

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

August 25, 2022

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

1. Administrative Items (10:00 a.m. – 11:07 a.m.)

- a. Roll Call – Herb
 - i. The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m.
- b. Approval of Meeting Minutes from August 10, 2022
 - i. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the August 10, 2022 LTF Meeting Minutes.
- c. LTF Organizational Structure Discussion
 - i. Mr. Kobold discovered a potential issue with SWANA LTF not having its own EIN with the IRS. This issue was discovered when setting-up a bank account for the SWANA CA LTF. The bank account utilized by the CA LTF is using the EIN of SWANA National.
 - ii. Lacey Keys from Keys Law Corporation conducted a brief presentation of the various options the LTF could pursue.
 - iii. It was mentioned 501(C)3 have limitations on lobbying.
 - iv. The LTF has never shared any budget information or lobby reports with SWANA National.
 - v. The SWANA CA LTF submits quarterly lobbying reports which are filed with the FPCC.
 - vi. Mr. Kobold to contact SWANA National regarding use of EIN and to discuss the status of the SWANA CA LTF and report back.

2. Drone Presentation (11:07 a.m.- 11:11 a.m.)

- a. It was mentioned the LTF could host Propeller for a future meeting to conduct a presentation regarding drone technology utilized at landfills.

3. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (11:12 a.m. – 11:35 a.m.)

Today is the last day for members to process amendments across the floor. Many members terming out or running again. Twenty-six new legislators will be elected in the upcoming year.

- a. [AB 661 \(Bennett\) Recycling: materials.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support if Amended
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- b. [AB 1749 \(C. Garcia\) Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Oppose
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- c. [AB 1793 \(Quirk\) Hazardous waste: identification: testing.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch

- ii. *Status:* Assembly Floor for Concurrence
- d. [AB 1817 \(Ting\) Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\).](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- e. [AB 1857 \(C. Garcia\) Solid Waste](#)
 - i. *Position:* Oppose unless amended
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. SWANA LTF submitted opposition letter.
- f. [AB 1894 \(L. Rivas\) Integrated cannabis vaporizer: packaging, labeling, advertisement, and marketing.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- g. [AB 1985 \(Rivas, Robert\) Organic waste: recovered organic waste product procurement targets](#)
 - i. *Position:* Neutral
 - ii. *Status:* Headed to Governor's Desk
 - iii. Putting into statute 100% compliance with procurement targets
- h. [AB 2026 \(Friedman\) Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* DEAD
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- i. [AB 2048 \(Santiago\) Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- j. [AB 2059 \(Carrillo\) Hazardous materials: recordkeeping.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- k. [AB 2208 \(Kalra\) Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Governor's Desk
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- l. [AB 2247 \(Bloom\) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\) products: and PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible reporting platform.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- m. [AB 2374 \(Bauer-Kahan\) Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Headed to Governor's Desk
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- n. [AB 2440 \(Irwin\) Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - iii. Amendments are going to be made.
- o. [AB 2481 \(Smith\) Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support

- ii. *Status:* Headed to Governor's Desk
- iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- p. [AB 2779 \(Irwin\) Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* DEAD
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- q. [AB 2784 \(Ting\) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
- r. [SB 38 \(Wieckowski\) Beverage containers.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor for Concurrence
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- s. [SB 45 \(Portantino\) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Assembly Floor
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.
- t. [SB 1013 \(Atkins\) Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Assembly Floor
 - iii. Wine and spirit bottles will become part of the CRV program. Should be a positive impact to the curbside program.
- u. [SB 1046 \(Eggman\) Solid waste: precheckout bags.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor for Concurrence
 - iii. Going to the Governor's desk.
- v. [SB 1215 \(Newman\) Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: covered battery-embedded products.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor for Concurrence
 - iii. All embedded products will be incorporated.
- w. [SB 1256 \(Wieckowski\) Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support in Concept
 - ii. *Status:* Headed to Governor's Desk
 - iii. No discussion was had on this item.

4. Regulatory Update (11:41 a.m.- 11:56 a.m.)

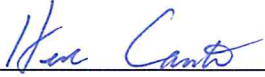
- a. CARB Scoping Plan – No discussion was had on this item. Continue item to following meeting.
- b. CARB ACF Rule – Making progress, might be a carve out LFG or RNG collection fleets.

5. Miscellaneous (11:35 a.m.- 11:41 a.m.)

- a. Hoover Commission starts today at 12:00 p.m.
- b. Governor's developing new climate announcements. Details are being finalized.
- c. RDRS workshop occurring on August 30, 2022. Add as an discussion item for next LTF Meeting.
- d. Potential Air scrubbers requirements for MRF's are being considered by Air Board.
- e. It was also discussed some agencies may require mulch to meet the same requirements as compost.
 - i. Zanker and Agromin do not have a mulch product that meet the requirements of compost.
- f. Mr. Kobold to submit a draft agenda for SWANA LTF Annual Meeting .

Meeting adjourned at 11:56 a.m.

Respectfully,



Herb Cantu, Secretary

Attachments:

Meeting Minutes

Agenda

Roster

Bill Matrix

Keys Lay Corporation Memo, August 23, 2022

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

Legislative Task Force
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

August 25, 2022

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83512426721?pwd=cXNBL2JBbS9FZUREajVrdjZma1pNZz09>

Meeting ID: 835 1242 6721

Passcode: 292305

- 1. Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)**
 - a. Roll Call - Herb
 - b. Approval of August 10, 2022 Meeting Minutes
 - c. LTF Organizational Structure Discussion

- 2. Drone Presentation (10:30 a.m.- 10:45 a.m.)**

- 3. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (10:45 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.)**
 - a. [AB 661 \(Bennett\) Recycling: materials.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support if Amended
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
 - b. [AB 1749 \(C. Garcia\) Community Air Protection Blueprint: community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.](#)
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 - g. [AB 1985 \(Rivas, Robert\) Organic waste: recovered organic waste product procurement targets](#)
 - i. *Position:* Neutral
 - ii. *Status:* Headed to Governor's Desk
 - h. [AB 2026 \(Friedman\) Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* DEAD

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

- i. [AB 2048 \(Santiago\) Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Watch
 - ii. *Status:* Senate Floor
- j. [AB 2059 \(Carrillo\) Hazardous materials: recordkeeping.](#)
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- m. [AB 2374 \(Bauer-Kahan\) Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support
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- n. [AB 2440 \(Irwin\) Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022.](#)
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- o. [AB 2481 \(Smith\) Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance](#)
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- w. [SB 1256 \(Wieckowski\) Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.](#)
 - i. *Position:* Support in Concept
 - ii. *Status:* Headed to Governor's Desk

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

- a. CARB Scoping Plan
- b. CARB ACF Rule



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call August 25, 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@hazman.us
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White		Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
VM/Gold Rush	Joe La Mariana	X	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg	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)		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	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
VM/Founding	Chris Celsi		City of Santa Monica	310-458-8528	chris.celsi@santamonica.gov
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	X	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi		Retired Solid Waste Professional	562-699-7411	fcaponi5@gmail.com
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	X	Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	X	Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz		Merced County	<new number>	<new email address>
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu (S)	X	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951 x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra					
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	X	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawyneb@cityofclovis.com
ALT/Sierra	Lynnda Martin*	X	American Refuse	661-758-5316	lynnda@americanrefuse.co
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	X	<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@SYASLpartners.com</i>

*Joined or left call while meeting was in process.

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Patrick Mathews – patrickm@svswa.org

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

Sierra Chapter – Dawyne Balch – Dawyneb@cityofclovis.com

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
Tuesday, August 23, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016: dealer notice: California battery fee.</p>	<p>SENATE IN ACTIVE FILE 6/23/2022 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Durazo.</p>	<p>The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act imposes a California battery fee on a person for specified types of replacement lead-acid batteries purchased from a dealer in the amount of \$1 until March 31, 2022, and in the amount of \$2 commencing April 1, 2022. The act requires a dealer to post a written notice or include on the purchaser's receipt for one of these lead-acid batteries specified language, including language stating that the dealer is required by law to charge a nonrefundable \$1 California battery fee. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would revise the language required to be included in that notice or on the purchaser's receipt by increasing the stated amount of the California battery fee from \$1 to \$2. Because the failure of a dealer to include this revised language would be a crime under the hazardous waste control laws, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/18/2022</p>	<p>Monitor</p>
<p>AB 33 Ting D</p> <p>Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure: Native American tribes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERE D 9/23/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 226, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission, working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission, to prepare and biennially update a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 authorizes a school, hospital, public care institution, or unit of local government to submit an application to the Energy Commission for an allocation for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a project, which includes an energy audit, energy conservation and operating procedure, or energy conservation measure in an existing or planned building or facility, an energy conservation project, or a technical assistance program. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to approve only those applications for projects that will recover costs through savings in the cost of energy to the eligible institution during the repayment period of the allocation. Existing law creates the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account, which is continuously appropriated to the Energy Commission for purposes of the act. Under existing law, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 is repealed on January 1, 2028, as specified. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in administering the account, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, expand installation of energy storage systems, and expand the availability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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	
AB 96 O'Donnell D California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	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 charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would define "near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck" and revise the definition for "zero-emission," as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/22/2021	Support
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 B UDGET & F.R. 2/16/2022 - From committee chair, with author's amendmen ts: Amend, and re-	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

	refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.		
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

<p>AB 318 Levine D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: classification: cannabis waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - Died on inactive file.</p>	<p>The hazardous waste control laws regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to list and to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, as provided. Existing law requires the department, when identifying such wastes, to consider the immediate or persistent toxic effects to man and wildlife and the resistance to natural degradation or detoxification of the wastes. Existing law exempts certain kinds of waste from regulation under the hazardous waste control laws under specified conditions. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, as defined, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations within its jurisdiction establishing management standards for cannabis waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws and implementing regulations. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2021</p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p>AB 322 Salas D</p> <p>Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED D 9/23/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 229, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), with jurisdiction over all public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing decisions of the PUC institute an Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) to fund renewable energy and research, development, and demonstration programs. This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, funding for eligible biomass conversion 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</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 332 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED D 8/31/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and handling of hazardous waste. Under existing law, certain wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, is exempt from the hazardous waste control laws, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of treated wood waste, as provided. The bill would limit those standards to treated wood waste that is hazardous only because of a preservative</p>	<p>Support</p>

management standards.	of State - Chapter 147, Statutes of 2021.	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	
AB 363 Medina D Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.	SENATE D EAD 7/5/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 7/14/2021)	Existing law establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board. The program authorizes the state board to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of eligible projects that reduce emissions from covered vehicular sources. The program also authorizes funding for a fueling infrastructure demonstration program and for technology development efforts that are expected to result in commercially available technologies in the near-term that would improve the ability of the program to achieve its goals. This bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop project grant criteria and guidelines for a new On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Incentive Program (VIP2) that shall provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that are deployed in disadvantaged communities, as provided, and in low-income communities, as defined. The bill would authorize, for purposes of the VIP2, the state board to allow existing engines or existing vehicles, as defined, regardless of model year, and all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, regardless of vehicle type 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-	ASSEMBLY DEAD	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	

<p>Kahan D Toxic air contaminants.</p>	<p>2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 478 Ting D Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 8/12/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2021)</p>	<p>(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to meet, on average, at least one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. The bill would exclude a person or company that produces, harvests, and packages an agricultural commodity on the site where the commodity is grown or raised from this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2021</p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p>AB 480 Carrillo D Hazardous materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D 10/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 743,</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. This bill would revise that reporting requirement to require, for regulated facilities, a handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of the handler, to report a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance to the UPA and the office immediately upon discovery of the release or threatened release. The bill would require, for unregulated facilities, that reporting to be made upon the discovery of an actual release that results in an emergency response, as defined. The bill would require a handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or their designee, to provide state, city, or county fire or public health or safety personnel and emergency response personnel with access to the handler's facility if there is a release</p>	

	Statutes of 2021.	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 CHAPTERE D 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.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/22/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 31. Noes 1.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	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	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERE	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	Watch

<p>Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.</p>	<p>D 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 500, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 659 Mathis R Dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 661 Bennett D Recycling: materials.</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 8/11/2022 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (August 11). Read second time.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products. 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</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>

	<p>Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #250 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>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 6/30/2022</p>	
<p>AB 683 Grayson D</p> <p>Recycling: procurement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 684 Fong R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 698 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D 8/31/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 153, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law designates certain generators of hazardous waste in specified amounts as a "conditionally exempt small quantity generator," also known as "CESQG" for certain regulations. The term CESQG is defined with reference to a specified federal regulation that provides that a generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month and that specifies which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. That federal regulation also exempts specified amounts of acute hazardous wastes and residues from clean up of acute hazardous waste, as specified. Existing law defines the term "storage facility" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws as including an onsite facility where a hazardous waste is held for more than 90 days and excludes from this definition certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month, subject to specified conditions, including compliance with specified federal waste accumulation regulations. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would replace the terms "conditionally exempt small quantity generator" and "CESQG" with "very small quantity generator" and "VSQG" with reference to a different federal regulation that recasts those provisions regarding the amount of hazardous waste and which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. The bill would also change the provision referencing compliance with certain federal waste accumulation regulations as a condition for certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month to be excluded from the definition of storage facility to conform to updated federal waste accumulation regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/14/2021</p>
<p>AB 707 Quirk D Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D 10/8/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 703, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008, as part of the state's hazardous waste control laws, requires a manufacturer that owns or owned a name brand of mercury-added thermostats, as defined, sold in this state before January 1, 2006, to establish and maintain a collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal program for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, as defined. Among other requirements, the act requires each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed \$25. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would recast the program, 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</p>

		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 DEAD 8/12/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2021)	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	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	

	Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	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 CHAPTER D 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	

<p>AB 870 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: liens.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 881 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p> <p>Recycling: plastic waste: export.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERE D 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 501, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p>AB 906 Carrillo D</p> <p>Zero-emission trucks: tax and fee exemptions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to</p>	<p>(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.</p>	

	Joint Rule 56.		
AB 908 Frazier D Natural Resources Agency: statewide natural resources inventory.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency in state government and requires the agency, in consultation with each department, board, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to develop and maintain a database of lands and easements that have been acquired by the departments and boards within the agency. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, to the extent a specified appropriation is made, to prepare a comprehensive, statewide inventory of the natural resources of the state and establish treatment measures necessary to protect those resources, and to post its initial inventory on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, with annual updates on or before January 1 of each year thereafter.	
AB 962 Kamlager D California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERE D 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-	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERE D 10/7/2021 - Approved by the	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	

Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 624, Statutes of 2021.		
AB 1001 Garcia, Cristina D Environment: mitigation measures for air quality impacts: environmental justice.	SENATE D EAD 7/5/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/4/2022)	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, 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	Oppose Unless Amended
AB 1027 Seyarto R Solid and organic waste.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 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.	

<p>AB 1035 Salas D</p> <p>Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 2/3/2022 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would 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</p>	
<p>AB 1067 Ting D</p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 8/12/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/20/2022)</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling, and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act 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</p>	
<p>AB 1086 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Organic waste: implementatio</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 8/12/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills through certain actions, and, in developing those policies, to promote a goal of reducing at least 5,000,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with other specified state agencies, to, among other things, develop recommendations for promoting organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure</p>	

<p>n strategy: report.</p>	<p>Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2021)</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1099 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Environmental equity: bond and fund expenditures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The existing State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance, sale, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Existing law establishes various funds in the State Treasury for purposes of providing financial incentives to eligible entities for specified purposes. This bill would require the administration of proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under a bond act that is enacted by the Legislature and is approved by the voters on or after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and that addresses environmental issues, and the administration of certain funds established on or after January 1, 2022, that provide financial assistance to eligible entities to incorporate certain principles of environmental equity. The bill would require guidelines or regulations adopted by state agencies receiving funding to administer a competitive grant program funded by the proceeds of those bonds or moneys in those funds to meet certain requirements. Last Amended on 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1184 Chiu D</p> <p>Medical information: confidentiality.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERE D 9/22/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 190, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, prohibits specified entities from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, unless a specified exception applies. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits an employer from using, disclosing, or knowingly permitting its employees or agents to use or disclose medical information that the employer possesses pertaining to its employees without the prescribed permission of the patient. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. Existing law, the Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act, generally regulates how insurers collect, use, and disclose information gathered in connection with insurance transactions. This bill, on and after July 1, 2022, would revise and recast these provisions to require the health care service plan or health insurer to accommodate requests for confidential communication of medical information regardless of whether there is a situation involving sensitive services or a situation in which disclosure would endanger the individual. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/31/2021</p>	

<p>AB 1200 Ting D</p> <p>Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D</p> <p>10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 503, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Support and Seek Amendments</p>
<p>AB 1201 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D</p> <p>10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 504, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled as "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets a specified specification or has a specified certification, as provided. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. Existing law authorizes a person to sell commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term "soil biodegradable" only if the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has adopted a certain specification and the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet both that specification and the ASTM standard specification for compostability. This bill would 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</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1246 Nguyen R</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD</p> <p>2/1/2022 -</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Community services districts.	Died at Desk.	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 CHAPTER D 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, Blanca D Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - Died at Desk.	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by the department, as prescribed. The act authorizes the department to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-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	ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D 10/5/2021 - Approved	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	Support

<p>accessories and standard condiments.</p>	<p>by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1311 Wood D Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 506, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, throughout the state, and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts and pays the refund value, if any, at one location for all types of beverage containers. The act requires a certified recycling center or location to be open for business during at least 30 hours per week with a minimum of 5 hours of operation occurring during periods other than from Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., as provided. The act specifies that a certified recycling center that is not a reverse vending machine, as defined, is "open for business" if specified criteria are met, including that an employee of the certified recycling center or location is present during the hours of operation and available to the public to accept containers and to pay the refund values.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</p>	
<p>AB 1371 Friedman D Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2022 - Failed pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was 2 YEAR</p>	<p>(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</p>	<p>Support and Seek Amendm ents</p>

	on 6/4/2021)		
AB 1389 Reyes D Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/7/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would revise and recast the program to expand the purpose of the program to include developing and deploying innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help reduce criteria air pollutants and air toxics. The bill would no longer require the commission to provide certain project preferences. The bill would delete the list of projects that the commission is required to make eligible for funding. The bill would authorize the commission to periodically review incentive programs, as provided. The bill would provide that the goals of the program shall be to advance the state’s clean transportation, equity, air quality, and climate emission goals and would require the commission to ensure program investments support specified requirements. The bill would require the commission to expend at least 50% of the moneys 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 SE COND READING 8/22/2022 - From inactive file. Ordered to second reading. 8/23/2022 #1 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND	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	

	READING FILE	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 DEAD 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: greenhouse gas mitigation: Healthy Soils Program.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - Died at Desk.	Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including, but not limited to, loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, and educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.	
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

<p>AB 1463 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels, as specified.</p>	
<p>AB 1469 Santiago D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention,</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the</p>	

<p>Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</p>	<p>pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1508 Flora R Agriculture: whole orchard recycling: carbon offset credits and healthy soils.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>(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.</p>	
<p>AB 1523 Gallagher R Greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 2/1/2022 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources 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.</p>	
<p>AB 1624 Ting D</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY BUDGET 1/20/2022 - Referred</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Budget Act of 2022.	to Com. on BUDGET.		
AB 1690 Rivas, Luz D Tobacco products: single-use electronic cigarettes.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 5/16/2022)	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 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	Support In Concept
AB 1749 Garcia, Cristina D Community emissions reduction programs: toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.	SENATE T HIRD READING 8/10/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #241 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare, and to update at least once every 5 years, a statewide strategy 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 additionally 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 state board and specified parties agree. 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. The bill would require an air district with a population of 1,000,000 persons or more that issues permits to stationary sources of criteria air pollutants or toxic air contaminants to make available in an easily identifiable location on the air district's internet website all permits issued by the air district for those stationary sources. By increasing the duties of air districts, this bill	Oppose

		would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/9/2022	
AB 1760 Rodriguez D Bulk merchandise pallets.	SENATE C ONSENT CALENDAR 8/22/2022 - Ordered to special consent calendar. 8/23/2022 #516 SENA TE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO. 29	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. Existing law makes a violation of these recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the above provisions on bulk merchandise pallets to apply only to the purchase of bulk merchandise pallets marked with an indicia of ownership and would 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. The bill would require a junk dealer or recycler who acquires good faith possession of merchandise pallets, if the indicated owner can be located, to give notice of good faith possession to the owner of those pallets. 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 from when the junk dealer or recycler provides notice of good faith possession to the indicated owner, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/8/2022	
AB 1771 Ward D The California Housing Speculation Act: income taxes: capital gains: sale or exchange of qualified asset: housing.	ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 4/26/2022 - In committee: Hearing for testimony only.	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 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:	SENATE T HIRD READING 6/30/2022 - Read	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,	Support

<p>perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).</p>	<p>second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #179 SENA TE ASSEMB LY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>as defined, that contains regulated PFAS chemicals. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, except as specified, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. The bill would require a manufacturer of a textile article to provide persons that offer the product for sale or distribution in the state with a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance with these provisions and does not contain any regulated PFAS. Last Amended on 6/30/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1851 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Public works: prevailing wage: hauling.</p>	<p>SENATE SE COND READING 8/22/2022 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #24 SENAT E ASSEMBL Y BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>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 if the individual driver’s work is integrated into the flow process of construction. The bill would make a related intent statement. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/22/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1857 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Solid waste.</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 8/11/2022 - From committee: Do pass.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires a city, county, or city and county, or regional agency formed under the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The act requires those jurisdictions to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation, as defined, if specified conditions are met. This bill would repeal the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>(Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 11). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #269 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>10% of the diversion through transformation. Because the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/23/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1870 Stone D Organic products.</p>	<p>SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 8/22/2022 - Ordered to special consent calendar.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #591 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO.</p>	<p>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 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. The bill would 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 8/11/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1953 Maienschein D Drinking water: accessible</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/20/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule</p>	<p>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</p>	

water bottle refill stations.	61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2022)	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 DEAD 5/20/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2022)	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 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	Work with Author
AB 1985 Rivas, Robert D Organic waste: recovered organic waste product procurement targets.	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 8/22/2022 - Ordered to special consent calendar. 8/23/2022 #531 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT	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 that include, among other things, requirements 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 and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance, as provided. The department's regulations provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction. This bill would require any penalties imposed by the department on a local jurisdiction that fails to meet its recovered organic waste procurement target to be imposed pursuant to a specified schedule based on the percentage of the local jurisdiction's recovered organic waste product procurement target achieved. The bill would exempt jurisdictions in possession of a specified rural exemption from these requirements until December 31, 2026.	Neutral

	CALENDAR NO. 29	Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill would authorize the department, in its discretion, to provide rural counties and jurisdictions located within rural counties that are exempt from organic waste collection requirements an extended recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule. The bill would also authorize the department, in its discretion, to create an adjusted recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule. This bill contains other existing laws.< Last Amended on 8/1/2022	
AB 1993 Wicks D Employment: COVID-19 vaccination requirements.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/29/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/10/2022)	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.	SENATE DEAD 8/12/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)	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 require an e-commerce shipper, as defined, that ships purchased products in or into the state to reduce from its 2023 calendar year levels the total weight and number of units of single-use plastic shipping envelopes, cushioning, and void fill, and expanded and extruded polystyrene, it uses to ship or transport the products, by no less than unspecified percentages on or before January 1, 2030. The bill would establish exemptions from these prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/23/2022	Watch
AB 2048 Santiago D Solid waste:	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/22/2022	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	Watch

franchise agreements: database.	- Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.).	the services are to be provided by means of nonexclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. This bill would require a jurisdiction or a public agency, as defined, to post on its internet website all current franchise agreements between contract solid waste and recycling haulers and the jurisdiction or the public agency. The bill would require the jurisdiction and the public 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 the posted franchise agreements. By imposing additional requirements on local agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/9/2022	
AB 2059 Carrillo D Hazardous materials business and area plans: consumer products: recordkeeping.	SENATE T HIRD READING 8/15/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #364 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE	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. Existing law declares that, in order to protect the public health and safety and the environment, it is necessary to establish business and area plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Existing law requires a business to establish and implement a business plan, as defined, for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material if the business meets specified conditions at any unified program facility, as defined. Existing law exempts from that requirement certain hazardous materials, including a hazardous material that is contained solely in a consumer product, handled at, and found in, a retail establishment and intended for sale to, and for the use by, the public, except in specified circumstances. Existing law defines “consumer product” as a commodity that is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or that is present in the same form, concentration, and quantity as a product prepackaged for distribution to and for use by the general public. Existing law delegates to the unified program agencies the responsibility and authority to implement and enforce these requirements. 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 8/11/2022	
AB 2101 Flora R	ASSEMBLY CHAPTER E D	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	

<p>California Carbon Sequestration and Climate Resiliency Project Registry: whole orchard recycling projects.</p>	<p>7/19/2022 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 117, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 2208 Kalra D Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition.</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 8/1/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #182 SENA TE ASSEMB LY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law regulates certain consumer products, including consumer products containing mercury. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, ascrew or bayonet base type compact fluorescent lamp, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2025, a pin-base type compact fluorescent lamp or a linear fluorescent lamp, as defined, from being offered for final sale, sold at final sale, or distributed in this state as a new manufactured product. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria from that prohibition, including lamps used for image capture and projection and lamps used for disinfection. Last Amended on 6/30/2022</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2247 Bloom D Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 8/15/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to</p>	<p>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. This bill would require, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the department to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to implement, by January 1, 2025, a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products or product components containing intentionally added PFAS. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer, as defined, of PFAS or a product or a product component containing intentionally</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>

<p>PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible data collection interface.</p>	<p>third reading. 8/23/2022 #375 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>added PFAS that, during the prior calendar year, 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 intentionally added PFAS, and specified other information, on the publicly accessible data collection interface. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a complex article, as defined, containing intentionally added PFAS or a product component containing intentionally added PFAS to register the complex article and other information on the publicly accessible data collection interface. The bill would specify that the above requirements do not apply to certain products regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration or products intended for certain animal uses that are regulated under certain federal laws. Last Amended on 8/11/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2374 Bauer-Kahan D Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/18/2022 - In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2440 Irwin D Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 8/15/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #387 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The 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 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, as defined. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization to develop, and to submit to the department and the Department of Toxic Substances Control 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. 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. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to have a complete stewardship plan approved by the department no later than 18 months after the effective date of the regulations adopted by the department in order for the stewardship organization or producer to be in compliance with the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/11/2022</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

<p>AB 2460 Grayson D</p> <p>Fiberglass Recycled Content Act of 1991: enforcement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/29/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/10/2022)</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 2481 Smith R</p> <p>Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/22/2022 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.)</p>	<p>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 (VSQG) 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, to the extent consistent with federal law, allow the transporting of waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility from another household hazardous waste collection 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. The bill also would allow, under certain circumstances, household hazardous waste to be transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility by a person who did not generate the waste. The bill would allow a household hazardous waste collection facility authorized to accept hazardous waste from a very small quantity generator 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 authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to allow people to exit their vehicles in waste acceptance areas only under specified conditions. 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, and would impose other volume and weight limitations on wastes transported by public agencies under existing authority to transport, or oversee the transport of, illegally disposed of hazardous waste. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes, including by deleting obsolete</p>	<p>Support</p>

		provisions, and would make clarifying and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/28/2022	
AB 2550 Arambula D State Air Resources Board: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District: nonattainment .	SENATE T HIRD READING 8/17/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #432 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE	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 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 the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District does not receive a determination of attainment from the United States Environmental Protection Agency for a national ambient air quality standard established by the agency pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act 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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/16/2022	
AB 2601 Garcia, Eduardo D Waste discharge permits: landfills: Mexico border.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/20/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)	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	

<p>AB 2613 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Farmers and ranchers: solid waste cleanup: grants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/20/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a farm and ranch solid waste cleanup and abatement grant program for the purposes of cleaning up and abating the effects of illegally disposed solid waste. The program 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</p>	
<p>AB 2674 Villapudua D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/29/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/10/2022)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2700 McCarty D</p> <p>Transportation electrification: electrical distribution grid upgrades.</p>	<p>SENATE T HIRD READING 8/11/2022 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.)</p>	<p>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</p>	

	<p>(August 11). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #301 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>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 the Energy Commission, in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, the PUC, and other relevant stakeholders, to annually gather from state agencies, as provided, specified entities' fleet data for on-road and off-road vehicles in the medium- and heavy-duty sectors and share that data with electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to help inform electrical grid planning efforts, as specified. The bill would prohibit electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities from disclosing that data to third parties. The bill would require electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities, as part of their distribution planning processes, to consider the fleet data produced by the Energy Commission pursuant to this bill, and other available data, to facilitate the readiness of their distribution systems to support the state's anticipated level of electric vehicle charging, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/2/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2771 Friedman D</p> <p>Cosmetic products: safety.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CONCURRENCE</p> <p>8/22/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 31. Noes 7.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 24 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.</p>	<p>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, beginning January 1, 2025, 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, as defined. Last Amended on 6/13/2022</p>	

	8/23/2022 #32 ASSEMBLY CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS		
AB 2779 Irwin D Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.	SENATE A PPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/11/2022 - In committee: Held under submission.	(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values and administrative fees to processors, to fund a reserve for contingencies and, after setting specified funds aside, for various purposes relating to beverage container recycling, litter cleanup and prevention, and education. A violation of the act is a crime. Existing law defines the term "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form and excludes, among other things, wine or wine from which alcohol has been removed. This bill would revise this definition of beverage to include wine, or wine from which alcohol has been removed, sold in an aluminum beverage container and distilled spirits sold in an aluminum beverage container. Since the additional payments for the beverage containers that this bill would make subject to the act would be deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes relating to the regulation of beverage containers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
AB 2784 Ting D Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.	SENATE T HIRD READING 8/11/2022 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 11). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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 or imported by a producer, as defined, 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 also exempt from these requirements, as specified, thermoform plastic containers used to package dairy products if the department determines pursuant to an application submitted by a dairy products manufacturer that certain conditions exist. 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 sold or 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	Watch

	8/23/2022 #302 SENA TE ASSEMB LY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE	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. Last Amended on 8/1/2022	
AB 2787 Quirk D Microplastics in products.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 5/26/2022)	Existing law requires the Ocean Protection Council, on or before December 31, 2024, to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health, as provided. Existing law declares the goal of the Statewide Microplastic Strategy to be the increase in the understanding of the scale and risks of microplastic materials on the marine environment and to identify proposed solutions to address the impacts of microplastic materials, to the extent feasible. Existing law requires the council, on or before December 31, 2021, to submit to the Legislature the Statewide Microplastics Strategy, along with recommended policy changes, including statutory changes, that may be needed to implement the strategy. This bill would, on and after specified dates that vary based on the product, ban the sale, distribution in commerce, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-on cosmetic products and waxes and polishes, as defined, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics, as defined, at a concentration equal to or greater than 0.01% weight by weight. The bill would exclude from this ban prescription drugs, as defined, and 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 paid to the office that brought the action. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/19/2022	Watch
AB 2793 Muratsuchi D Greenhouse gases: market- based compliance mechanism.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/27/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING	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 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	

	on 5/19/2022)	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 DEAD 5/6/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. HIGHER ED. on 3/17/2022)	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.	SENATE T HIRD READING 8/11/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #245 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE	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 and develop mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking in multifamily residential buildings, hotels, and motels. The bill would authorize the department to propose these standards for adoption. The bill would also require the commission, upon the next triennial update, to research and develop revised mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking in nonresidential buildings, and would authorize the commission to adopt these standards. 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 8/10/2022	
AB 2878 Aguiar-Curry D	SENATE D EAD	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	

Forest Biomass Waste Utilization Program.	8/12/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2022)	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, and the comprehensive framework to align with the state's wood utilization policies and priorities and focused market strategy 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 8/1/2022	
AB 2886 Lee D Recycling: electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/29/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/24/2022)	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:	SENATE T HIRD READING 8/22/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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	

<p>recycled materials.</p>	<p>8/23/2022 #466 SENA TE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would require the Department of Transportation 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 populations do not exceed specified thresholds and special districts from these requirements. 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 8/18/2022</p>	
<p>AJR 4 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Basel Convention: ratification.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTER D 7/15/2021 - Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 77, Statutes of 2021</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 38 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/16/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #187 ASSE MBLY THIR D READING FILE -</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer, and requires a processor to pay a certified recycling center or other program the refund value, a percentage of the refund value for administrative costs, and the processing payment. The act provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would require a processor to make those payments by check or electronic fund transfer, and not by cash payment. By increasing the scope of a crime relating to beverage containers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/15/2022</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	SENATE BILLS		
SB 42 Wieckowski D Department of Fish and Wildlife: Eden Landing Ecological Reserve.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 6/27/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #63 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	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 to implement the name change. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/23/2022	Monitor
SB 45 Portantino D Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/16/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #188 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a short-lived climate pollutant strategy 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. Existing law requires that the methane emissions reduction goals include a 50% reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Existing 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. Existing law authorizes the department, if it determines that significant progress has not been made toward achieving the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board, to include incentives or additional requirements in its regulations to facilitate progress towards achieving the goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to assist local jurisdictions in complying with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/15/2022	

<p>SB 54 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and plastic food service ware.</p>	<p>SENATE C CHAPTERED 6/30/2022 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 54, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires disposal facility operators to submit information to the department on the disposal tonnages that are disposed of at the disposal facility, and requires solid waste handlers and transfer station operators to provide information to disposal facility operators for purposes of that requirement. The act requires recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit periodic information to the department on the types and quantities of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred to other recycling or composting facilities or specified entities. This bill would provide that these reporting requirements do not apply to materials that are used by facilities defined as end users pursuant to the regulations adopted by the department or that are otherwise exempt pursuant to those regulations. The bill would also clarify that recycling is not limited to the processing of materials that would otherwise become solid waste, but also includes processes applied to nonhazardous materials that have value principally as a feedstock for that processing, regardless of whether the materials have been discarded or constitute solid waste. The bill would further clarify that, regardless of whether a recycling operation or facility is required to register and report pursuant to specified regulations adopted by the department, that recycling operation or facility is not a solid waste handler unless the operation or facility is, in fact, handling solid waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/26/2022</p>	
<p>SB 83 Allen D</p> <p>Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</p>	<p>SENATE V ETOED 1/27/2022 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 244 Archuleta D</p> <p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p>	<p>SENATE V ETOED 1/27/2022 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries, 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</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 289 Newman D</p> <p>Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. The bill would 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</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 342 Gonzalez D</p> <p>South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 1/31/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/27/2022)</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 343 Allen D</p> <p>Environmental advertising: recycling symbol: recyclability: products and packaging.</p>	<p>SENATE C HAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 507,</p>	<p>(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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	Statutes of 2021.		
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	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	

	acted upon Jan 2022)	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 THIRD READING 8/15/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #109 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/2/2022	Watch
SB 557 Wieckowski D Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	SENATE DEBATE 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

<p>SB 575 Durazo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2018, to adopt regulations establishing or updating criteria used to issue a new, modified, or renewed hazardous waste facilities permit, which may include criteria for the denial or suspension of a permit. Existing law requires the department to consider for inclusion in the regulations specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the number and types of past violations that will result in a denial of a hazardous waste facilities permit. The department's regulations, known as the Violations Scoring Procedure, require the department to calculate an annual Facility Violations Scoring Procedure Score or Facility VSP Score for a permitted hazardous waste facility by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores, as described, for each compliance inspection, as defined, conducted during the preceding 10-year period, divided by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. Existing law requires the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to one of 3 compliance tiers, which consist of acceptable, conditionally acceptable, and unacceptable, based on the facility's Facility VSP Score and to take certain actions, including, but not limited to, taking steps to modify, deny, suspend, or revoke a hazardous waste facilities permit, if the facility falls within a conditionally unacceptable or unacceptable compliance tier. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, to calculate the Facility VSP Score of a hazardous waste facility for the 2022 calendar year, and annually thereafter, by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores for each compliance inspection conducted during the preceding 10-year period. The bill would prohibit the department from dividing the sum of the provisional and final inspection violation scores by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. The bill would continue to require the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to a compliance tier based on the facility's Facility VSP Score, but would revise the numerical ranges for each compliance tier. The bill would require the department to revise its Violations Scoring Procedure regulations for consistency with those provisions by July 1, 2022. Last Amended on 4/15/2021</p>	
<p>SB 580 Hueso D</p> <p>Department of Transportation : highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 2/1/2022 - Died on file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would authorize the department to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits and detrimental impacts of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If the department conducts the study, the bill would require the Ocean Protection Council to review the study design and findings to determine how including recycled plastics in asphalt for use as a paving material will impact the ocean's health and would require the department to assess, as part of the study, any life-cycle environmental benefits or detrimental impacts identified by the council. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost effective and provides life-cycle</p>	

		<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 582 Stern D</p> <p>Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration, and Just Resilience Act of 2021.</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 1/31/2022 - Died on file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and to update the 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</p>	
<p>SB 619 Laird D</p> <p>Organic waste: reduction regulations: local jurisdiction compliance.</p>	<p>SENATE C HAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. 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 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</p>	Neutral

	508, Statutes of 2021.	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 D EAD 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 D EAD 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 D EAD 2/1/2022 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to	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	

	Joint Rule 56.		
SB 840 Skinner D Budget Act of 2022.	SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 1/11/2022 - From printer.	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	
SB 895 Laird D Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.	SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/18/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling. (Enrolled Text Released 8/22/2022)	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 establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and, except for civil penalties, fines, and 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. The act defines “nonprofit convenience zone recycler” for its purposes to mean a recycling center that meets one of 2 sets of criteria, one of which is a recycling center that is operated by a nonprofit organization and has operated in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years, that is certified by the department, and that is located within one mile of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone. 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 DEADLINE 5/27/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location	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	Support

	<p>was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2022)</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 1013 Atkins D Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal: wine and distilled spirits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/15/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 8/23/2022 #129 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Support</p>

		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 5/19/2022	
SB 1046 Eggman D Solid waste: precheckout bags.	SENATE C ONCURREN CE 8/18/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurren ce in Assembly amendmen ts pending. 8/23/2022 #91 SENAT E UNFINISH ED BUSINESS	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 January 1, 2025, 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. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/13/2022	Watch
SB 1111 Archuleta D Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE E NROLLMEN T 8/18/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	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	

<p>SB 1153 Archuleta D</p> <p>Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006: data reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/1/2022 - From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Reyes. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #78 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires that a retailer have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal with specified elements, including the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery, the type or brand of which the retailer sold or previously sold. The act requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by July 1 of each year, to survey, as specified, battery handling or battery recycling facilities, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the prior year. This bill would require a battery handling or battery recycling facility to provide that data to the department in the form requested by the department and on or before the date requested by the department. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1181 Hueso D</p> <p>Waste and used tires.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/4/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #82 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE -</p>	<p>(1)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 the extent feasible, 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, Mexico, and the nearby State of Sonora, Mexico. 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, Mexico. Last Amended on 6/20/2022</p>	

	SENATE BILLS		
SB 1187 Kamlager D Fabric recycling: pilot project.	SENATE C ONCURREN CE 8/22/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. 8/23/2022 #140 SENA TE UNFINIS HED BUSINESS	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 waste textiles. The bill would require the pilot project operator to annually report to the department, among other things, 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. The bill would specify that any state funding provided for the pilot project is subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/15/2022	
SB 1215 Newman D Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: covered battery-embedded products.	SENATE C ONCURREN CE 8/22/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.	The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee, as specified. The act defines “covered electronic device” to mean a video display device containing a screen greater than 4 inches, measured diagonally, that is identified in the regulations adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), subject to certain exclusions. The act requires all fees collected pursuant to the act to be deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and outlines certain other requirements related to the establishment, adjustment, and administration of the fee. Moneys in the account are continuously appropriated for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, paying covered electronic waste recycling fee refunds and making electronic waste recovery and recycling payments. Moneys in the account may be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for other specified purposes, including the administration of the act by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and DTSC and to provide funding to DTSC to implement and enforce the hazardous waste control laws as they relate to covered electronic devices. This bill would, among other things, expand the definition of “covered electronic device” to include a “covered battery-embedded product,” as defined, thereby expanding the scope of the act to include covered battery-embedded products, as provided. The bill would require a consumer, on and after January 1, 2026, to pay a covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee in an amount established by CalRecycle upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product. The bill	Support In Concept

	<p>8/23/2022 #141 SENA TE UNFINIS HED BUSINESS</p>	<p>would authorize, beginning on August 1, 2028, CalRecycle, in collaboration with DTSC, to establish more than one covered electronic waste recycling fee for covered battery-embedded products based on categories of those products. The bill would also require, on or before October 1, 2025, and on or before October 1 each year thereafter, CalRecycle to establish a covered electronic waste recycling fee based on the reasonable regulatory costs to administer covered electronic waste recycling. The bill would require the charge to be imposed upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product. The bill would also require the charge to be adjusted annually based on the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before August 1, 2027, and thereafter as specified, in collaboration with DTSC, to review, at a public hearing, the covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee applicable to covered battery-embedded products and to make any fair and reasonable adjustments to the charge to ensure that there are sufficient revenues in the Covered Battery-Embedded Waste Recycling Fee Subaccount to fund the covered electronic waste recycling program established pursuant to the act. The bill would create the Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Fee Subaccount and the Covered Battery-Embedded Waste Recycling Fee Subaccount as continuously appropriated funds in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account. Because the funds deposited to the Covered Battery-Embedded Waste Recycling Fee Subaccount would be a new source of funds in the continuously appropriated subaccount within the continuously appropriated Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, the bill would make an appropriation. By expanding the scope of the act to make it applicable to covered battery-embedded products, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/15/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1230 Limón D</p> <p>Zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicle incentive programs: requirements.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/22/2022 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #254 ASSE MBLY THIR D READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>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. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2024, 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 adopt certain revisions to those programs if the state board finds those revisions to be feasible. The bill would require the state board, if it finds that the adoption of the revisions is infeasible, to prepare a report, as specified, describing the rationale for the finding, to post the report on its internet website, and to provide a notice of the report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the state board, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature, 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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/22/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1232 Allen D</p>	<p>SENATE D EAD 5/20/2022</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale or offering for sale of a product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” and prohibits implying that a product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability.</p>	<p>- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2022)</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 1251 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development: Zero-Emission Vehicle Equity Advocate.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/16/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #255 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law establishes various programs to promote the development and adoption of zero-emission vehicles and alternative fuels. This bill would establish the Zero-Emission Vehicle Equity Advocate within the zero-emission vehicle division of GO-Biz 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 advocate to develop and adopt an equity action plan, to publish an update of the progress on its activities on GO-Biz’s 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. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/15/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1255 Portantino D</p> <p>Single-use products waste reduction: Dishwasher</p>	<p>SENATE CONCURRENCE 8/22/2022 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Education to take specified actions relating to the construction of school facilities, including to establish standards for use by school districts to ensure that the design and construction of school facilities are educationally appropriate and promote school safety and provide school districts with flexibility in designing instructional facilities. Existing law requires the department to provide information relating to the impact or potential impact upon a schoolsite of, among other things, hazardous substances and solid waste. This bill would establish the Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools, to be administered by the State Department of Education, to provide grants to school districts and charter schools for the purchase and installation of commercial dishwashers at the schoolsites, as specified. The bill would require the department to award grants of up to</p>	

<p>Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools.</p>	<p>the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.</p> <p>8/23/2022 #143 SENATE UNFINISHED BUSINESS</p>	<p>\$40,000 per kitchen of a school of an applicant school district or charter school, 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, for purposes of the program, the department to enter into interagency agreements with other state agencies. 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. Last Amended on 8/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1256 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT</p> <p>8/16/2022</p> <p>- Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 27. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits specified stores from providing single-use carryout bags to a customer at the point of sale. Existing law makes a violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for 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 6/29/2022</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>
<p>SB 1391 Kamlager D</p> <p>greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING</p> <p>8/15/2022</p> <p>- Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, at least once every 3 years, to conduct a review, as provided, of the market-based compliance mechanisms to, among other things, evaluate and address concerns related to allowance overallocation and offset credit eligibility. The bill would require the state board, in conducting the review, to consult with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the environmental justice advisory committee. The bill would require the first review to begin by a certain date. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee, to develop and publish allowance banking metrics, as defined, concurrently</p>	

	<p>8/23/2022 #168 ASSE MBLY THIR D READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>with the first review and would require the review to be based on observed and expected outcomes resulting from the application of allowance banking metrics. Last Amended on 6/14/2022</p>	
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