the state board to contract with the University of California or the California State University to collect the information necessary to better isolate greenhouse gas emission reductions and socioeconomic benefits ascribed to its incentive programs. The bill would make the requirement for the state board to perform these duties contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature and would require the state board to complete certain of these duties within 3 years of receiving an appropriation from the Legislature for these purposes. **Last Amended on 8/26/2021**	
AB 1263 Rubio,	ASSEMBLY DEAD	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor	

Blanca D Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports.	2/1/2022 - Died at Desk.	shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by the department, as prescribed. The act authorizes the department to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-of-state vendor, after obtaining the certificate, fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
AB 1276 Carrillo D Single-use foodware accessories and standard condiments.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law prohibits a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer, and places the duty to enforce this prohibition on specified state and local health and environmental health officers and their agents. Existing law specifies that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of $25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of $300.This bill would instead prohibit a food facility from providing any single-use foodware accessory or standard condiment, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. The bill would prohibit those items from being bundled or packaged in a way that prohibits the consumer from taking only the item desired. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer, or a food facility located within a public airport to ask a walk-through consumer, if the consumer wants a single-use foodware accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a food facility using a third-party food delivery platform to list on its menu the availability of single-use foodware accessories and standard condiments and only provide those items when requested, as provided. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public and private school cafeterias. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	Support
AB 1311 Wood D Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 506, Statutes of 2021.	(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, throughout the state, and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts and pays the refund value, if any, at one location for all types of beverage containers. The act requires a certified recycling center or location to be open for business during at least 30 hours per week with a minimum of 5 hours of operation occurring during periods other than from Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., as provided. The act specifies that a certified recycling center that is not a reverse vending machine, as defined, is "open for business" if specified criteria are met, including that an employee of the certified recycling center or location is present during the hours of operation and available to the public to accept containers and to pay the refund values.This bill would apply the above-specified provisions applicable to reverse vending machines to bag drop recycling centers, defined to mean a recycling location operated by a recycling center at which consumers can drop off bagged empty beverage containers for redemption. The bill would require a bag drop recycling center to pay the refund value for beverage containers within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 3 business days. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	
AB 1371 Friedman D Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/4/2021)	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, as defined, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers, as defined. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 5/24/2021**	Support and Seek Amendments
AB 1389 Reyes D	SENATE 2 YEAR	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	

Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.	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)	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 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)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the 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 1397 Garcia, Eduardo D Public contracts: California Lithium Economy Act.	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law, the Buy Clean California Act, requires the Department of General Services to establish and publish a maximum acceptable global warming potential for categories of eligible materials, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law further requires the department to review the maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials and adjust that number based on specified criteria.This bill, entitled the California Lithium Economy Act, would revise the definition of "eligible materials" to include lithium, commencing January 1, 2023. The bill would require an awarding authority, by January 1, 2025, to require the successful bidder for a contract that includes electric vehicles to be provided as part of that contract, to disclose the sources of lithium used in the manufacture of the electric vehicles' batteries. The bill would also require, by January 1, 2035, that at least 35% of the lithium used in electric vehicle batteries pursuant to a contract under the act be produced in California. The bill would include related findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1411 Cunningham R Agriculture:	ASSEMBLY DE AD	Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including, but not limited to, loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, and educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose	

greenhouse gas mitigation: Healthy Soils Program.	2/1/2022 - Died at Desk.	management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.	
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)(May 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 1463 O'Donnell D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels, as specified.	
AB 1469 Santiago D Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability .	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled as "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification for plastics designed to be aerobically composted in municipal or industrial facilities or the OK compost HOME certification. Existing law exempts from that prohibition those plastic products that meet a subsequently revised or different standard specification adopted by the department under specified conditions, or if the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law authorizes the department to otherwise make a recommendation to the Legislature if ASTM International, or any other entity, develops a new standard specification or other applicable standard for either of the terms "compostable" or "home compostable" and the department determines that the new standard for the use of the term, when compared to the current ASTM standard in effect, is more stringent and more protective of public health, public safety, and the environment, and is reflective of and consistent with state policies and programs.This bill would prohibit a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled with the term "industrially compostable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification for plastics designed to be aerobically composted in municipal or industrial facilities, and would specify that the labeling prohibition for "compostable" or "home compostable" applies unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product has the OK compost HOME certification. The bill would additionally exempt a plastic product labeled with the term "industrially compostable," "compostable," or "home compostable" from the prohibition on using those terms if the plastic product meets another specification adopted by the department that is adopted or developed by ASTM International or a similar existing standards body, as provided. **Last Amended on 3/18/2021**	
AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D	ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/1/2022 - From	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection,	

Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 5/11/2021**	
AB 1508 Flora R Agriculture: whole orchard recycling: carbon offset credits and healthy soils.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force, with a specified membership, to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism for the purposes of increasing offset projects with direct environmental benefits in the state, as specified.This bill would require the state board to develop a carbon offset credit for whole orchard recycling. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1523 Gallagher R Greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. For the emissions of pollutants other than greenhouse gases, existing law generally designates the state board with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.This bill would revise the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 by designating the state board with the responsibility of regulating vehicular sources of emissions of greenhouse gases and each district with the responsibility of regulating all sources, other than vehicular sources, of emissions of greenhouse gases within its jurisdiction. By imposing additional duties on the districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1624 Ting D Budget Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY BUDGET 1/20/2022 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 1690 Rivas, Luz D Tobacco products: single-use electronic cigarettes.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/21/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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 single-use electronic cigarette, as defined, except as specified. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly	Support In Concept

	4/28/2022 #64 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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. **Last Amended on 4/20/2022**	
AB 1749 Garcia, Cristina D Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/22/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair	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, within one year of the state board's selection, a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as specified. Existing law also requires an air district to submit the community emissions reduction 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. The bill would authorize an air district that is required to adopt a community emissions reduction program to take up to one additional year to adopt the program, if the community steering committee agrees. The bill would require an air district that is required to adopt 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. **Last Amended on 3/14/2022**	Oppose
AB 1760 Rodriguez D Bulk merchandise pallets.	ASSEMBLY P. & C.P. 4/19/2022 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. 5/3/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, GABRIEL, Chair	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 notifies the indicated owner of having acquired 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. **Last Amended on 4/6/2022**	
AB 1771 Ward D The California Housing	ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 4/26/2022 - In committee:	The Personal Income Tax Law and Corporation Tax Law impose taxes upon income, including income generated from any gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, impose an additional 25% tax on that portion of a qualified taxpayer's net capital gain from the sale or exchange of a qualified asset, as defined. The bill would reduce those taxes depending on how many years has passed since the qualified taxpayer's initial purchase of the qualified asset. The bill would create the Speculation Recapture Community Reinvestment Fund and would	

Speculation Act: income taxes: capital gains: sale or exchange of qualified asset: housing.	Hearing for testimony only.	deposit the revenues received as a result of this increase in tax in the fund. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate moneys in the fund, as described. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 3/22/2022**	
AB 1817 Ting D Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 3/28/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/28/2022 #46 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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 removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. **Last Amended on 3/24/2022**	Support
AB 1851 Rivas, Robert D Public works: prevailing wage: hauling.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/17/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (March 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair	Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Existing law includes in the definition of "public works" under certain circumstances the hauling of refuse from a public works site to an outside disposal location. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor.This bill would expand the definition of "public works" for those purposes to include the on-hauling of materials used for paving, grading, and fill onto a public works site. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. **Last Amended on 2/28/2022**	
AB 1857 Garcia, Cristina D Solid waste.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/22/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (March 21). Re-	(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 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.	Oppose

	referred to Com. on APPR.		
AB 1870 Stone D Organic products.	ASSEMBLY AGRI. 4/21/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on AGRI. 4/27/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, RIVAS, ROBERT, Chair	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. Existing law authorizes any person to file a complaint with the director concerning suspected noncompliance with those provisions by a person over whom the director has control. Existing law requires the director, to the extent funds are available, to establish a procedure for handling those complaints and commencing and completing an investigation, as specified, and reporting the findings and enforcement action taken, if any, to the complainant within 90 days. Existing law also requires the director to compile and publish and submit to the California Organic Products Advisory Committee a summary of specified information collected pursuant to the above-described registration form. This bill would require the director, on or before January 1, ____, to develop a single application that would allow a registrant to apply for all similar licensing or registration procedures applicable to registrants, as specified. The bill would require the director to create an online registration and payment option on or before January 1, ____. 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. **Last Amended on 4/20/2022**	
AB 1953 Maienschein D Drinking water: accessible water bottle refill stations.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/6/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (April 5). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair	The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the owner or operator of a transit hub, local park, public building, publicly owned building, shopping mall, or municipal golf course that has a water infrastructure source to install and maintain at least one, or maintain at least one existing, accessible water bottle refill station, as prescribed and except as specified. The bill would also require those owners and operators that have a water bottle refill station that is not accessible to upgrade, by January 1, 2025, the water bottle refill station to an accessible water bottle refill station. By imposing additional requirements on local agencies that own or operate local parks, publicly owned buildings, or municipal golf courses, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. If installation or maintenance of, or upgrade to, an accessible water bottle refill station is not feasible, the bill would authorize substitution of an accessible water cooler or accessible drinking fountain bubbler. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/29/2022**	
AB 1956 Mathis R Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/24/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 compost facility, mulch production facility, or biomass conversion	Work with Author

		facility to collect and to process or 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. **Last Amended on 3/23/2022**	
AB 1985 Rivas, Robert D Organic waste: list: available products.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 3/22/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair	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.	Support and Seek Amendments
AB 1993 Wicks D Employment: COVID-19 vaccination requirements.	ASSEMBLY L. & E. 4/18/2022 - Coauthors revised.	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 AP PR. 4/7/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBL	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 shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to ship 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 to package or transport the products. The bill would establish exemptions from these prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/6/2022**	Watch

	Y APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair		
AB 2048 Santiago D Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/29/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair	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 each local jurisdiction to post on its internet website current franchise agreements between contract waste and recycling haulers and public agencies that are within the jurisdiction of the local jurisdiction. The bill would require each local agency to provide to the department the direct electronic link to those posted franchise agreements. The bill would require the department to create and maintain a publicly accessible database that provides direct electronic links to those posted franchise agreements. By imposing additional requirements on local agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/28/2022**	Watch
AB 2059 Carrillo D Hazardous materials business and area plans: consumer products: recordkeeping.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/23/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (March 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 expand the scope of hazardous materials subject to regulation pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws by narrowing the definition of "consumer product" to require that the commodity be present in the same form, concentration, and quantity as a product prepackaged for distribution to a consumer for personal, family, or household purposes, instead of for use by the general public, and by otherwise narrowing the exemption for consumer products from regulation of hazardous materials, as provided. By making changes to the laws enforced by uniform program agencies and thereby imposing additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/15/2022**	
AB 2101 Flora R California Carbon Sequestration and Climate Resiliency Project Registry: whole orchard recycling projects.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/19/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, no later than July 1, 2023, to establish and maintain the California Carbon Sequestration and Climate Resiliency Project Registry for the purpose of identifying and listing projects in the state that drive climate action on the state's natural and working lands and are seeking funding from state agencies or private entities. Existing law provides that carbon sequestration projects listed on the registry may include natural and working lands-based carbon sequestration projects and direct air capture projects. Existing law authorizes the agency, in collaboration with relevant state agencies and in consultation with diverse stakeholders, to create an application process for applicants to have their projects located in the state listed on the registry, as provided. This bill would expand the list of projects that may be included on the registry to include whole orchard recycling projects. The bill would define "whole orchard recycling" to mean the onsite grinding or chipping of whole trees during orchard removal, and incorporation of the ground or chipped biomass into the topsoil prior to replanting. **Last Amended on 4/5/2022**	
AB 2208 Kalra D	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M.	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	Support

Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.	4/26/2022 - VOTE: Do pass. (PASS)	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. **Last Amended on 4/19/2022**	
AB 2247 Bloom D Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible reporting platform.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	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, among other things, to issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the department to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish, on or before January 1, 2024, a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (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 July 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 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. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/20/2022**	Work with Author
AB 2374 Bauer-Kahan D Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 by a business that employs more than 10 employees from $3,000 to $5,000 for the first conviction, from $6,000 to $10,000 for the second conviction, and from $10,000 to $20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. The bill would require a court, when imposing a fine, to consider the defendant's ability to pay, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/7/2022**	Support
AB 2440 Irwin D Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 25).	The Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 prohibits the sale of a cell phone in this state to a consumer unless the retailer of that cell phone has in place a take-back system for the acceptance and collection of used cell phones for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. This bill would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of September 30, 2026, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2027. **Last Amended on 3/28/2022**	Support In Concept

	4/28/2022 #4 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS		
AB 2460 Grayson D Fiberglass Recycled Content Act of 1991: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/10/2022 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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 35 percent 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: facilities: transportation and acceptance.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/23/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, HOLDEN, Chair	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. **Last Amended on 3/16/2022**	Support
AB 2550 Arambula D State Air Resources Board: national	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/25/2022 - VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the	Existing law generally designates local air districts with primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the State Air Resources 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 a district's attainment plan, and any revised plan, to determine whether the plan will achieve and maintain the state's ambient air quality standards by the earliest practicable date, 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, and to review the	

ambient air quality standards: nonattainment districts.	Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	enforcement practices of a district to determine whether reasonable action is being taken to enforce the district's programs, rules, and regulations. 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 require the state board, if a district in severe or extreme nonattainment for a national ambient air quality standard has not received a determination of attainment from the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the applicable attainment date for that standard, to undertake certain activities, including coordinating with the district and community-based organizations in the district and conducting outreach to under-resourced communities in the district to identify gaps in the state implementation plan and the district's attainment plan, rules, regulations, programs, and enforcement practices that impact the district's ability to attain and maintain that ambient air quality standard and to coordinate with the district to provide additional monitoring and enforcement capacity for stationary sources in the district, as provided. The bill would require the state board to conduct at least one public hearing in the district regarding the district's attainment plan, and would require the state board to solicit public comment on specified topics, including the state board's review of the district's attainment plan, rules, regulations, programs, and enforcement practices, data regarding stationary sources in the district, including monitoring and enforcement of those sources, and the state board's plan to coordinate with the district to provide additional monitoring and enforcement capacity for stationary sources in the district. **Last Amended on 4/19/2022**	
AB 2601 Garcia, Eduardo D Waste discharge permits: landfills: Mexico border.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/19/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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. Existing law authorizes a regional board to grant a variance from that prohibition under specified circumstances, except within the boundaries of the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. This bill would additionally prohibit 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 is located within 3 miles of the United States border with Mexico. The bill would prohibit a regional board from granting a variance from that prohibition. The bill would also delete obsolete cross-references. **Last Amended on 3/24/2022**	
AB 2613 Rivas, Robert D Farmers and ranchers: solid waste cleanup: grants.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/21/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 makes 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. Existing law prohibits the sum of all funds transferred into the account from other funds or accounts from exceeding $1,000,000 annually. This bill would require the department to establish a pilot program, until January 1, 2028, that would make grants available to public entities and Native American tribes on behalf of applicants who are farmers and ranchers and for the purposes of the farm and ranch solid waste cleanup and abatement grant program, as described. The bill, until January 1, 2028, would make the $1,000,000 annual maximum amount of funds that may be transferred into the account inoperative and would prohibit moneys contributed to the farm and ranch solid waste cleanup and abatement grant program from specified sources from collectively exceeding $1,000,000 annually. The bill would require that any amount over $1,000,000 that is transferred into the account on an annual basis be available for the purposes of the pilot program, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the department to provide for the deposit into the account of philanthropic and federal funding for the purposes of the pilot program, as provided. **Last Amended on 4/20/2022**	
AB 2674 Villapudua D California	ASSEMBLY NA T. RES. 4/19/2022 - Re-	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	Watch

Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas by a source that the state board determines to directly reduce the emissions of methane in the state and that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels, as specified. The bill would specify that the credits generated shall only be available for use by a source within the state. **Last Amended on 4/18/2022**	
AB 2700 McCarty D Transportation electrification: electrical distribution grid upgrades.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 25). 4/28/2022 #18 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, working with the state board and the PUC, to prepare, at least once every 2 years, a statewide assessment of the electrical vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet certain goals. This bill would require electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to use all available data to project future electric vehicle charging requirements to ensure that their distribution systems are upgraded at the times and locations necessary to support the state's anticipated level of electric vehicle charging. The bill would require the PUC, by July 1, 2024, to the extent that there are any permitting or licensing requirements for transmission or distribution grid upgrades necessary to support the anticipated level of electric vehicle charging, to expedite existing permitting and licensing processes to ensure that electrical corporations can meet the requirements to upgrade their distribution systems, and to direct electrical corporations to develop an expedited process for grid interconnection for transportation electrification. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board to annually gather and share fleet data from entities subject to its regulations with electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to help inform electrical grid planning efforts, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/7/2022**	
AB 2771 Friedman D Cosmetic products: safety.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	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 intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances PFAS. **Last Amended on 4/18/2022**	
AB 2779 Irwin D Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/19/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes	(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	

	11. Noes 0.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/5/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (April 4). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to meet, on average, at least one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material.This bill, 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.	Watch
AB 2787 Quirk D Microplastics in products.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	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. Existing law, the Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law, prohibits a person from selling or offering for promotional purposes in the state any personal care products containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. 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-on cosmetic 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 person who violates these provisions 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 specified 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. **Last Amended on 4/7/2022**	Watch
AB 2793 Muratsuchi D Greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. 4/26/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (April 25). Re-	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 require the state board, in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee, on a triennial basis, to conduct an evaluation of the market-based compliance mechanism to determine its effectiveness in meeting the goals of the act. This bill would require the state board to adopt public banking metrics that track the number of unused compliance instruments in public and private accounts on an annual basis. The bill would require the chairperson of the state board to appear before the Joint Legislative Committee on	

	referred to Com. on APPR.	Climate Change Policies to present the results of the evaluation and specified proposed revisions to the regulations implementing the market-based compliance mechanism. The bill would authorize, following the chairperson's appearance before the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies, the state board to revise the regulations implementing the market-based compliance mechanism so that the mechanism can more effectively meet the goals of the act and objectives specified in the most recent scoping plan. **Last Amended on 3/24/2022**	
AB 2795 Garcia, Eduardo D Community colleges: concurrent award of associate degree and high school diploma.	ASSEMBLY HIGHER ED. 3/31/2022 - Coauthors revised.	Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction to students at the campuses they operate. Existing law authorizes community colleges to grant associate in arts and associate in science degrees. Existing law authorizes the governing boards of community college districts maintaining adult schools to prescribe requirements for the granting of adult school diplomas. Existing law also authorizes community college districts to provide adult education in conjunction with school districts as part of regional consortia. This bill would expressly authorize a community college district to establish and offer to students a course of study leading to the concurrent award of an associate degree and a high school diploma. **Last Amended on 3/17/2022**	
AB 2863 Wilson D Green building standards: bicycle parking.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/25/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. Existing law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code in its entirety once every 3 years. Existing law requires the commission and other state agencies that propose green building standards to allow for input by other state agencies that have expertise in green building subject areas, as provided. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon the next triennial update of the California Green Building Standards Code that occurs on or after January 1, 2023, to research, develop, and propose for adoption mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking in multifamily residential buildings, hotels, and motels. The bill would also require the commission, upon the next triennial update, to research, develop, and adopt revised mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking in nonresidential buildings. The bill would require the department and the commission, in developing these standards, to develop minimum mandatory bicycle parking standards using a method that is independent of the number of vehicle parking spaces. The bill would include related legislative findings. **Last Amended on 4/21/2022**	
AB 2878 Aguiar-Curry D Forest Biomass Waste Utilization Program.	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 4/21/2022 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E. 4/27/2022 Upon adjournment of Communications and Conveyance Committee - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND ENERGY, GARCI	Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), and requires CalFire to be responsible for, among other things, fire protection and prevention, as provided. Existing law establishes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in CalFire to represent the state's interest in the acquisition and management of state forests and requires the board to maintain an adequate forest policy. The former Governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., issued Executive Order No. B-52-18 that, among other things, established a Forest Management Task Force, now known as the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, involving specified state agencies to create the action plan for wildfire and forest resilience. The executive order also established a Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation, to be located within the state board. This bill would establish the Forest Waste Biomass Utilization Program to be administered by the state board's Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation to develop an implementation plan to meet the goals and recommendations of specified statewide forest management plans and to develop a workforce training program to complement workforce needs associated with the implementation plan. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to submit an annual report to the Legislature, beginning January 1, 2024, on the progress made on implementing the implementation plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/20/2022**	

	A, EDUARDO, Chair		
AB 2886 Lee D Recycling: electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/6/2022 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	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. This bill would require producers, as defined, of electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries to establish a stewardship program for electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer, on or before June 30, 2026, to submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a stewardship plan for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries that are out of warranty in the state. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including consultation with an advisory body, which the bill would require the department to create, a collection system for electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries that are out of warranty with a specified minimum distribution of collection sites, and a funding mechanism to provide sufficient funding for implementation of the plan. The bill would provide for review and approval of the stewardship plan by the department and any other state agency with relevant jurisdiction and would require the stewardship organization or producer to fully implement its stewardship program on or before June 30, 2027. **Last Amended on 3/24/2022**	
AB 2953 Salas D Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/19/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would require the department and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2024, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, as specified. The bill would exempt cities and counties whose revenues do not exceed specified thresholds from these requirements. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. **Last Amended on 3/17/2022**	
AJR 4 Garcia, Cristina D Basel Convention: ratification.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/15/2021 - Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 77, Statutes of 2021	This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.	Watch
SB 38 Wieckowski D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/14/2022 - From committee with	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	Watch

Beverage containers.	author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (Amended 2/14/2022)	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 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 Department of Fish and Wildlife: Eden Landing Ecological Reserve.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/26/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 1.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife, with the approval of the Fish and Game Commission, to, among other things, maintain, use, and administer land suitable for the purpose of establishing ecological reserves. The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated $50,000 from the General Fund to the department to rename the "Eden Landing Ecological Reserve" the "Congressman Pete Stark Ecological Reserve." This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2021 by revising "Congressman Pete Stark Ecological Reserve" to "Congressman Pete Stark Ecological Reserve at Eden Landing" within that appropriation and would rename the "Eden Landing Ecological Reserve," as specified in certain regulations, the "Congressman Pete Stark Ecological Reserve at Eden Landing." The bill would require the department to implement that name change and would provide that, notwithstanding any other law, commission approval is not required for implementation of the name change. **Last Amended on 3/14/2022**	Monitor
SB 45 Portantino D Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.	ASSEMBLY DESK 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 Plastic Pollution Producer	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/24/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 7.)	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	

Responsibility Act.	Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	a list that the department publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that, annually, not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted. This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended on 2/25/2021**	
SB 83 **Allen D** Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.	SENATE VETO ED 1/27/2022 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.	Existing law establishes in state government the Ocean Protection Council. Existing law requires the council to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing and administering various programs intended to preserve, protect, and restore the state's coastal areas.This bill would require the council, in consultation with the conservancy, to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program for purposes of providing low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property, as provided. The bill would require the council, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with other state planning and coastal management agencies, as provided, to adopt criteria and guidelines for the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program from the conservancy if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the conservancy a vulnerable coastal property plan and completes all other requirements imposed by the conservancy. The bill would require the conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria and guidelines for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 6/29/2021**	
SB 244 **Archuleta D** Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.	SENATE VETO ED 1/27/2022 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.	The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries, defined to include lithium-ion batteries, for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery at no cost to the consumer.This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling pursuant to specified laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 8/30/2021**	Support
SB 289 **Newman D** Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to annually be audited and submit a report and budget to the department, as prescribed, and would require a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site to, among other things, provide the department with relevant records necessary to determine compliance with the bill. The bill would require reports and records provided to the department pursuant to the bill to be provided under penalty of perjury, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering a stewardship program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/13/2021**	Support
SB 342 **Gonzalez D** South Coast Air Quality Management	SENATE DEAD 1/31/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD	Existing law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District vested with the authority to regulate air emissions from stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin and establishes a district board, consisting of 13 members. This bill would add 2 members to the district board, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the 2 additional members to reside in and work directly with communities in the South Coast Air Basin that are disproportionately burdened by and vulnerable to high levels of pollution and issues of environmental justice. The bill would also require a candidate for these positions to meet other specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 5/26/2021**	

District: board membership.	READING on 1/27/2022)		
SB 343 **Allen D** Environmental advertising: recycling symbol: recyclability: products and packaging.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 507, Statutes of 2021.	(1)Existing law declares that it is the public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products and that, for consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards.This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a product or packaging be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a product or packaging. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 8/31/2021**	Watch
SB 372 **Leyva D** Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/7/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 639, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would establish the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to designate the California Pollution Control Financing Authority as the agency responsible for administering the program and would require the state board and the authority to enter into an interagency working agreement for the development and administration of the program. The bill would require the state board and the authority, in developing and implementing the program, to consult with various stakeholders regarding specified program components, develop and design, in consultation with other relevant state agencies, as provided, financing tools and nonfinancial supports that are most appropriate for different sizes and sectors of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets, and ensure that the financial tools and nonfinancial supports required pursuant to the program are available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty fleets by January 1, 2023, as provided. The bill would require the authority to develop, in consultation with the state board, a data collection and dissemination strategy for the program, as provided, and to track project implementation and report to the state board project outcomes no less than annually. The bill would require the state board to provide on its internet website information regarding the potential financing and grant options and other technical assistance available through the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 7/12/2021**	
SB 451 **Dodd D** Beverage container recycling: pilot program.	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 inconvenience zones.This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a recycling pilot program for the collection and recycling of beverage containers. The bill would define the terms "beverage" and "beverage containers" for purposes of the pilot program to	

		include certain beverage containers that are otherwise excluded for other purposes. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which the department is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require the recycling pilot program to include a requirement for a pilot project operator to submit to the department a pilot project plan with specified goals and elements, including that the pilot project operator provide the department with annual updates and a final report on or before April 1, 2026. The bill would require the department to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a pilot project operator plan within a reasonable timeframe. The bill would require the department to annually include an update on the recycling pilot program in a specified report to the Legislature. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2026, and would repeal them on January 1, 2027. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. **Last Amended on 4/12/2021**	
SB 502 **Allen D** Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/18/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 5.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(1)The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. Regulations adopted by the department refer to a chemical-product combination that has been identified and prioritized pursuant to that provision as a "priority product." Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations that establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in priority products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure to or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, as specified. Regulations adopted by the department require a responsible entity, defined to mean a manufacturer, importer, assembler, or retailer, for a priority product to conduct an analysis of alternatives for the priority product. Existing law requires the department's regulations to specify the range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the completion of the analysis of alternatives. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including the Green Chemistry program, is a crime.This bill would authorize the department, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response, as provided. The bill would require the department to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions.The bill would authorize the department to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and would require a product manufacturer to provide to the department data and information on the ingredients and use of a consumer product upon the department's request within a specified timeframe, including, among other specified data and information, information on ingredient chemical identity, concentration, and functional use. The bill would require a product manufacturer, if the product manufacturer certifies in writing that it does not have access to information requested, in whole or in part, and has attempted to, but cannot, obtain that information from the supplier or chemical manufacturer, as defined, to provide the identity and contact information of the supplier or chemical manufacturer to the department. The bill would authorize the department to issue an independent information request to the supplier or chemical manufacturer for the unknown information that the product manufacturer certifies it does not have access to and for the identity and contact information of other suppliers or chemical manufacturers, as necessary to access the information requested. The bill would require the chemical manufacturer or supplier to provide that information to the department. The bill would impose, except as provided, a civil penalty of no more than $50,000 on a person who violates any of these provisions for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, and would require that any penalties collected be deposited in the Toxic Substances Control Account. Because a violation of these requirements would also be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.The bill would declare that it is the policy goal of the state to ensure the safety of consumer products sold in California through timely administrative and legislative action on consumer products and chemicals of concern in those products, particularly those products that may have disproportionate impacts on sensitive populations.(2)Regulations adopted by the department require the department to issue a "Priority Product Work Plan" every 3 years that identifies and describes the product categories that the 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	Watch

		information, including any additional ingredient information that is needed for the department to evaluate the safety of the consumer products, as provided.(3)Regulations adopted by the department provide for an informal dispute resolution procedure that authorizes a responsible entity to request that the department informally resolve a dispute regarding a decision made by the department and requires the department to provide the responsible entity with an opportunity to resolve the dispute informally. The regulations also provide for an appeal process, following completion of the informal dispute resolution process, as provided.This bill would provide that, if the department provides public notice of a proposed regulation pursuant to the Green Chemistry program, and an opportunity to comment prior to the adoption of the regulation, that dispute resolution procedure and appeal process is not available to a person who seeks to dispute the regulation.(4)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. **Last Amended on 3/3/2021**	
SB 557 Wieckowski D Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch
SB 575 Durazo D Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2018, to adopt regulations establishing or updating criteria used to issue a new, modified, or renewed hazardous waste facilities permit, which may include criteria for the denial or suspension of a permit. Existing law requires the department to consider for inclusion in the regulations specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the number and types of past violations that will result in a denial of a hazardous waste facilities permit. The department's regulations, known as the Violations Scoring Procedure, require the department to calculate an annual Facility Violations Scoring Procedure Score or Facility VSP Score for a permitted hazardous waste facility by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores, as described, for each compliance inspection, as defined, conducted during the preceding 10-year period, divided by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. Existing law requires the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to one of 3 compliance tiers, which consist of acceptable, conditionally acceptable, and unacceptable, based on the facility's Facility VSP Score and to take certain actions, including, but not limited to, taking steps to modify, deny, suspend, or revoke a hazardous waste facilities permit, if the facility falls within a conditionally unacceptable or unacceptable compliance tier.This bill would require the department,by January 1, 2023, to calculate the Facility VSP Score of a hazardous waste facility for the 2022 calendar year, and annually thereafter, by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores for each compliance inspection conducted during the preceding 10-year period. The bill would prohibit the department from dividing the sum of the provisional and final inspection violation scores by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. The bill would continue to require the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to a compliance tier based on the facility's Facility VSP Score, but would revise the numerical ranges for each compliance tier. The bill would require the department to revise its Violations Scoring Procedure regulations for consistency with those provisions by July 1, 2022. **Last Amended on 4/15/2021**	
SB 580 Hueso D Department of	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Died on	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for	

Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.	file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective.This bill would authorize the department to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits and detrimental impacts of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If the department conducts the study, the bill would require the Ocean Protection Council toreview the study design and findings to determine how including recycled plastics in asphalt for use as a paving material will impact the ocean's health and would require the department to assess, as part of the study, any life-cycle environmental benefits or detrimental impacts identified by the council. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost effective and provides life-cycle environmental benefits, the bill would authorize the department to establish specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of a highway or road. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit, on or before January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2023, an analysis to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation on its progress studying recycled plastics and its progress toward establishing specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt, as described above. The bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the specifications established by the Department of Transportation or discuss at a public hearing why the specifications are not being adopted. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 5/20/2021**	
SB 582 **Stern D** Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration, and Just Resilience Act of 2021.	SENATE DEAD 1/31/2022 - Died on file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and to update the plan not less than every 5 years. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% and up to 80% below the 1990 level by 2030. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would imposed a state-mandated local program. The bill would adopt a state policy to lead a global effort to restore oceanic and atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions to preindustrial levels as soon as possible to secure a safe climate for all, and to restore community health and reverse the impacts from the damage and injustice climate change is causing to the people, the economy, and the environment of California. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the State Air Resources Board, and concurrent with the scoping plan, to develop a climate restoration plan that specifies carbon removal targets, before 2035, as necessary to facilitate achievement of those goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 5/20/2021**	
SB 619 **Laird D** Organic waste: reduction regulations: local jurisdiction compliance.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and authorizes those regulations to require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators or other relevant entities within their jurisdiction, to authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for noncompliance, and to include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance.This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction facing continuing violations that commence during the 2022	Neutral

	Chapter 508, Statutes of 2021.	calendar year of those regulations to submit to the department no later than March 1, 2022, a notification of intent to comply, as prescribed. For violations of the regulations that are disclosed in a notification that is approved by the department, the bill would require the department to waive administrative civil penalties for the violations if the local jurisdiction implements the actions proposed in the notification to remedy the violations. The bill would authorize the department, notwithstanding those regulations, to establish any maximum compliance deadline in a corrective action plan that it determines to be necessary and appropriate under the circumstances for the correction of a violation of the regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt emergency regulations it determines to be necessary to implement and enforce these provisions. **Last Amended on 9/3/2021**	
SB 741 Archuleta D Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law vests the board of supervisors of a county with general supervision, management, and control of county highways. Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and roads.This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side. The bill would authorize a civil penalty against a person who violates this prohibition pursuant to an action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would specify how these civil penalty moneys would be deposited depending on which entity brings the civil penalty action, including requiring the deposit of the moneys collected by the Attorney General into the General Fund for the purpose of offsetting the Attorney General's cost of enforcement of this prohibition.	Monitor
SB 759 Hueso D Short-lived climate pollutants: methane: organic waste: landfills.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as provided. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that latter provision.	
SB 769 Becker D Housing: pilot program: rental vouchers: skilled nursing facility patients.	SENATE DEAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law required the Department of Housing and Community Development, in response to a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on January 17, 2014, to provide housing rental-related subsidies to individuals who were unemployed or underemployed because agricultural or other businesses were affected by drought conditions and to other persons who suffered economic losses due to drought conditions.This bill would create a pilot program, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2026, that would require the department to implement, upon appropriation by the Legislature, a program to provide housing rental-related subsidies to skilled nursing facility patients who, but for a lack of housing, would be discharged from the facility. The bill would authorize the department to administer the housing rental-related subsidies or to contract with qualified local government agencies or nonprofit organizations to administer the subsidies. The bill would also require the department to adopt guidelines establishing criteria for the subsidies, including, but not limited to, eligibility, income limits, and subsidy amounts. **Last Amended on 3/10/2021**	
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	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 4/18/2022 - April	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	

Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.	18 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.	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 983 Eggman D Consumer warranty protection: express warranties.	SENATE APPR. 4/26/2022 - Set for hearing May 2. 5/2/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing law, the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, provides a comprehensive set of procedures for the enforcement of express and implied warranties on consumer goods, as defined. Under existing law, every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, including televisions, radios, audio or video recording equipment, major home appliances, antennas, and rotators, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than $50 nor more than $99.99 is required to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 3 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 3-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. Existing law also requires every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, as described above, with a wholesale price to the retailer of $100 or more, to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 7 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 7-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. This bill would instead require the manufacturer of an electronic or appliance product, in the above-described circumstances and timeframes, to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, sufficient service literature, at no charge, and prescribed functional parts and tools, including documentation, tools, software and parts needed to disable the lock or function during the course of the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of a product, to owners of the product, service and repair facilities, and service dealers. The bill would also require a service and repair facility or service dealer that is not an authorized facility or dealer of a manufacturer to provide a written notice containing specified information related to warranties to any customer seeking repair of an electronic or appliance product before the repair facility or service dealer repairs the product. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/21/2022**	Support
SB 1013 Atkins D Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal: wine and distilled spirits.	SENATE APPR. 4/21/2022 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act 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 in whole or in part, whether or not sparkling or carbonated. The act defines the term “beverage container” to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials. The 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, and requires the department 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, defined to mean persons certified by the department who purchase empty beverage containers from recycling centers and process the containers in a prescribed manner, 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. The act requires processors and distributors of beverage containers to report specified information to the department, in the form and manner prescribed by the department. The act imposes certain requirements on the invoice or other form of accounting of a transaction submitted by a beverage distributor of beverages to a dealer, but authorizes a distributor of beer and malt beverages or wine or distilled spirit coolers to separately identify certain information. The act requires a beverage manufacturer to clearly indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale by that beverage manufacturer in the state to be labeled as specified. The act prohibits a person from offering to sell, or selling, to a consumer a beverage container that has not been labeled as required by the act. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would explicitly authorize the department to require the information reported to the department by a processor or distributor of beverage containers to be submitted electronically. The bill would revise the definition of beverage to include distilled spirits and wine or wine from which alcohol has been removed in whole or in part, whether or not sparkling or	

		carbonated, as provided. 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 additionally authorize a distributor of wine or distilled spirits to separately identify specified information on an invoice or other form of accounting of a transaction submitted to a dealer. The bill would exempt a beverage container included within the scope of the act beginning on January 1, 2023, from the act's labeling requirements until January 1, 2024. The bill would provide that, notwithstanding this exemption, these beverage containers shall be considered empty beverage containers for purposes of the act between January 1, 2023, and January 1, 2024. 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. **Last Amended on 4/21/2022**	
SB 1046 Eggman D Solid waste: precheckout bags.	SENATE THIRD READING 3/29/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/28/2022 #43 SENATE THIRD READING	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. **Last Amended on 3/14/2022**	Watch
SB 1111 Archuleta D Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE APPR. 4/26/2022 - Set for hearing May 2. 5/2/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	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, and, commencing January 1, 2026, an owner of, 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 an owner of 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. To the extent that an owner of a trash receptacle or storage container is a local public agency, by adding new duties to a local public agency with respect to marking or labeling the receptacle or container, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that a manufacturer or an owner who violates these provisions shall be guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of a specified amount for each violation, except as provided. By creating a new infraction for a violation of these provisions, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/21/2022**	
SB 1153 Archuleta D Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006: data reporting.	SENATE APPR. 4/22/2022 - Set for hearing May 2. 5/2/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	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.	

SB 1181 **Hueso D** Used tires: sale and export.	SENATE TRANS. 4/20/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	The California Tire Recycling Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for the waste tire program. The act requires the biennial update to describe the effectiveness of each element of the waste tire program, including specified border region activities that include, among others, tracking both the legal and illegal waste and used tire flow across the border and recommending revisions to the waste tire policies of California and Mexico. This bill would require the department to strengthen the California tire tracking system to quantify more precisely the number of used tires flowing from California, and from other states through California, into the State of Baja California and the nearby State of Sonora. The bill would require the department to work with United States Customs and Border Protection to obtain detailed data on California used tire exports to the State of Baja California. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 3/15/2022**	
SB 1187 **Kamlager D** Fabric recycling: pilot project.	SENATE E.Q. 4/14/2022 - Set for hearing April 27. 4/27/2022 1 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair	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 be submitted by an applicant jurisdiction and designed to create a circular economy for the highest and best use of reused textiles in California. The bill would require the pilot project to annually report to the department the amount, in pounds, of textiles that were collected and that were diverted from disposal in the prior year of the pilot project, among other information. The bill would require the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 4/6/2022**	
SB 1215 **Newman D** Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.	SENATE APPR. 4/21/2022 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 prohibits the sale of a cell phone in this state to a consumer unless the retailer of that cell phone has in place a take-back system for the acceptance and collection of used cell phones for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. This bill would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of September 30, 2026, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2027.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended on 4/21/2022**	Support In Concept
SB 1230 **Limón D** Zero-emission and near-zero emission vehicle incentive programs: requirements.	SENATE TRANS. 4/20/2022 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. 4/28/2022 #17 SENATE SECOND READING	Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law establishes or authorizes the establishment of various incentive programs that are administered or funded by the State Air Resources Board to provide financial assistance for the purchase of zero-emission or near-zero-emission vehicles by individuals, including, among others, the Clean Cars 4 All Program. Under existing law, the Clean Cars 4 All Program is administered by the state board to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option. The state board, in partnership with the Beneficial State Foundation, also administers the Clean Vehicle Assistance Program, funded by the California Climate Investments cap-and-trade program, to provide grants and affordable financing to help income-qualified state residents purchase or lease a clean vehicle. This bill would require the state board, with respect to the various zero-emission and near-zero emission vehicle incentive programs administered or funded by the state board, to ensure that on or before July 1, 2023, those programs comply with specified requirements. The bill would require the state board, on or before July 1, 2023, to create a single unified education and application portal that enables an applicant for any of those programs to access information about the program and to submit one application for all of the programs. The bill would also authorize the state board to limit the combined total amount of incentives provided under these programs, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended on 3/15/2022**	

SB 1232 **Allen D** Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability .	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 4/25/2022 - April 25 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.	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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to present a risk to human health from dermal or oral exposure or if the office, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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." **Last Amended on 3/29/2022**	Watch
SB 1251 **Gonzalez D** Office of the Zero-Emission Vehicle Equity Advocate.	SENATE APPR. 4/22/2022 - Set for hearing May 2. 5/2/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	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 establish the Office of the Zero-Emission Vehicle Equity Advocate in the Governor's office to steer the development of a shared, cross-agency definition of equity, and to set an equity agenda for the deployment of light-, medium-, and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles, the supporting infrastructure, and workforce development. The bill would require the office to provide guidance to state agencies by developing and adopting an equity action plan, to publish an update of the progress on its activities on its internet website every 2 years, and to notify the relevant policy committees of the Legislature of the information provided in that update. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028. **Last Amended on 3/29/2022**	
SB 1255 **Portantino D** Single-use products waste reduction: Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools and Community Colleges.	SENATE ED. 4/6/2022 - Set for hearing April 27. 4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE EDUCATION, LEYVA, Chair	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.	
SB 1256 **Wieckowski D** Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.	SENATE THIRD READING 4/21/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/28/2022 #86 SENATE THIRD READING	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. **Last Amended on 3/10/2022**	Support In Concept

SB 1391 **Kamlager D** greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanisms: linkages to the state.	SENATE E.Q. 4/14/2022 - Set for hearing April 27. 4/27/2022 1 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair	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 in its regulation of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law prohibits a state agency from linking, as defined, a market-based compliance mechanism with any other state, province, or country unless the state agency notifies the Governor. Existing law requires the Governor to issue specified findings within 45 days of receiving that notice from a state agency and to provide those findings to the Legislature .This bill would additionally prohibit a state agency from linking a market-based compliance mechanism with any other state, province, or country unless all of the following conditions are met: (1) the state agency has completed one or more formal regulatory processes within the last 3 years to review the state's market-based mechanisms, as provided, (2) the state agency publicly consulted with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee as part of that process, and (3) if the market-based compliance mechanism proposed for linking has issued or is authorized to issue an offset credit that can be used for compliance purposes, then the market-based compliance mechanism includes a provision that automatically reduces the number of emissions allowances it makes available for compliance purposes, as provided. The bill would make other technical and nonsubstantive changes. **Last Amended on 3/17/2022**	