



2025 OFFICERS

Chair	Curtis Larkin, <i>Fresno County</i>
Vice Chair	Sharon Green, <i>LACSD</i>
Treasurer	Frank Caponi, <i>Retired</i>
Secretary	Deepti Jain, <i>City of Sunnyvale</i>

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

January 22, 2026

10 am - 12 pm

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86383021865?pwd=rDXbLGNuU5FU2OyoiQd0DNobR9USWa.1>

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

Roll Call, Introductions

Quorum achieved: 13 voting members. Two voting members joined a little late.

a. Approval of November Meeting Minutes (Deepti)

Frank moved the motion, Chris seconded – motion approved

b. Approval of November & December Treasurer's Report (Frank)

Key Discussion Points

- **Annual Meeting Cost and Budget:**

The annual meeting cost and the budgeted amount were reviewed and discussed.

- **Annual Audit:**

It was agreed that the first Fiscal Year (FY) audit may present challenges due to:

- **Transfer of Old Accounts:** Transition from Calendar Year (CY) to Fiscal Year (FY).
- **Audit Timing:** The audit will take place in November during the annual meeting, after the FY is complete.
- **Treasurer's Report:**
 - Decision to incorporate notes at the bottom of the expenses table in the Treasurer's Report for clarity and transparency.
 - October report will be redistributed to chapter directors with notes added.
 - Doug mentioned that the only requirement for the quarterly report is to track expenses.
 - Next month's report will include revenue from the 2025 Western Regional Symposium (WRS).

- **Action Item:**

Reapprove October, November, December, and January 2026 combined report in the next month's meeting.

c. Officer's update

I. SWANA LTF dues disbursement to LTF update (Curtis)

Doug is working on cleaning up the surcharge language and license Agreement.

II. Legal updates (Curtis)

III. Reminder to new Directors; sign Conflict of Interest (COI) document sent by Deepti and return ASAP – Deepti to resend forms; members to submit ASAP.

Larry raised concerns about language; may require legal review.

IV. Insurance (Sharon)

No update

V. Election of Officers (Curtis)

1. Do we align with the fiscal year? **Delaying the election till Nov?**

VI. Director's Responsibilities (Curtis)

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Dylan Hoffman

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

1. Read legislation to familiarize oneself in preparation for meetings

Meeting Preparedness: Curtis reemphasized the importance of coming prepared to meetings and reviewing relevant legislation beforehand to ensure productive discussions.

2. Participation in committees / Work Plan development (editing, formatting, content, etc.)

Missed January 10 deadline per MOU; aim to finalize ASAP.

Monique noted that the Work Plan has numerous edits and is taking longer to finalize.

Curtis emphasized the importance of meeting the Work Plan distribution date for chapters. Chris suggested considering a clear timeline for Work Plan distribution.

Jane stressed that substantive comments should be completed before the annual meeting in November, and December should be dedicated to finalizing the document.

Decision: LTF officers approved this timeline for Work Plan completion and distribution.

d. WRS LTF Presentation Planning

LTF Presentation Confirmed:

LTF will present at the Western Regional Symposium on April 22, 2026, from 9:50 AM to 11:00 AM.

Tentative list of Topics:

- LTF 101
- Legislation 101
- Other updates

Presenter: Dylan will attend and lead the Legislation 101 segment.

Recommendation: Joe suggested that the LTF presentation should become a standing item at WRS on a regular basis to showcase the value and advocacy efforts of the LTF.

e. Website update, new lead (Jane)

No update. Jane will coordinate with Doug

f. 2026 Work Plan (Also discussed under Item# C.VI.2)

I. Sections due now

II. Distribution to Chapters by?

Curtis emphasized the importance of meeting the Work Plan distribution date for chapters. Chris suggested establishing a clear timeline for Work Plan distribution.

Jane stressed that substantive comments should be completed before the annual meeting in November, and December should be dedicated to finalizing the document.

Decision: LTF officers approved this timeline for Work Plan completion and distribution

III. Follow up on outreach items, Monique to take lead?

Chris emphasized the need to finalize outreach materials before the Western Regional Symposium (WRS) in April.

Suggested making outreach a standing agenda item to ensure consistent progress.

Monique will take the lead on outreach coordination.

Materials will be shared with chapter presidents, who will then distribute them to their respective chapter members.

g. 2026 LTF Adopted budget distributed to Chapters by 2/1/26?

Frank will email the revised reports to Curtis and Deepti.

Curtis will distribute the finalized reports to the chapter directors.

h. 26 March in-person meeting presenters/guests?

Deepti on Leave

i. Lobby day (May?)

2. SWANA Update (Joe)

The Advisory Committee meeting was held recently. RCON will take place in St. Louis later this year. SWANA membership has plateaued, and there is increased attention on financial sustainability. Joe will report back with more details on the SWANA budget outlook at a future meeting.

3. Legislative Review (11:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.) (Dylan)

Legislative Update: The Legislature reconvened in January to begin the second year of the two-year session. Bills currently in the Senate or Assembly Appropriations Committees must complete their review process and take action by the end of this month to meet the House of Origin deadline. February 20 is the deadline for introducing new bills, so a surge in bill introductions is expected as that date approaches.

- a. [2026 Governor’s Proposed Budget](#)
- b. [AB 28 \(Schiavo\) Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.](#)
 - I. Oppose unless amended
 - II. Status: The bill is a two-year bill currently sitting on the Senate floor. It has been paused because regulatory agencies requested additional time for review before moving forward.
- c. [AB 80 \(Aguiar-Curry\) Carpet recycling.](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Two-year bill
- d. [AB 762 \(Irwin\) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Passed Assembly Appropriations; LTF maintains support position.
- e. [AB 864 \(Ward\) Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.](#)
 - I. Watch
 - II. Two-year bill. Watch position maintained
- f. [AB 998 \(Hadwick\) Household hazardous waste: vape pens](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Two-year bill. Likely dead; may return under same Bill number
- g. ***AMENDED** [SB 501 \(Allen\) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Senate Appropriations Committee: The bill was significantly amended and has passed the Senate Appropriations Committee.
 - III. Position Change: LTF’s position has been changed to Watch. The position will need to be readopted at a future meeting
- h. [SB 615 \(Allen\) Vehicle traction batteries.](#)
 - I. Watch
 - II. Two-year bill
- i. [SB 633 \(Blakespear\) Beverage containers: recycling.](#)
 - I. Watch
 - II. Two-year bill
- j. ***NEW** [SB 881 \(McNerney\) Income taxation: credits: food bank donations](#)
 - I. Introduced
 - II. Similar to SB353. Watch; impact on SB1383 edible food recovery noted
- k. ***New** 1604 bill- position watch
- l. ***New** 1617 – Clean-up bill to align reporting timeline for Form 303. position -watch

- m. SB58 – regulatory framework for H2S odors. Position – Watch and take a position in the next meeting It is expected to pass senate.
- n. Larry is working with Senator Blakespear on a ban of nitrous oxide cylinders – Bill doesn't have a name yet.
- o. CPSC is introducing a AB 1860 – 2008 cleanup bill regarding recalled products
- p. AB914 Indirect source rule – not moving/ big win for LTF. Larger coalition has been working on this. The author will be introducing a new bill so they are not quite done with ISR.

4. Regulatory Update (time permitting)

- a. Budget and AB 914 (email from Dylan re: AB 28 / AB 914)

Governor's Proposed Budget (January 9): Additional funding proposed for **subsurface fires**, regulatory framework updates, and enhanced enforcement. Dylan noted uncertainty about whether a **policy framework** will accompany this funding allocation.

Significant staffing increases planned:

CalRecycle: 4 FTE positions, \$1.95M allocation. Additional positions for **Water Board** and **DTSC**.

LMR Rule: Upcoming meeting with **CARB (Air Board) staff** to discuss next steps.

Toxic Hotspots Testing: Discussion on how monitoring will be implemented; decision points pending.

CalRecycle Workshop: Focused on **covered embedded battery products**; confusion among e-waste vendors noted.

HHW Load Check Program: **CDTFA electronic form due March 2**; compliance required even for fee-exempt programs.

5. Rumors (time permitting)

Meeting adjourned at 11:51.

Attachments:

- 1. Attendance Roster
- 2. Bill Matrix

LTF Director's Roster (updated 10/2)

Name	Jan-26	Organization
Christina Hanson	X	Placer County/Western Placer WMA
Deepti Jain (S)	X	City of Sunnyvale
Doug Kobold	X	California Product Stewardship Council
Joe La Mariana	X	South Bayside Waste Management Authority
Michelle White,		City of Roseville,
Larry Sweetser	X	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA

Curtis Larkin (C)	X	Fresno County
Dawyne Balch	X	City of Clovis
Mike Schlessinger	X	City of Merced
Tari Heslop		City of Santa Maria
Monique Gama	X	City of Merced

Frank Caponi (T)	X	Retired
Jane-Marie Fajardo	X*	City of San Diego
Jim Marchese		LA Sanitation & Environment
Mike Mohajer	X	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum
Sharon Green (VC)	X*	LA County Sanitation Districts

Olivia X*

Dylan X

X* - Joined or left call while meeting was in process.

X** Guest

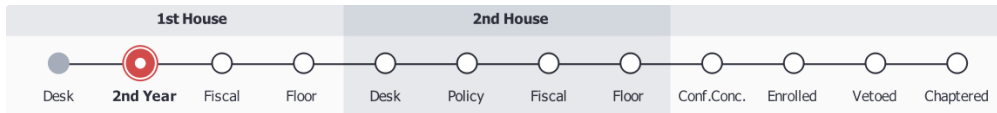
GUESTS

Name	Jan-26	Organization
Meilin Tsao		Marin County
Robert Sedita	X	OC Waste and Recycling
Phillip Vander Klay	X*	LA County Sanitation Districts

[AB 12](#)
[Wallis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations.

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Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: 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.

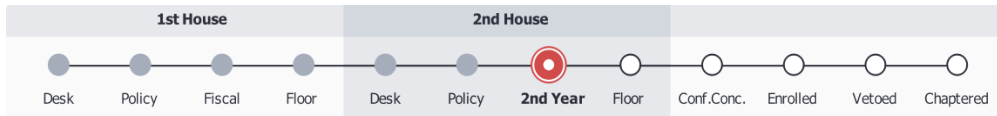
This bill would void specified amendments to the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations adopted by the state board on November 8, 2024.

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/02/2024

[AB 27](#)
[Schiavo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event: exclusions.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

~~The~~

(1) *The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally define “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income.*

This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, would provide an exclusion from gross income for amounts received, on or after March 1, 2024, as compensation for specified costs and losses related to the Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event in the County of Los Angeles, as provided.

Existing law requires a bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements.

This bill would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure.

~~This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.~~

(2) *Existing law establishes various means-tested public social services programs administered by counties to provide eligible recipients with certain benefits, including, but not limited to, cash assistance under the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, nutrition assistance under the CalFresh program, and health care services under the Medi-Cal program.*

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to administer the California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program to provide grants to eligible entities for the purpose of administering pilot programs and projects that provide a guaranteed income to participants. Existing law defines an eligible entity, for purposes of the program, as a nonprofit organization, as specified, or a city, county, or city and county.

This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, prohibit any Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event payment amount received by a taxpayer from being considered income or resources when determining eligibility or benefit amounts for any means-tested program or guaranteed income payments, as defined. To the extent that the bill would expand eligibility for programs administered by counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) This bill would make legislative findings and declarations related to a gift of public funds.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amend: 06/19/2025

AB 28

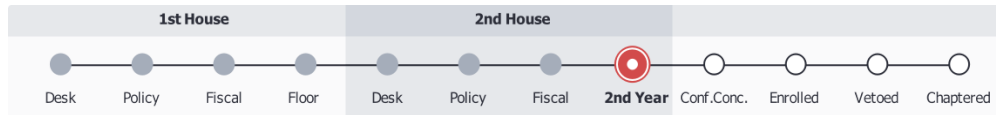
Schiavo, D

HTML

PDF

Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.

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Position	Assigned
Oppose Unless Amended	

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes CalRecycle to certify a local enforcement agency and requires CalRecycle and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 charges the State Air Resources Board with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emission of 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, as provided.

This bill would require the state board to amend its regulations on methane emissions from a municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) to establish requirements for the monitoring of landfill gas temperature. The bill would require the operator of an MSW landfill to monitor landfill gas temperature in accordance with those regulations. If the gas temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are ~~met~~, *met or exceeded*, the bill would require the operator of the MSW landfill to take specified actions, including, but not limited to, ~~working collaboratively with CalRecycle and the local enforcement agency, as defined, to develop and implement~~ *filing a corrective action plan for review by the local enforcement agency, as defined, and the department*. If the gas temperature is 146 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are ~~met~~, *met or exceeded*, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, ~~the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) forming operator of the MSW landfill submitting corrective action plans to a multiagency coordination group to collaborate with the operator of the MSW landfill to develop and implement another corrective action plan, group, established by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), as specified~~. If the gas temperature is ~~162~~ 170 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are ~~met~~, *met or exceeded*, the bill would require additional actions, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the other criteria by emergency regulation.

If an operator of an MSW landfill fails to provide notice of a sustained gas temperature by the specified due date, the bill would authorize CalRecycle or a local enforcement agency to impose a penalty of \$10,000 per day. The bill would require CalRecycle or a local enforcement agency to impose a penalty not to exceed \$1,000,000 for each week that the gas temperature is ~~162~~ 170 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, if specified criteria are ~~met~~, *met or exceeded*. The bill would require all penalties to be deposited into the Landfill Subsurface Fire Mitigation Account, which the bill would create, to be used upon appropriation by the Legislature to mitigate harm to a person or community adversely affected by a solid waste landfill with a gas temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days. The bill would require any permit suspended pursuant to these provisions to be reinstated when, among others, gas temperature decreases to below 131 degrees Fahrenheit for 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days or longer, as specified.

This bill would make an operator of an MSW landfill liable to CalRecycle and the local enforcement agency for their costs, as specified. The bill would exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act specified requirements that the bill authorizes CalRecycle to impose on the operator of an MSW landfill. By creating new duties for a local enforcement agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing federal regulations require the owner of an MSW landfill with a gas collection and control system to operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than 131 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the federal Environmental Protection Agency approves a higher operating temperature, as provided.

This bill would require an operator of an MSW landfill to provide notice to the local enforcement agency, CalRecycle, and any other state agency designated by CalEPA regarding a request for a higher operating temperature, as specified.

(2) This bill would declare its provisions to be severable.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

Last Amend: 09/03/2025

AB 61

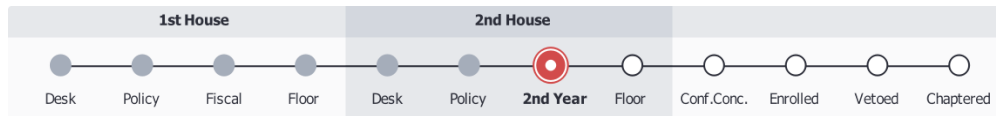
Pacheco, D

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Electricity and natural gas: legislation imposing mandated programs and requirements: third-party review.

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Position	Assigned

Bill information

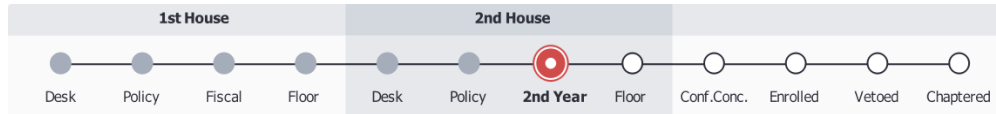
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. The Public Advocate’s Office of the Public Utilities Commission is established as an independent office within the commission to represent and advocate on behalf of the interests of public utility customers and subscribers within the jurisdiction of the commission.

This bill would require the office to establish, by January 1, 2027, a program to, upon request of the Legislature, analyze legislation that would establish a mandated requirement or program or otherwise affect electrical or gas ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the office to develop and implement conflict-of-interest provisions ~~that would~~ to prohibit a person from participating in an analysis for which the person knows or has reasons to know that the person has a material financial interest. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032.

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

Carpet recycling.**Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet. The act includes a product stewardship for carpet program and a successor carpet producer responsibility program, and requires the product stewardship for carpet program to become inoperative upon the completion of certain conditions related to the implementation of the successor carpet producer responsibility program.

Existing law, the product stewardship for carpet program, requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which is required to include specified elements, including achieving specified carpet recycling rates and a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose a civil penalty of ~~\$25,000~~ \$10,000 per day on any person in violation of the program or \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or ~~negligent~~. *negligent, as specified.*

This bill would instead authorize ~~a civil~~ *the department to impose administrative, rather than civil, penalties in those amounts, and to impose an administrative* penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing.

Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include nonvoting board members with representation from, among others, a retailer that sells carpet.

This bill would instead require the stewardship organization to create a governing board for the stewardship program, as specified.

Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit to the department an annual report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the program, as provided. Existing

law authorizes a carpet stewardship organization to award grants and subsidies to incentivize the recycling of carpet materials that have the highest recyclability.

This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in its annual report specified information related to the grants and subsidies provided pursuant to the program, as specified.

(2) Existing law, the successor carpet producer responsibility program, requires producers of covered products to form and join a single producer responsibility organization (PRO) for the collection and recycling of a covered product. Existing law defines a “covered product” as carpet, as defined, and requires the PRO to develop a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, recycling, and the safe and proper management of covered products in the state.

Existing law requires, no later than January 1, 2029, a person who removes a covered product as part of the installation of a covered product to transport, or contract to transport, all of the removed covered product to an approved collection site, as provided. Under existing law, an approved collection site is a solid waste facility that has agreed to be a collection site for the PRO.

This bill would exempt a covered product from this transport requirement if certain conditions are met, including that it is returned to the producer. The bill would expand approved collection sites to include certain carpet recycling centers, municipal facilities, and retailers.

Existing law requires the governing board of a PRO to include 4 nonvoting members, including, but not limited to, a nonvoting member representing a nonprofit organization established to promote a circular economy and to address environmental issues. Existing law requires the PRO to submit an annual report to the department on or before July 1 of each year, as provided. Existing law requires a producer to publish on its internet website, for each of its covered products, an environmental product declaration that identifies a covered product’s components, as provided.

This bill would instead require one voting and 5 nonvoting members, as specified. The bill would require the annual report to be submitted on or before September 1 of each year, instead of July 1 of each year. The bill would instead require a producer to publish on its internet website, for each of its covered products, the components that constitute more than 1% of the product’s weight and any component that is a hazardous chemical, as specified.

Existing law requires the PRO to submit to the department an annual report, as specified, and to make the report publicly available on the PRO’s internet website. Existing law requires the PRO to provide annual grants to apprenticeship programs for training carpet installers in proper carpet recycling techniques, as provided.

This bill would require the PRO to include in its annual report specified information related to the grants and incentive payments provided pursuant to the program, as specified.

Existing law requires a producer responsibility plan, among other things, to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or some other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that is a synthetic material to allow expeditious sorting of the carpet, as provided. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than December 31, 2026.

This bill would instead require a producer responsibility plan to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or some other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that provides the name of the producer, the date of

manufacture, and a listing of the types of face fibers and backing materials contained in the product. The bill would instead require the department to adopt the regulations no later than December 31, 2026.

Existing law requires a producer responsibility plan in effect as of January 1, 2025, to continue in effect, as provided, until it expires or is revoked, except that the PRO is required to submit an amendment to conform the producer responsibility plan to certain requirements.

This bill would eliminate the requirement to submit an amendment to the producer responsibility plan.

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/19/2024

Last Amend: 07/09/2025

AB 333

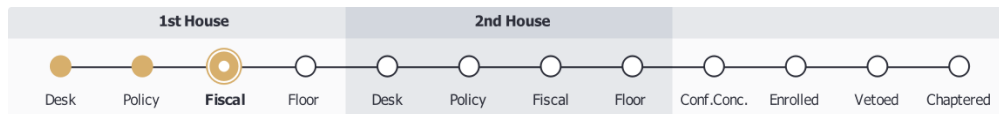
Alanis, R

HTML

PDF

Recycling: waste glass product: market development payments.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 01/15/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. ~~The~~ *Until January 1, 2028, the* act continuously appropriates \$60,000,000 annually from the fund to the department to make market development payments to glass beverage container manufacturers who purchase recycled glass collected within this state for use in manufacturing new beverage containers in this state.

This bill would require the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a market development payment to a person who purchases a ~~product, other than a beverage container, that is made with empty glass beverage containers~~ *material*

produced from a by-product of glass recycling or processing that contains certain contaminants, cannot be remelted for use in glass beverage containers or fiberglass insulation, as specified, and that would otherwise be sent to a landfill, as specified. landfill or be used as low grade aggregate. The bill would, until January 1, 2030, authorize the department to expend up to ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$5,000,000 annually from the fund for these market development payments. payments and up to \$1,000,000 annually to facilitate the transportation of waste glass product by waste glass product end users. By authorizing a new use new uses for continuously appropriated funds, this bill would make an appropriation.

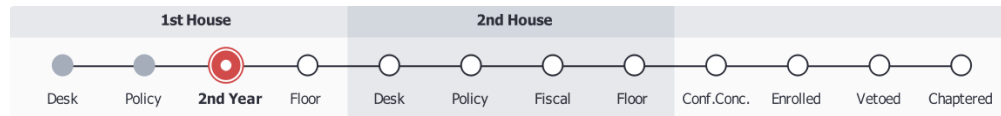
Location: 01/12/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Introduced: 01/28/2025

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

AB 337 Bennett, D HTML PDF

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

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 the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.

Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste, sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. Existing law requires the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including activities that expand and improve organic waste diversion and recycling, including, but not limited to, the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. Existing law specifies

eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program, including, but not limited to, the construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations.

This bill would expand the grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food, as specified. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects includes the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. The bill would require the department to consider the increased amount of edible food recovery capacity that the project will create when awarding a grant for edible food recovery.

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 01/28/2025

AB 396

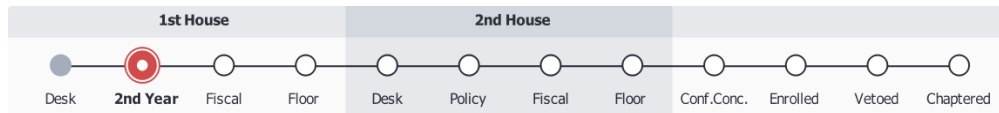
Tangipa, R

HTML

PDF

Needle and syringe exchange services.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to authorize certain entities to apply to the department to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of HIV, viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infections that are spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes. Existing law authorizes a clean needle and syringe exchange program in cities and counties upon action by the local government, and in consultation with the department.

Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including sharps waste, by requiring medical waste to be disposed of in a specified manner. Under existing law, transportation, storage, treatment, or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act is a crime.

This bill would require an entity that provides needle and syringe exchange services to ensure that each needle or syringe dispensed by the entity is appropriately discarded and destroyed. The bill would require those entities to ensure that each needle or syringe dispensed by the entity includes a unique serial number, as specified. The bill would require an entity to keep records of the serial number of every needle and syringe dispensed by the entity, surrendered to the entity, and destroyed and disposed of by the entity. The bill would require an entity to report to the department and the local health officer, on a quarterly basis, a searchable list of those serial numbers and related information, as specified. If an entity is found to have reported inaccurate data for the purpose of defrauding the department or local health officer, the bill would require the department to issue an administrative penalty of \$25,000 for the first violation and an administrative penalty of \$40,000 and a suspension of operation for a subsequent violation within 5 years.

If a needle or syringe is found abandoned or improperly discarded and is subsequently reported to the local health officer of the participating jurisdiction, the bill would require the local health officer to compare the unique serial number against the data reported to determine the dispensing entity and, once identified, notify the department of the violation. The bill would require the department to assess an administrative penalty of \$1,000 per violation against the offending entity. Under the bill, each needle or syringe reported constitutes a separate violation. By imposing duties on local health officers, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The bill would create the Needle and Syringe Disposal Fund to receive the administrative penalties. The bill would require that moneys in the fund be available for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of implementing these provisions.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/03/2025

[AB 405](#)

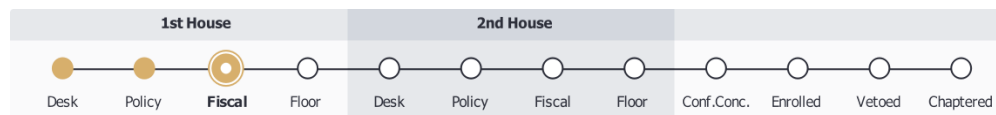
[Addis, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Fashion Environmental Accountability Act of 2025.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Set for hearing on 01/22/2026)

Digest: Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, on or before July 1, 2025, to develop and adopt regulations requiring specified partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as “reporting entities,” to publicly disclose starting in 2026 or on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, as defined, and, starting in 2027 and annually thereafter, their scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, as defined, for the reporting entity’s prior fiscal year, as provided.

Existing law prescribes additional duties on specific industries for a variety of purposes, including those that promote the public health, safety, and welfare relating to issues that are unique to that industry. Existing law, for example, requires any tanning device used by a tanning facility to comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations.

This bill would enact the Fashion Environmental Accountability Act of 2025 and would require fashion sellers to carry out effective environmental due diligence, as provided. The bill would vest the Department of Toxic Substances Control with jurisdiction over fashion sellers’ compliance with ensuring that a fashion seller’s covered fashion products, as defined, do not contain any regulated chemicals, as defined, above thresholds the act would establish, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement, enforce, interpret, or make specific portions of the act under its jurisdiction, as provided. The bill would vest the state board with jurisdiction over a fashion seller’s environmental due diligence under the act pertaining to emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would require a fashion seller, in carrying out its effective environmental due diligence, to comply with certain environmental guidelines that, at a minimum, require the fashion seller to, among other things, embed responsible business conduct in its policies and management systems, identify areas of significant risks of societal and ecological harms from its own activities and its supply chain relationships, identify, prioritize, and assess the significant potential and actual adverse impacts of those risks, and cease, prevent, or mitigate those risks, as provided. The bill would require a fashion seller, beginning July 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, to submit to the department and the state board an Environmental Due Diligence Report pertaining to the effective environmental due diligence performed by the fashion seller for the prior calendar year, as provided. *The bill would specify that fashion sellers are reporting entities for purposes of above-described public disclosure requirement for emissions of greenhouse gases and would require the disclosure be reported on their Environmental Due Diligence Report.* The bill would require a fashion seller, in carrying out its environmental due diligence, to ~~establish~~ *establish, on or before July 1, 2027, a quantitative baseline for their emissions of greenhouse gases and targets for reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases in the near-term and long-term covering their scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as provided.* ~~The bill would require a fashion seller to include in its Environmental Due Diligence Report certain information related to its greenhouse gas emissions.~~

The bill would require a fashion seller, on or before January 1, 2027, to ensure that their covered fashion products do not contain any regulated chemicals above the act’s thresholds, as provided. The bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2028, a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any covered fashion product that contains any regulated chemicals above those thresholds, as specified. The bill would authorize the department or the Attorney General to enforce the act’s

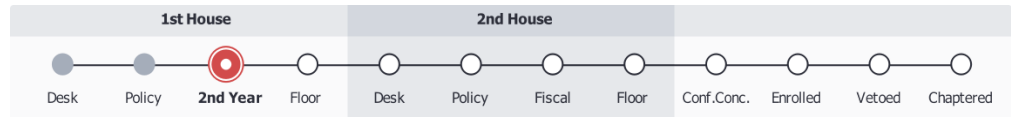
thresholds, as specified, and would punish violations of the threshold requirements and of the act that are enforced by the department with an administrative or civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation, and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, as specified. The bill would subject a fashion seller in violation of the act to a civil ~~penalty of up to 2% of its annual revenue~~ *penalty, as provided*, for violations enforced by the state board. The bill would authorize the department and the state board, as appropriate, to seek appropriate equitable remedies for a violation of the act. The bill would require the civil penalties collected by the state board to be deposited into the Fashion Environmental Remediation Fund, which the bill would establish in the General Fund. The bill would require moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended for purposes of implementing the act and one or more environmental benefit or environmental remediation ~~projects that directly and verifiably benefit the communities directly impacted, to the extent practicable, at the location the injury has occurred.~~ *projects.*

Location: 01/09/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE | **Last Amend:** 05/01/2025
Introduced: 02/04/2025

[AB 436](#)
[Ransom, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Composting facilities: zoning.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law provides that the Office of ~~Planning and Research~~ *Land Use and Climate Innovation* serves the Governor and the Governor's Cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research, and constitute the comprehensive state planning agency. In that capacity, existing law requires the office to, among other things, assist local governments in land use planning. Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Existing law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025.

This bill, on or before June 1, 2027, would require the Office of ~~Planning and Research~~, *Land Use and Climate Innovation*, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office's internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory.

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land, as prescribed.

This bill, upon a substantive revision of the land use element, as specified, on or after January 1, 2029, would require a city, county, or city and county to consider, among other things, the ~~best practices~~ *practices, sample general plan, and model ordinance* reflected in the technical advisory and to consider updating the land use element to identify areas where composting facilities may be appropriate as an allowable use. By increasing duties on a city, county, or city and county, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/06/2025

Last Amend: 03/10/2025

AB 473

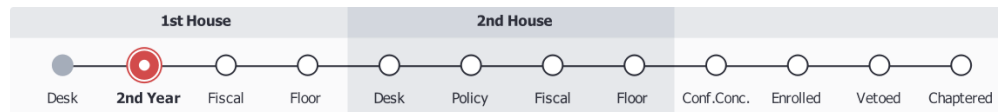
Wilson, D

HTML

PDF

Environmental advertising: recyclability.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law prohibits a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging for which a deceptive or misleading claim about the recyclability of the product or packaging is made. Existing law provides that a product or packaging that displays a chasing arrows symbol, among other symbols, statements, or directions, is deemed to be a deceptive or misleading claim unless (1) the product or packaging is considered recyclable in the state pursuant to specified criteria and (2) is of a material type and form that routinely becomes feedstock used in the production of new products or packaging, except as provided. Existing law, notwithstanding specified criteria, provides that a product or packaging is recyclable in the state if the product or packaging is part of, and in compliance with, a program established pursuant to state or federal law governing the recyclability or disposal of that product or packaging, as provided.

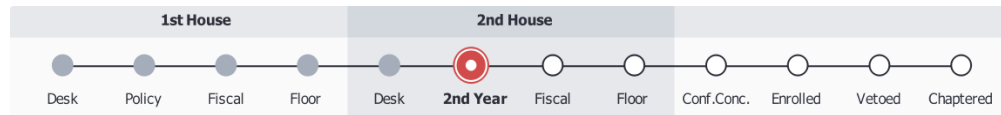
This bill would delete the latter provision and would, notwithstanding specified provisions, require, before January 1, 2027, that a product or packaging that is a covered material, as defined, be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is approved by a producer responsibility organization to participate in that organization. On or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, the bill would require, notwithstanding specified provisions, that a product or packaging that is a covered material be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is, among other things, in compliance with the requirements of the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/06/2025

[AB 599](#) [Connolly, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Hazardous waste: classification and alternative management standards: notice of change.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Digest:

Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, before adopting building standards or adopting or revising other standards and regulations for the handling, processing, storing, use, recycling, and disposal of hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes, to hold at least one public hearing in Sacramento, or in a city within the area of the state to be affected by the proposed regulations, as provided.

This bill would, if the department proposes to reclassify wastes or adopt alternative management standards for regulated waste, require the department to take all necessary and authorized steps required by law to facilitate full public notification and review of state, regional, and local facility entitlements, to enable local community input regarding the proposed changes to the classification of wastes or the alternative management standards.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/13/2025

AB 643

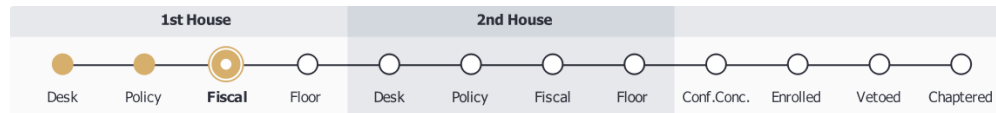
Wilson, D

HTML

PDF

Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 01/15/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest: Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target.

This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, and if the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture. *Agriculture, as provided, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities*

relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste, as provided. The bill would require the amount of the procured materials to be calculated using the dry weight of the materials.

Location: 01/12/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Introduced: 02/13/2025

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

AB 762

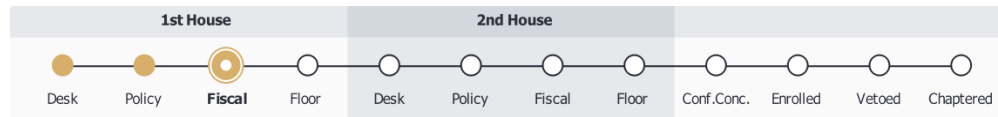
Irwin, D

HTML

PDF

Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 01/15/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest:

(1)Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. Existing law defines terms for these purposes.

This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, ~~2026~~, 2027, a person from *importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device* in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified.

Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state, to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violated, or reasonably should have known that it violated, provisions relating to the above-described carryout bag prohibition in specified fine amounts, including \$1,000 per day for the first violation. Existing law requires any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and authorizes the Attorney General to expend any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce those provisions.

This bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state, to enforce the above-described disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition and to impose civil liability on a person or entity in violation of the prohibition in specified fine amounts, including \$500 for the first violation. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and would authorize the Attorney General to expended any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce these provisions. The bill would specify that any remedies provided pursuant to these provisions are not exclusive and are in addition to the remedies that may be available pursuant to specified provisions relating to unfair competition.

The bill would make any person who violates the above-described disposable battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. By expanding the scope of an infraction, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2)Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, provides for the licensure and regulation of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products by the State Board of Equalization.

Existing law requires every person desiring to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products as, among other things, a wholesaler to file with the board an application for a license, as specified. Existing law authorizes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to suspend or revoke a license described above, as specified, of any importer or any manufacturer that has failed to comply with specified provisions relating to monthly reporting of distributors and wholesale costs.

This bill would authorize the department to revoke or suspend any license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products, as defined, of any person with a license who is in violation of the above-described prohibition for a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a tobacco product.

(3)The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity.

MAUCRSA establishes the Department of Cannabis Control within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to administer the act. MAUCRSA authorizes the department to issue state licenses only to qualified applicants, and authorizes the department to revoke or suspend a license if, among other things, a licensee fails to actively and diligently pursue requirements for a license.

This bill would authorize the department to revoke or suspend a license issued by the department of any person with a license who is in violation of the above-described prohibition for a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a cannabis product, as defined.

The bill would specify that any penalty described above is in addition to the other penalties authorized by the bill. The bill would require costs incurred by a state agency in carrying out these provisions to be recoverable by the Attorney General, upon the request of the agency, from the liable person or persons. *The bill would make its provisions severable.*

(4)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 01/13/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

AB 864

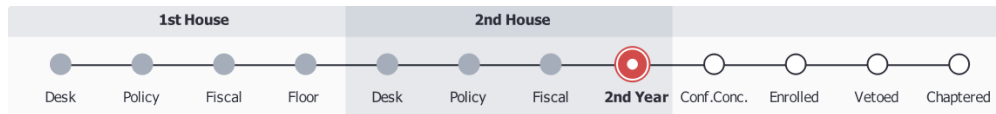
Ward, D

HTML

PDF

Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

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Tracking form

Position

Watch

Assigned

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. Existing regulations define surplus materials, as provided, and specify that surplus material is not a recyclable material. *Existing federal regulations exclude from being classified as hazardous waste under federal law certain hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation if specific conditions are met.*

~~This bill would exempt solar photovoltaic modules not identified as hazardous waste and treated, except as provided, as universal waste, as defined, from state hazardous waste regulations, if transferred to a designated recycler for legitimate recycling, as described, and if the facility meets specified criteria relating to registration permits, as provided. The~~ *This bill would make the universal waste designation applicable to a solar photovoltaic module that is intended for recycling and cannot otherwise be resold, reused, or refurbished only until the department adopts regulations implementing alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to institute a rulemaking to develop alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules that facilitate greater material recovery. The bill would require the*

department to adopt the above-referenced federal transfer-based exclusion regulation for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would also designate a solar photovoltaic module that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material. The bill would make a conforming change.

Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

AB 872

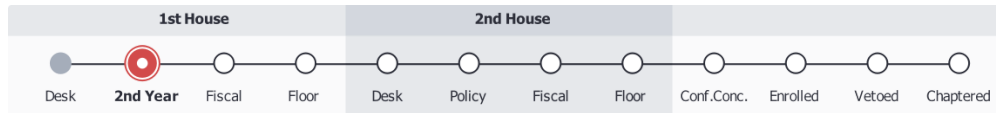
Rubio, Blanca, D

HTML

PDF

Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

~~(1)Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Existing law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Existing law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Existing law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified.~~

(1)Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control 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. Existing law requires the regulations to include criteria by which chemicals and their

alternatives may be evaluated by the department, as provided. Existing law requires the department, following the completion of an alternatives analysis, to provide a regulatory response that may include, but is not limited to, not requiring any action and restricting or prohibiting the use of the chemical of concern in the consumer product.

~~This bill would, beginning January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product, as defined, that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, unless the department has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use issued a regulatory response for the covered product pursuant to the Green Chemistry program or the prohibition is preempted by federal law. The bill would specify the criteria and procedures for determining whether the use of PFAS in a product is a currently unavoidable use, for renewing that determination, and for revoking that determination. The bill would require the department to maintain on its internet website a list of each determination of currently unavoidable use, when each determination expires, and the products and uses that are exempt from the prohibition. The bill would authorize a manufacturer of a covered product to petition the department to evaluate a covered product and would require the department to evaluate and provide a regulatory response for a covered product under the Green Chemistry program, as specified.~~

~~This bill would require these prohibitions on covered products to be enforced by the department pursuant to the existing authority described above, including, but not limited to, the authority relating to registration, product testing, and administrative penalties.~~

This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions. The bill would require the department to analyze and comment on the presence of PFAS in industrial processes and products, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to identify and categorize commercially active PFAS present in products distributed in California, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to report on other issues relating to products containing PFAS and emissive compounds.

(2) Existing law requires the department, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Existing law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Existing law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Existing law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified.

This bill would require the department to use this existing authority to enforce the prohibition on products that would be prohibited by the provisions in paragraph (1).

~~(2)~~

(3) Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and all appropriate state agencies, to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical

ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being a chemical of concern, as specified. Pursuant to that authority, the department adopted regulations known as the Safer Consumer Products Regulations.

This bill would authorize, but not require, that those regulations evaluate uses of PFAS in products that would be prohibited by the provisions in paragraph (1).

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

AB 914

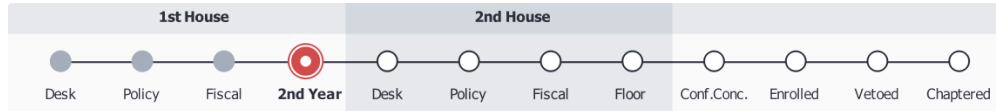
Garcia, D

HTML

PDF

Air pollution: indirect sources.

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Tracking form

Position

Oppose

Assigned

Bill information

Status: 06/05/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law authorizes air districts to adopt and implement regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of air pollution. *Existing law authorizes an air district to adopt a schedule of fees to be assessed on indirect sources of emissions to recover the costs of district programs related to these sources.*

Existing law requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations relating to vehicular emissions standards, as specified, that will achieve the ambient air quality standards required by federal law in conjunction with other measures adopted by the state board, air districts, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

This bill would require the state ~~board~~ board, if necessary to carry out that duty to achieve those ambient air quality standards, to adopt and enforce rules and regulations applicable to indirect sources of emissions, as specified. If the state board elects to

~~exercise that authority, the emissions. The bill would require the state board to establish a schedule of fees on facilities and mobile sources to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the regulations and would require the fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available to the state board upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require each air district, no later than 120 days after the adoption by the state board of indirect source regulations, to determine if the district or the state board will implement and enforce those regulations within its jurisdiction, as specified. The bill would require the state board to establish a statewide reporting program to quantify emissions and annually collect related information from indirect sources of emissions. annually prepare a presentation on the impacts and effects of any indirect source regulations that it adopts and to post that presentation on its internet website.~~

Existing law requires the state board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to adopt airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants. Existing law also requires the state board to designate any substance that is listed as a hazardous air pollutant under federal law as a toxic air contaminant and to establish airborne toxic control measures applicable to the substance in accordance with specified procedures. Existing law requires each district to implement and enforce an airborne toxic control measure adopted by the state board or to propose regulations enacting airborne toxic control measures on nonvehicular sources within its jurisdiction that meets certain requirements, as specified.

~~This bill would authorize the state board to assess and collect reasonable fees on emitters of toxic air contaminants. The bill would require the fees to be deposited in the Certification and Compliance Fund and made available for the regulation of toxic air contaminants upon appropriation by the Legislature. require the state board, for a given toxic air contaminant or airborne toxic control measure, to adopt and enforce rules and regulations applicable to indirect sources of emissions. The bill would require the state board to establish a schedule of fees on facilities and mobile sources to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the regulations and would require the fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available to the state board upon appropriation by the Legislature.~~

Existing law makes any violation of a rule or regulation of the state board relating to nonvehicular air pollution control a misdemeanor.

Because a violation of these rules or regulations of the state board with respect to nonvehicular sources subject to those rules and regulations would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

AB 973

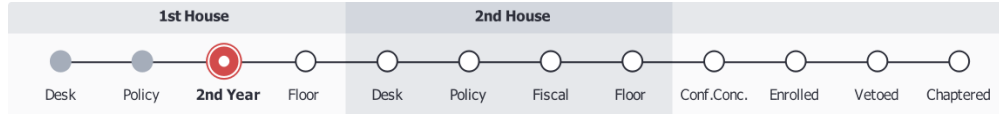
Hoover, R

HTML

PDF

Recycling: plastic trash bags: plastic packaging and products.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, creates a program for the recycling of rigid plastic packaging containers. The program defines “rigid plastic packaging container” to mean a plastic package having a relatively inflexible finite shape or form, with a capacity between 8 fluid ounces and 5 fluid gallons, that is capable of maintaining its shape while holding other products, including, but not limited to, bottles, cartons, and other receptacles, for sale or distribution in the state. The program generally requires a rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria, including, but not limited to, having been made from 25% postconsumer material or being a reusable package or a refillable package, unless a waiver or an exemption applies. Notwithstanding these provisions, the program deems a manufacturer in compliance with the program if the manufacturer demonstrates that it, or another company under the same corporate ownership, either consumed or arranged for the purchase and consumption of certain amounts of postconsumer material generated in the state for the manufacture of rigid plastic packaging containers or other plastic products or packaging not subject to the program, as provided.

The program makes a violation of these provisions a public offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100,000. The program also subjects a violation of these provisions to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000, as provided. The program requires the department to deposit all penalties and fines into the Rigid Container Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund in the State Treasury. The program requires the moneys in the account to be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist local governmental agencies to develop and implement collection and processing systems for the recycling of materials covered by the program, for the development of markets for these materials, and for the department’s costs of implementing the program. The program requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the program, as provided.

This bill would repeal the program and replace it with a new program for recycling plastic packaging and products. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a covered product, as defined, to pay an annual registration charge and to register with the department, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer to provide certain information during registration, including, but not limited to, the brand name of each of the manufacturer’s covered products. The bill would subject a manufacturer that is not in compliance with the registration requirement to ~~a~~ *an administrative* civil penalty of not more than ~~\$1,000 for each day of a violation,~~ *\$5,000 per day per violation,* as specified. The bill would, on and after January

1, 2029, require a manufacturer to include, as part of its annual registration, proof of third-party certification of the postconsumer recycled content of each of its covered products. The bill would require the third-party certification to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require a manufacturer to meet certain annual minimum postconsumer recycled content percentages for covered products, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to grant a waiver for up to 2 years, upon application, from these requirements, as specified. The bill would require certain information to be included in a waiver application and would require a waiver application charge not to exceed \$1,000. The bill would require the department to assess ~~a~~ *an administrative* civil penalty for a violation on a per-pound basis for each pound of virgin material that was used by a manufacturer in its products instead of the minimum postconsumer recycled content, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to reduce this *administrative* civil penalty if the manufacturer submits, and the department approves, a corrective action plan, as specified.

This bill would require the department to deposit all penalties and fines paid pursuant to the program into the Rigid Container Account, which this bill would continue in existence. The bill would require moneys deposited into the account to be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist local governmental agencies to develop and implement collection and processing systems for the recycling of materials that are subject to the program, for the development of markets for these materials, and for the department's actual and reasonable costs of implementing the program.

This bill would require, on and after April 1, 2028, a manufacturer to provide to the department, in a format and manner prescribed by the department, an annual report that includes specified information regarding amounts and types of plastics used in covered products. The bill would exempt confidential and proprietary information, collected by the department from manufacturers for purpose of the program, from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

This bill would authorize a manufacturer to authorize an organization to act on its behalf in complying with certain requirements, including, but not limited to, registration and annual reporting requirements. The bill would exempt certain covered products from the program, as specified.

This bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement and enforce the program, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish an electronic registration process on its internet website.

(2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a manufacturer of certain plastic trash bags to ensure that the recycled plastic postconsumer material in the bag is equal to at least 10% of the weight of the bag, or that at least 30% of the weight of the material used in all of the manufacturer's plastic products is recycled plastic postconsumer material, as provided. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a plastic trash bag to submit an annual report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certifying compliance with these postconsumer materials requirements, as specified. Existing law requires the department to survey manufacturers and report to the Legislature on, among others, the quantity of recycled plastic postconsumer material provided by suppliers within the state and the quantity of the material provided by suppliers outside the state. Existing law requires a wholesaler of plastic trash bags to annually certify to the department the name and physical location of each manufacturer from whom it purchased plastic trash bags, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations to implement these provision, as specified. Existing law prohibits a supplier, manufacturer, or wholesaler, as provided, that is not in compliance with these provisions from being eligible for a state contract or subcontract, as provided.

This bill would repeal these provisions.

(3)Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

(2)

(4)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

~~(3)Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.~~

~~This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.~~

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 04/22/2025

AB 998

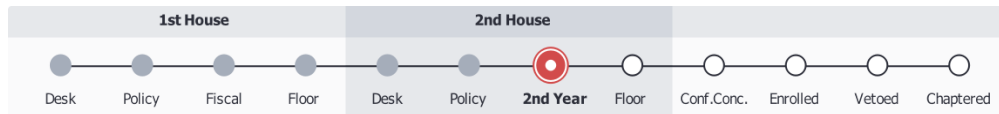
Hadwick, R

HTML

PDF

Household hazardous waste: vape pens.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: 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. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

~~Existing law requires hazardous waste transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility to be transported by specified entities, and imposes conditions on the transport of hazardous waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility, including, among others, that the hazardous waste transported not exceed certain volume and weight requirements and that the hazardous waste be transported in closed containers. Existing law defines "household hazardous waste" to mean hazardous waste generated incidental to owning or maintaining a place of residence, and to not include waste generated in the course of operating a business concern at a residence.~~

~~Under this bill, a vape pen confiscated by a school as contraband is presumed to have been generated by a household and does not lose its status as household hazardous waste when properly managed and disposed of at a household hazardous waste collection facility or through a household hazardous waste collection program. The bill would impose the above described conditions relating to the transport of hazardous waste on a school, as defined, or its contractor, transporting confiscated vape pens to a household hazardous waste collection facility. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. The bill would make related conforming changes.~~

Existing law authorizes a public agency, or its contractor, to conduct a materials exchange program at a household hazardous waste collection facility to make reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients, as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program, if the public agency, or its contractor, complies with specified requirements.

The bill would prohibit a public agency, or its contractor, from including vape pens in a materials exchange program.

Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[AB 1101](#)

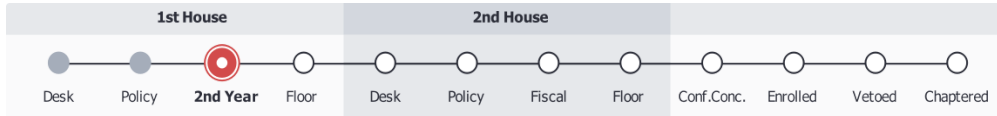
[Nguyen, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Plastic Bulk Merchandise Containers: proof of ownership.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/22/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires any person or entity purchasing or transporting plastic bulk merchandise containers, as defined, who is in the business of recycling, shredding, or destruction of plastic bulk merchandise containers to obtain a proof of ownership record or bill of lading from a person selling or delivering 5 or more plastic bulk merchandise containers, and to also verify the seller’s identity, as provided.

Existing law requires the proof of ownership record to include specified information, including, among other information, the name, address, telephone number, and signature of the seller or the seller’s authorized representative. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor.

This bill would additionally require that the email address of the seller or seller’s authorized representative be included in the proof of ownership record. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

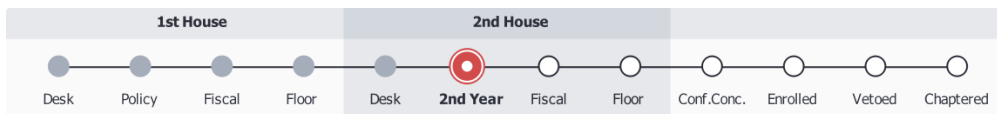
Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/20/2025

[AB 1148](#)
[Sharp-Collins, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Food packaging: hazardous chemicals.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
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Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law prohibits a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any plant-based food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined.

This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2027, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains intentionally added bisphenols or ortho-phthalates, as defined. The bill would ~~authorize require~~, subject to an appropriation, the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to ~~restrict or prohibit the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains intentionally added~~ establish a threshold in food packaging for bisphenols or ~~ortho-phthalates, ortho-phthalates that are not intentionally added~~, as specified. The bill would also prohibit, no sooner than a year after the adoption of those regulations, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains bisphenols or ortho-phthalates at or above that threshold. The bill would authorize the department and the Attorney General to enforce ~~the restrictions or prohibition~~ these prohibitions and would subject a person to an administrative or civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for the first violation of ~~the restriction or a prohibition~~ and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, as specified. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, authorize funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account to be used by the department to implement these provisions.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

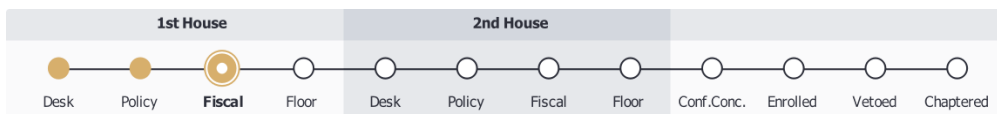
Last Amend: 06/17/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

[AB 1153](#)
[Bonta, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Solid waste disposal and codisposal site cleanup: illegal disposal site abatement.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Digest: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. Existing law provides that all expenses incurred by the department in carrying out the program are to be paid from the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup Trust Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the department for purposes of the program. Existing law authorizes the department, in administering the program, to expend funds for specified purposes, including providing grants to public entities for the abatement of illegal disposal sites.

This bill would additionally authorize the ~~department, as part of grants provided to public entities to abate illegal disposal sites, to provide funding~~ department to expend funds appropriated for the program for removing and disposing of recreational vehicles, as defined, for *developing* enforcement strategies, and for developing local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as ~~defined~~ *specified*. By ~~expanding the scope of the grants, which are funded by~~ *authorizing new uses of moneys in a* continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

Location: 04/30/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Last Amend: 04/22/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

AB 1160

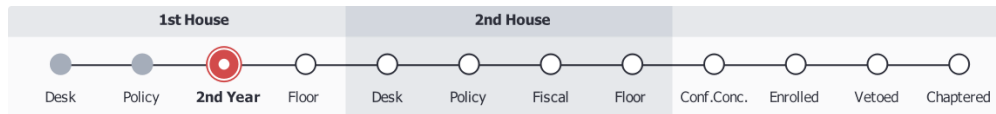
Wilson, D

HTML

PDF

Military equipment.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law requires a law enforcement agency, as defined, to obtain specific approval of a governing body prior to acquiring military equipment, as specified. Existing law defines “military equipment” to include an unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicle.

This bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency from purchasing, on or after January 1, 2027, an ~~unmanned~~, *uncrewed*, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicle unless the vehicle contains an option to turn off any data collection programs that are not necessary for the vehicle to function ~~or~~ *and* the law enforcement agency uses an American data storage company, as defined, to house all data collected, including, but not limited to, video and photographic images, as specified, or both. *For uncrewed, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles purchased on or after January 1, 2026, and before January 1, 2027, the bill would require a law enforcement agency to use an American data storage company. For uncrewed aerial or ground vehicles owned or possessed by a law enforcement agency prior to January 1, 2026, the bill would require the law enforcement agency to use an American data storage company after the current contract to house the data expires. The bill would require contracts entered into pursuant to these provisions with an American data storage company to prohibit the American data storage company from using, selling, renting, trading, or otherwise sharing this data with any other entity.*

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 05/05/2025

AB 1274

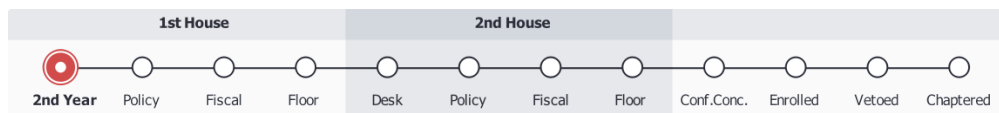
Gabriel, D

HTML

PDF

Recycling: beverage containers.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
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Bill information

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor 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 requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund.

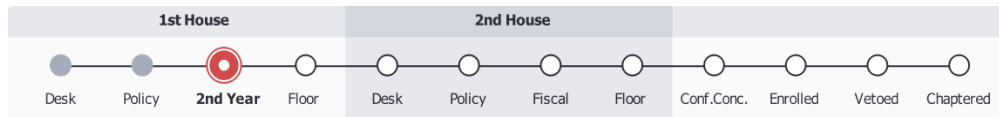
This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to implement policies to encourage the use of in-state collected plastic beverage container materials for reuse in manufacturing and packaging in state.

Location: 05/08/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

[AB 1304](#) [Schultz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Paint product recovery program: paint recovery: education and outreach.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law establishes a paint product recovery program for the purpose of requiring paint manufacturers to develop and implement a ~~program~~ *stewardship plan* to collect, transport, and process postconsumer paint to reduce the costs and environmental impacts of the disposal of postconsumer paint in this state. Existing law defines various terms for the purpose of the program. *Existing law requires a stewardship plan to include consumer, contractor, and retailer education and outreach efforts to promote source reduction and recycling products, and authorizes the development and updating of education and outreach materials.*

This bill would state that the purpose of the program is also to require paint manufacturers to develop and implement a program to recover, reuse, and recycle postconsumer paint. The bill would define “paint recovery” to mean the process of collecting and transporting leftover paint for the purpose of reuse, processing, or recycling to reduce its environmental impact and disposal costs. *The bill would require, rather than authorize, the development and updating of education and outreach materials, would require a stewardship plan’s education and outreach efforts to also promote the proper use and handling of paint products, and would require those efforts to include investment in the training of California’s future workforce by working with California apprenticeship programs for training apprentices and journey-level painters.*

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/03/2025

AB 1325

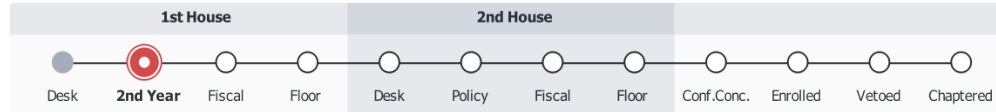
Rodriguez, Michelle, D

HTML

PDF

Lubricants and waste oil: producer responsibility.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

(1)Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households.

The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by CalRecycle, establishes a used oil recycling program to promote and develop alternatives to illegal disposal of used oil. The act imposes a charge for every gallon of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state, as specified. The act requires these charges to be deposited into the California Used Oil Recycling Fund, which is continuously appropriated to, among others, pay recycling incentives and to implement local used oil collection programs, as provided.

This bill would make the act, as amended by this bill, inoperative upon the completion of specified conditions, including that CalRecycle submits a letter to the relevant committees of the Legislature indicating that specified conditions have been met and that CalRecycle is prepared to implement a lubricant and waste oil responsibility program as discussed below.

This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants and waste oil and require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents or local governments. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, as specified. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2028.

This bill would require the PRO, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations, to submit a product responsibility plan to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. The bill would require, within 6 months of receipt of the plan, CalRecycle, in collaboration with DTSC, to approve, approve in part, or disapprove the plan, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to notify the PRO of its decision. If CalRecycle does not approve the plan in full, then the bill would require CalRecycle to specify the reasons for disapproval or identify the portions of the partially approved plan that do not comply with the program, as applicable. The bill would require the PRO to submit a revised plan if its plan is not fully approved. The bill would conditionally approve a plan if CalRecycle does not approve, approve in part, or disapprove a plan within one year of receipt of the plan.

This bill would require the PRO to implement its plan within 90 days of approval. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan’s costs among participant producers, as specified. The bill would require the PRO to reimburse local jurisdictions for costs associated with collecting illegally dumped covered products and for providing a convenient collection system for covered products if the PRO’s plan relies on local jurisdictions to collect or manage covered products.

This bill would require the PRO to prepare and submit to CalRecycle an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the PRO to retain specified documents, annually audit its accounting books, and make documents available to CalRecycle for review, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the program to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require a participant producer, through the PRO, to pay CalRecycle, on an unspecified schedule, an annual administrative charge, as determined by CalRecycle and DTSC. The bill would require the charge be set at an amount that is adequate to cover CalRecycle’s and DTSC’s actual and reasonable costs of administering and enforcing the program. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties on producers and other specified persons who violate the program. The bill would establish the Lubricant and Waste Oil Producer Responsibility Fund in the State Treasury and would require the administrative charges collected by CalRecycle to be deposited into that fund for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover CalRecycle’s cost to implement the program. The bill would also establish the Lubricant and Waste Oil Penalty Account in the Lubricant and Waste Oil Producer Responsibility Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by CalRecycle pursuant to the program be deposited into that account, for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for activities related to the collection, reuse, and recycling of covered products, grants for related purposes, and the administration and enforcement of the program.

(2)Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the

material is recyclable or compostable. The act requires producers, either individually or through participation in a producer responsibility organization, to have an approved plan that, among other things, describe how the producer or organization will comply with the act.

This bill would exempt a product from the act if the product is included in an approved product responsibility plan pursuant to the lubricant and waste oil producer responsibility program, discussed above.

(3) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

~~The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the planning and regulation of development within the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires facilities serving the commercial fishing and recreational boating industries to be protected and, where feasible, upgraded, and prohibits existing commercial fishing and recreational boating harbor space from being reduced unless the demand for those facilities no longer exists or adequate substitute space has been provided.~~

~~This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.~~

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 03/24/2025

AB 1330

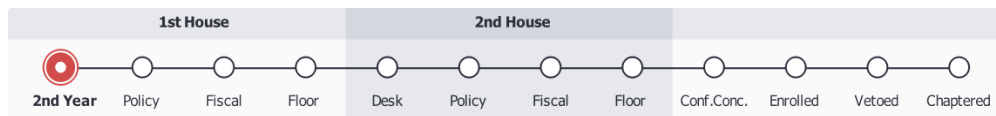
Nguyen, D

HTML

PDF

Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. Existing law requires producers of covered material sold, offered for sale, imported, or distributed in the state to achieve specified goals with respect to the materials for which they are the producers, including that all plastic covered material be source reduced pursuant to specified requirements, as provided.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that goal.

Location: 05/08/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/21/2025

AB 1338

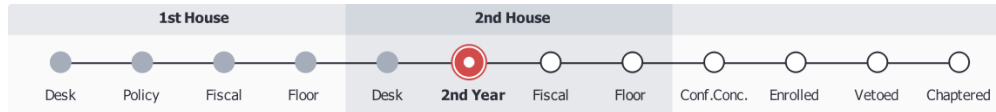
Solache, D

HTML

PDF

Metal shredding facilities: regulations.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/4/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2027, an air pollution control district or an air quality management district the jurisdiction of which includes metal shredding facilities, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to develop requirements for facilitywide fence-line air quality monitoring at metal shredding facilities, as defined. Existing law authorizes any reasonable regulatory costs incurred by a district in implementing these provisions to be reimbursed pursuant to the fee authority of the district.

~~This bill, if a district has regulations and rules governing metal shredding facilities that have been implemented as of January 1, 2026, would authorize instead of require the district to implement these requirements. The bill would require the district regulations and rules to include, but not be limited to, facility registration, fence-line or alternative monitoring technologies compliance methods, or other methods to reduce emissions from metal shredding facilities, as specified. The bill would also~~

require, rather than authorize, any reasonable regulatory costs incurred by a district in implementing these provisions to be reimbursed by the owner or operator of a metal shredding facility.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/03/2025

AB 1394

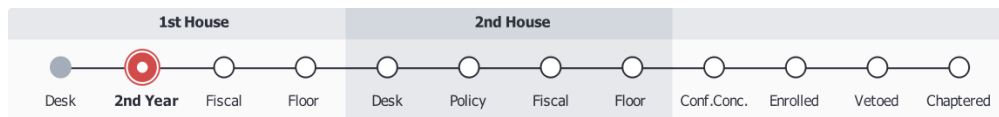
Wallis, R

HTML

PDF

Personal opioid drug deactivation and disposal systems.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Oppose	

Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health, subject to an appropriation, to award naloxone grant funding to local health departments, local government agencies, or others in order to reduce the rate of fatal overdose from opioids.

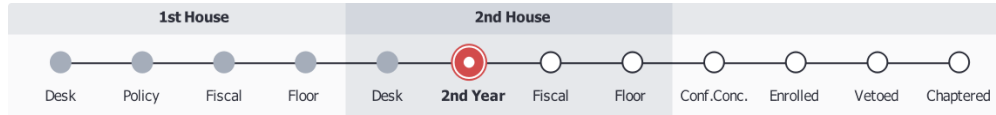
This bill, subject to an appropriation, would require the department to establish and administer a statewide program that awards funding to local health departments, local government agencies, or, on a competitive basis, to community-based organizations, regional opioid prevention coalitions, or both, to distribute personal opioid *drug deactivation and disposal systems*, as defined, *systems* to individuals to encourage safe and environmentally responsible disposal practices and mitigate risks associated with unused or expired prescription opioids. The bill would require the department to, among other things, provide an online portal for individuals to request a personal opioid disposal system. *and illicit opioids, as specified.*

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/01/2025

Public Utilities Commission: outreach.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 5/28/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: *Existing law, in effect until January 1, 2020, required the Policy and Planning Division of the Public Utilities Commission to undertake one or more studies of outreach efforts undertaken by other state and federal utility regulatory bodies and make recommendations to the commission to promote effective outreach, including metrics for use in evaluating success.*

This bill would repeal that obsolete provision.

~~Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, as specified. Existing law requires, if the commission adopts specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, the commission to, among other things, ensure that the biomethane available for any procurement program is either delivered to California through a dedicated pipeline, or through a common carrier pipeline and meets 2 specified requirements related to the injection of the biomethane and specified environmental benefits, as prescribed.~~

~~This bill would instead require that biomethane delivered to California through a common carrier pipeline meet either of the specified requirements, rather than both. The bill would also add the displacement of conventional natural gas that results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as one of the specified environmental benefits, as specified.~~

~~Existing law requires the commission to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane,~~

~~and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers.~~

~~This bill would require, on or before June 1, 2026, the commission to allow recovery in rates of the costs of these investments.~~

~~Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.~~

~~Because the provisions of this bill would be part of the act and because a violation of a commission action implementing its requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state mandated local program.~~

~~The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.~~

~~This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.~~

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/02/2025

AB 1604

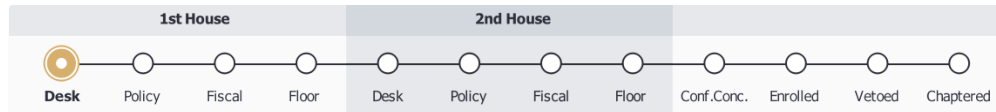
Stefani, D

HTML

PDF

Product safety: proofs of purchase: intentionally added bisphenols.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 01/20/2026 - Read first time. To print.

Digest: Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any juvenile's feeding product or juvenile's sucking or teething product, as defined, that contains any form of bisphenol, as defined, at a detectable level above the practical quantitation limit, as determined by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, except as provided.

This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2027, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business or created by a manufacturer from containing intentionally added bisphenol A, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2028, from

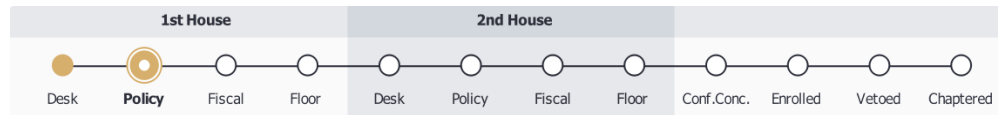
containing any intentionally added bisphenols, as defined. The bill would specify that a violation would be punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation, and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation. The bill would require all penalties collected pursuant to this bill to be deposited into the Toxic Substances Control Account, to be available for expenditure by the Department of Toxic Substances Control upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce these provisions and would entitle a prevailing plaintiff who establishes a violation of these provisions to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Location: 01/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Introduced: 01/20/2026

[SB 2](#)
[Jones, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2025 - March 19 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 2.) Reconsideration granted.

Digest: 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 void specified amendments to the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations adopted by the state board on November 8, ~~2024~~. 2024, or as subsequently adopted, as specified.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Location: 01/29/2025 - Senate Environmental Quality
Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amend: 03/12/2025

SB 14

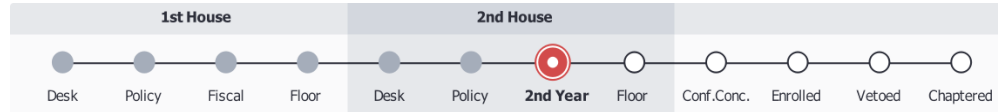
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

State agencies: solid waste diversion: single-use plastic bottles.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each state agency to divert at least 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. "State agency" is defined, for purposes of these requirements, to include the California Community Colleges. The act requires each state agency to develop and adopt an integrated waste management plan to reduce solid waste, reuse materials whenever possible, recycle recyclable materials, and procure products with recycled content in all state agency offices and facilities, including any leased locations, as provided. The act requires each state agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste by at least 50%, as provided.

This bill would require a state agency to include in its integrated waste management plan descriptions of actions to be taken to source reduce certain materials, as specified. The bill would require, on or before July 15, 2027, each state agency to submit an adopted integrated waste management plan to the department for review and approval, and would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the department to complete its review of the plans, as specified. The bill would require a state agency's annual report to include summaries of the state agency's compliance with the requirement to reduce solid waste by 50% and the requirements relating to the adoption of an integrated waste management plan. By imposing new duties on community colleges, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require the department to provide advice to help state agencies and facilities reduce solid waste by at least 50%. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2027, require the department to publish on its internet website a list of products available

for purchase by state agencies that would reduce the overall amount of plastic or paper waste generated.

~~(2) Existing law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services. Existing law also provides various procedures and requirements pertaining to the purchase of recycled items by the state, including minimum content requirements for recycled plastic products. Existing law requires the Department of General Services, in consultation with specified parties, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing, including, but not limited to, the promotion of environmentally preferable purchasing and the development and implementation of a strategy to increase environmentally preferable purchasing.~~

~~This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into, modifying, amending, or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2026, to purchase single use plastic bottles, as defined, made of less than 90% recycled plastic for internal use or resale and would require state agencies to take appropriate steps to replace the use of single use plastic bottles at food service facilities with nonplastic, recyclable, and reusable alternatives, as specified. The bill would require the Department of General Services to ensure that any new, modified, or renewed agreements, contracts, or procurement undertaken by a food service facility as part of a contract or agreement with the Department of General Services comply with the bill, as specified. The bill would require state agencies to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2027, to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, confirming its compliance with these requirements. The bill would define a state agency for these purposes to include various agencies.~~

(2) Existing law requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic. Between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2029, inclusive, existing law requires that percentage to be no less than 25% postconsumer recycled plastic per year, and on and after January 1, 2030, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic per year.

This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2026, reportable purchases by state agencies of plastic beverage containers to be of plastic beverage containers with no less than those above-referenced percentages of postconsumer recycled plastic per year.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amend: 07/09/2025

[SB 45](#)

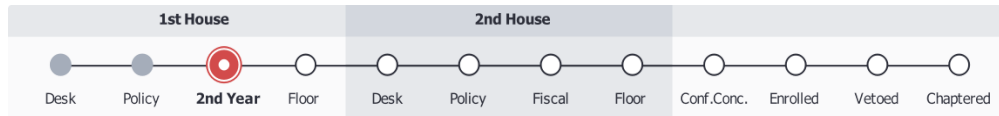
[Padilla, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Recycling: beverage containers: tethered plastic caps.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: 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. The act defines “beverage container” to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and that is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include cups or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. A violation of the act is a crime.

Existing law authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a quality incentive payment of up to \$180 per ton to qualified recyclers for thermoform plastic containers diverted from curbside recycling programs, as provided.

This bill would delete that authorization. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, if a beverage is subject to the act and offered for sale in a plastic beverage container with a plastic cap, *beverage manufacturers to ensure that the container to have has* a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer. The bill would exempt, until January 1, 2028, any type of beverage container with a recycling rate of better than 70% for calendar years 2022 and 2023, as determined by the department, from compliance with that requirement. The bill would exempt beverage containers with a capacity of 2 liters or more and beverage containers that contain beer or other malt beverages, wine or distilled spirits, or 100% fruit juice from the scope of the bill. *The bill would also exempt a refillable plastic beverage container and a beverage manufacturer that sold or transferred 16,000,000 or fewer plastic beverage containers, as provided, during the previous calendar year from the scope of the bill.*

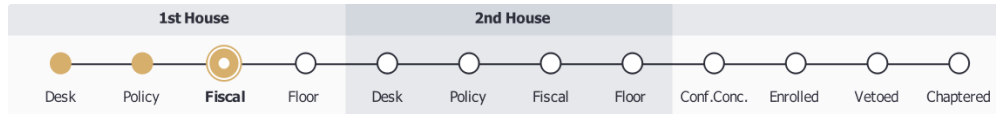
By creating a new requirement under the act, a violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/12/2024

Last Amend: 03/05/2025

Air quality: standard: hydrogen sulfide.**Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 01/20/2026 - January 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state, determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, and monitor air pollutants in cooperation with districts and other agencies.

~~This bill would require the state board to conduct a comprehensive review, as provided, of the current ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide and adopt an updated standard, as necessary, to protect public health, including the health of sensitive and overburdened communities. The bill would require the state board to conduct at least 3 public workshops during the review, including at least one in the Tijuana River Valley region and one in the Salton Sea region. The bill would require the state board to consult with local air districts, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the State Department of Public Health, affected tribal governments, and community-based organizations. The bill would require the state board to publish, after completing the review, a publicly available report on its internet website and, no later than 12 months after publishing the report, to adopt an updated hydrogen sulfide ambient air quality standard, as necessary, to protect sensitive populations and overburdened communities.~~

Existing law requires the state board to adopt standards of ambient air quality for each air basin in consideration of the public health, safety, and welfare, including, but not limited to, health, illness, irritation to the senses, aesthetic value, interference with visibility, and effects on the economy. Existing law authorizes these standards to vary from one air basin to another. Existing law requires the standards relating to health effects to be based upon the recommendations of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2030, the office to develop health-based threshold levels for hydrogen sulfide. The bill would further authorize the office to develop threshold levels for additional air pollutants with the considerations specified

for hydrogen sulfide upon an appropriation for this purpose from the Legislature. The bill would require the office to conduct at least 3 public workshops, including at least one located in the Tijuana River Valley region, at least one located in the Salton Sea region, and at least one selected in consultation with a community that has experienced significant hydrogen sulfide exposure.

The bill would require the air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to adopt, and would authorize local environmental and public health agencies to consider, any threshold level later developed by the office pursuant to the bill. By imposing new duties on air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also authorize the state board to adopt additional or updated standards based on the threshold levels developed pursuant to the bill. The bill would additionally express the intent of the Legislature to develop guidelines that would require the state board, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a response framework to establish best practices and guidance based on the office's development of thresholds established pursuant to the bill.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 01/20/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Introduced: 01/08/2025

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

SB 235

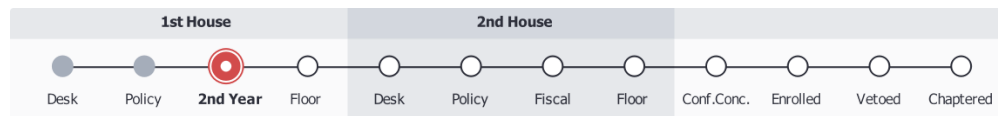
McNerney, D

HTML

PDF

Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which administers various solid waste management and recycling programs.

This bill would require the department to draft and submit a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2028, relating to the in-state collection, recycling, reuse, and stockpiling for domestic consumption of precious metals, critical minerals, as defined, and other similar valuable materials as reasonably decided by the department, contained within products in the state, as specified. The bill would require the department to provide opportunities for public input and to perform outreach to potentially interested parties, as specified. The bill also would authorize the department to make recommendations to ~~industries on the~~ *promote a circular economy for precious metals, critical minerals, and other similar valuable materials within products, including, but not limited to*, best practices for product design to optimize the ability to recycle precious metals, critical minerals, and other similar valuable materials at the product's end of life.

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 01/29/2025

Last Amend: 03/20/2025

SB 318

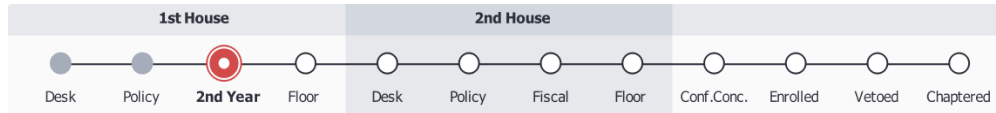
Becker, D

HTML

PDF

Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Oppose	

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

(1)Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. ~~Existing law authorizes air districts to adopt and implement regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of air pollution.~~

~~This bill would authorize the state board to adopt and enforce rules and regulations applicable to indirect sources of emissions, as specified. If the state board elects to exercise that authority, the bill would require the state board to establish a schedule of~~

~~fees on facilities and mobile sources to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the regulations and would require the fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available to the state board upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require the state board to establish a statewide reporting program to quantify emissions and annually collect related information from indirect sources of emissions.~~

~~(2) Existing law requires the state board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to adopt airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants. Existing law also requires the state board to designate any substance that is listed as a hazardous air pollutant under federal law as a toxic air contaminant and to establish airborne toxic control measures applicable to the substance in accordance with specified procedures.~~

~~This bill would authorize the state board to assess and collect reasonable fees on emitters of toxic air contaminants. The bill would require the fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available for the regulation of toxic air contaminants upon appropriation by the Legislature.~~

~~(3) Existing law authorizes air districts to establish a permit system to require, with specified exceptions, that a person obtain a permit before constructing or operating any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants. Existing law prohibits an air district from issuing a permit to a Title V source, as defined, if the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency objects to its issuance, as specified.~~

Existing law requires each district with moderate, serious, or severe air pollution to include certain measures in its plan to attain state ambient air quality standards, including the use of best available control technology for any new or modified stationary source, and the use of best available retrofit control technology for all existing stationary sources, under certain circumstances, as prescribed. Under the federal Clean Air Act, a new or modified major stationary source is required to meet various requirements in order to obtain a permit to operate, including a requirement that the source employs best available control technology on its emission-emitting equipment.

This bill would establish definitions for the terms "best available control technology" and "best available retrofit control technology" for purposes of the laws governing air pollution and would set forth various requirements for the determination of best available control technology.

The bill would require an air district to submit a proposed permit for a Title V source to the executive officer of the state board. The bill would require the executive officer to review the permit and, if the executive officer determines that the permit does not ~~to~~ comply with the federal Clean Air Act or state law governing air pollution, to object to the issuance of that permit. If the executive officer objects to the issuance of a permit, the bill would prohibit the air district from finalizing that permit without revising it to address the objection to the satisfaction of the executive officer. The bill would also authorize any person to petition the executive officer to object to a proposed Title V permit within 30 days of the executive officer's receipt of the proposed permit, as specified.

The bill would require an applicant for a renewal of a Title V permit to submit a technical feasibility analysis to the air district as part of its application for the renewal of that permit if the facility's current effective operating permit includes equipment or control apparatus that meets certain criteria. The bill would require an air district to require best available retrofit control technology to be applied at each piece of equipment or source category identified in the technical feasibility analysis and would authorize an air district to impose measures more stringent than those proposed by the applicant, as specified.

(4)

(2) Existing law requires the state board to implement a program to assist air districts to improve efficiencies in the issuance of permits and requires that program to include a process to precertify simple, commonly used equipment and processes as being in compliance with air quality rules and regulations, to expedite permitting of air pollution sources. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the precertification program to involve other state and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over other environmental media.

This bill would revise the precertification program including by requiring the state board to update criteria and guidelines for precertification at least once every 8 years. The bill would authorize the precertification program to include the identification of equipment, controls, fuels, and processes, as specified. As part of the precertification program, the bill would authorize the state board to prescribe rules to establish a voluntary program for the temporary assignment or loan of employees within an agency, or between agencies or jurisdictions, including air districts, on a limited-term basis, to enable the state to obtain expertise needed to meet a compelling program need.

The bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to expand the precertification program to involve other state and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over other environmental media.

~~(5)~~

(3) Existing law requires every air district, except as provided, to establish a program to provide for the expedited review of permits. Existing law requires that expedited permit system to include, among other things, a precertification program for equipment that is mass-produced and operated by numerous sources under the same or similar conditions and a training and certification program for private sector personnel, as specified.

This bill would eliminate the requirement that the expedited permit system include a precertification program established by the applicable air district. The bill would instead require the expedited permit system to include an expedited permit review pathway for permit applications that propose to use equipment and processes identified through the state board's precertification program described above, as specified. The bill would also eliminate the requirement that the expedited permit system include a training and certification program and would instead require the publication of online training resources for private sector personnel that explain expedited permitting pathways.

~~(6)~~

(4) Existing law requires the state board to establish and maintain a statewide clearinghouse that identifies the best available control technology and best available retrofit control technology for criteria air pollutants, and related technologies for the control of toxic air contaminants. When updating best available control technology determinations, existing law requires a district to use the information in the statewide clearinghouse.

This bill would require the state board to periodically issue determinations to suggest best available control technology, and best available retrofit control technology, for any class or category of sources and to establish best available control technology for the control of toxic air contaminants for any class or category of sources. The bill would authorize members of the public to petition the state board to issue a determination.

~~(7)~~

(5)Existing law authorizes the state board to appoint employees and prescribe their duties.

This bill would authorize the state board and any district to temporarily loan and assign staff members to each other, via a memorandum of agreement, for any lawful purpose.

(8)

(6)Existing law generally makes any violation of a rule or regulation of the state board or an air district relating to nonvehicular air pollution control a misdemeanor.

To the extent that the bill would expand the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(9)

(7)By expanding the duties of air districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(10)

(8)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for specified reasons.

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/11/2025

Last Amend: 04/24/2025

SB 496

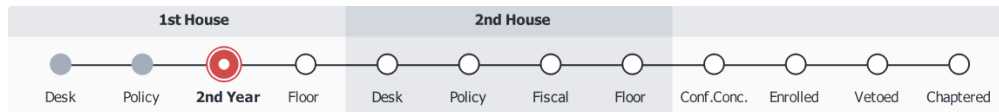
Hurtado, D

HTML

PDF

Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources.

Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation authorizes entities subject to the regulation to apply for exemptions from its requirements under certain circumstances.

This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the state board to consider a recommendation of the committee at a public meeting no later than 60 days after the recommendation is made.

~~This bill would expand the emergency vehicle exemption under *exempt from* the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation or any similar regulation, as specified. The bill, with respect to requirements applicable to state and local government fleets under the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, would modify the requirements of the daily usage exemption and *regulation vehicles reasonably anticipated to respond to emergency situations, or that support those efforts.* The bill would prohibit the state board from requiring the a state or local government fleet owner to provide documentation showing the an executed zero-emissions vehicle purchase agreement in order to qualify for a specified extension to comply with certain requirements of the regulation. count an internal combustion engine vehicle as a zero-emissions vehicle purchase for purposes of postponing a zero-emissions vehicle transition mandate in the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation.~~

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amend: 04/07/2025

[SB 501](#)

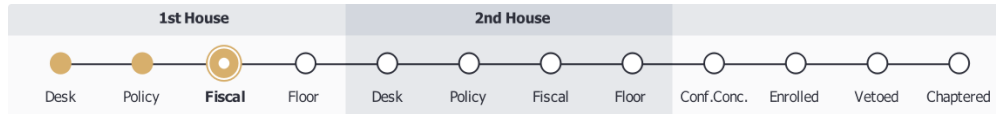
[Allen, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 01/20/2026 - January 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

Existing law, the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 (battery recycling act), establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a “covered battery” a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a wathour rating of more than 300 wathours.

This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would ~~instead exclude from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 25 pounds and any rechargeable battery weighing over 25 pounds, regardless of the wathour rating.~~ *remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. The bill would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. The bill would define a “small format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing no more than 11 pounds with a rating of no more than 300 wathours and a nonrechargeable battery weighing no more than 4.4 pounds. The bill would define a “medium format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing more than 11 pounds but no more than 25 pounds, a rechargeable battery with a rating of more than 300 wathours but no more than 2,000 wathours, and a nonrechargeable battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but fewer than 25 pounds.*

The act requires a producer of covered batteries, individually or through a stewardship organization, to develop and implement a stewardship plan for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in

the state. The act requires the stewardship plan to describe how the producer or stewardship organization will provide a certain number of collection sites for covered batteries in each county, as provided.

This bill would instead require the stewardship plan to describe how the producer or stewardship organization will provide a certain number of collection sites for small format batteries and medium format batteries, as specified.

The battery recycling act requires all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury.

By expanding the scope of the act, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

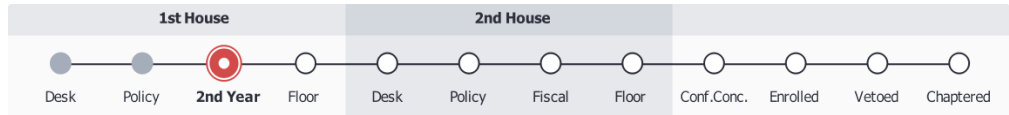
This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 01/20/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE | **Last Amend:** 01/14/2026
Introduced: 02/19/2025

[SB 548](#) [Reyes, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Overdose Death and Addiction Reduction Act of 2025.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Under existing law, the Legislature finds that state government has an affirmative role in alleviating problems related to the inappropriate use of alcoholic beverages and other drug use and that its major objective is protection of the public health and safety, particularly where problems related to inappropriate alcohol use and

other drug use are likely to cause harm to individuals, families, and the community. *The agency convened the Behavioral Health Task Force to inform its work on behavioral health issues across the state.*

This bill, the California Overdose Death and Addiction Reduction Act of 2025, would require the California Health and Human Services Agency, on or before January 1, 2028, to *direct the task force, or a successor group, to create a set of recommendations to support a five-year an implementation plan for reducing alcohol- and drug-related addiction deaths by 50% by 2031 and convene a state advisory group for the purposes of advising the agency on those recommendations. on or before 5 years from the date the task force provides the recommendations to the agency, but no later than January 1, 2033.* The bill would ~~require the advisory group to consist of~~ *authorize the task force to include additional members as deemed appropriate by the agency, including representatives from specified entities, including the State Department of Health Care Services, experts, and providers,* among others. The bill would require the agency to adopt the recommendations provided by the ~~advisory group~~ *task force* and require the agency to consider specified information, including quality and performance measures to establish minimum standards for effective delivery of services.

The bill would require the ~~agency~~ *agency, on or before July 1, 2033,* to provide the Governor and the Legislature a report of the findings and recommendations related to the extent that the ~~2031~~ *2033* goal was met and how effective the recommendations of the ~~advisory group~~ *task force* were, and recommendations for beyond ~~2031~~ *2033* that will continue to reduce overdose deaths and addiction.

The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 05/05/2025

SB 561

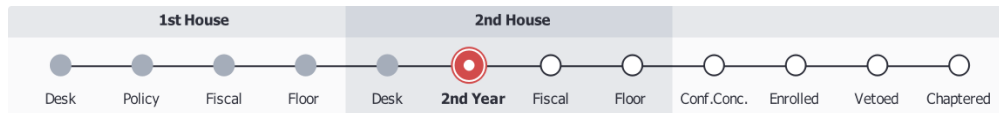
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Support

Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

(1)Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Except as specified, a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. The bill would define “covered product” to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product, individually or through a manufacturer responsibility organization, to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan. The bill would require that an approved plan be published on DTSC’s internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the act.

This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to prepare and submit to DTSC and make publicly available an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the annual report to include an application for renewal of the manufacturer’s responsibility plan. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the act to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to pay DTSC all actual and reasonable regulatory costs for DTSC to implement and enforce the act, as provided. The bill would authorize DTSC to use funds appropriated for purposes that are consistent with this act to implement and enforce the act and would require DTSC to repay those funds, as specified below. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund in the State Treasury and would require the charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that account for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC’s cost to implement and enforce the act and to repay the use of specified funds, as described above.

This bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, dealer, importer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state that contains perchlorate.

By adding new requirements to the hazardous waste control laws, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2)Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(3)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 06/23/2025

SB 594

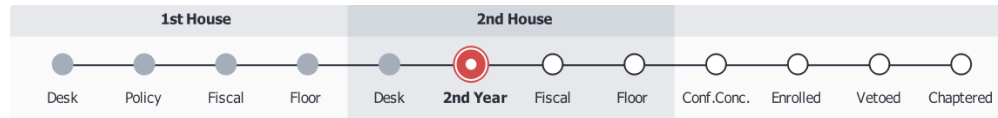
Padilla, D

HTML

PDF

Waste discharge permits: landfills.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Oppose	

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a regional board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill, or a lateral expansion of an existing landfill, that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land has been primarily used at any time for the mining or excavation of gravel or sand, except as specified.

This bill would prohibit a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill, as defined, ~~until after a local enforcement agency has held a separate publicly noticed hearing and has certified to the department that the landfill will not disproportionately impact or harm an environmental justice community, as defined.~~ *unless certain conditions are met, including, but not limited to, the county board of supervisors for the county in which the proposed project resides has held a separate publicly noticed hearing to consider whether the proposed landfill is consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the environmental justice element of the county's general plan. To the extent that the bill would require counties to perform additional duties related to application for a new Class III landfill, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.*

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 06/24/2025

SB 615

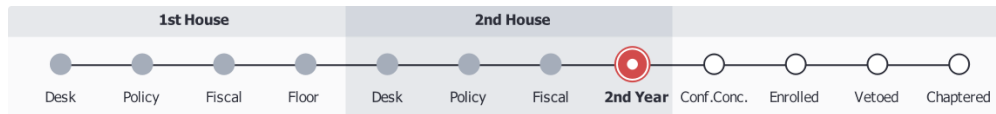
Allen, D

HTML

PDF

Vehicle traction batteries.

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Tracking form

Position

Watch

Assigned

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner.

The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would require a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service, as provided, or if the vehicle traction battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or battery module to the department, as provided. The bill would impose related duties on a secondary user, as defined, and a secondary handler, as defined, including, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life

management for a vehicle traction battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to the battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or battery module to the department, as provided. The bill would also require an auctioneer, as defined, and salvage disposal auction, as defined, to report similar information regarding a vehicle traction battery to the department.

This bill would require the battery supplier to pay the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce these provisions. The bill would establish the Vehicle Traction Battery Recovery Fund (fund) in the State Treasury and would require the department to deposit all moneys received from the battery supplier into the fund, as specified. Moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement and enforce these provisions. The bill would authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Director of Finance to make a loan from ~~the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund~~ *an unspecified fund* to the fund to meet regulatory and startup costs of the department's activities pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund to be expended to reimburse loans made from other funds for those purposes. The bill would require the department to conduct a study to determine whether there is evidence of abandonment of orphaned batteries leading to environmental and health and safety hazards and, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, to post the results of its findings on its internet website. The bill would authorize the department to impose civil or administrative penalties for a violation of these requirements. The bill would exempt a violation of these requirements from the criminal penalties imposed pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, but would require that all reports and records provided to the department pursuant to these provisions be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering this program.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[SB 633](#)

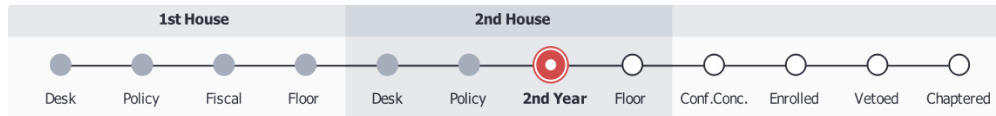
[Blakespear, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Beverage containers: recycling.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. *Existing law requires the department to post this reported information on its internet website, as provided.* Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime.

~~This bill~~ *bill, beginning on or before March 1, 2027,* would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to also report to the department by country of origin the amount in pounds of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year and to provide proof that the postconsumer recycled content used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers has been validated by a third party, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. *The bill would require the department to post on its internet website the reported amounts of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers in an aggregated form and would exempt the unaggregated amounts reported to the department from disclosure under the California Public Records Act.*

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

SB 674

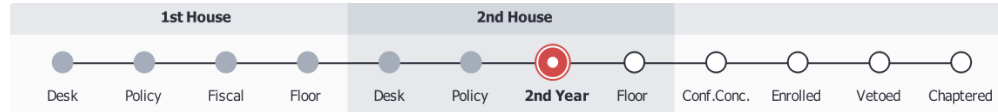
Cabaldon, D

HTML

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Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. The act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25.

This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2026. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

~~The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 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 requires all charges collected pursuant to the act to be deposited into specified subaccounts within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and~~

~~outlines certain other requirements related to the establishment, adjustment, and administration of the charge. 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 the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and to provide funding to DTSC to implement and enforce the hazardous waste control laws as they relate to covered electronic devices. The act expressly authorizes DTSC to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws.~~

~~This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the above provision regarding DTSC enforcement of the act through the hazardous waste control laws.~~

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 03/24/2025

SB 675

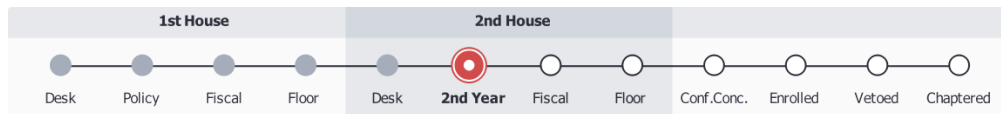
Padilla, D

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: streamlining.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

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.

The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 authorizes the Governor, until January 1, 2032, to certify environmental leadership development projects that meet specified requirements for certain streamlining benefits related to CEQA.

This bill would provide additional streamlining benefits to Waterfront Environmental Leadership Development Projects (WELDPs), as defined, that, among other specified conditions, are certified by the Governor and located on more than 50 acres of land and water within the Central Embarcadero Planning District of the San Diego Unified Port District within the County of San Diego. The bill would provide that the streamlining benefits include a requirement that the California Coastal Commission provide specific and substantive comments or objections for certain documents within 60 days, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency or applicant to, within 30 days after the certification of the environmental impact report by the lead agency, file required application forms and materials for a port master plan amendment with the commission. The bill would authorize the commission, if a certain condition is met, to charge a fee to an applicant for the reasonable costs incurred by the commission for processing documents for review or the application of the WELDP. By placing new duties on local agencies related to the streamlining benefits, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the urban waterfront in the County of San Diego.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

[SB 718](#)
[Dahle, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Hunting and sport fishing licenses: reduced fees.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement and administer various wildlife protection and habitat conservation programs and to enforce the state’s hunting and fishing laws. Existing law requires the department to issue hunting licenses that authorize the take of birds and mammals, and sport fishing licenses that authorize the take of fish, reptiles, or amphibians, in accordance with prescribed laws. Existing law sets the fees for those licenses at specified rates and requires those fees to be adjusted annually for inflation. Existing law requires the department to issue reduced fee hunting and sport fishing licenses to specified individuals, as provided.

This bill would require the department, until January 1, ~~2031~~, to issue 2032, to issue, beginning no later than January 1, 2027, a reduced fee hunting license to a qualified recipient who is a resident of the state and has not been convicted of a violation of the Fish and Game Code and has provided adequate documentation to the ~~department, as specified.~~ department. The bill would prohibit the department from providing a reduced fee hunting license to a person unless the department is satisfied that the person provided adequate documentation of eligibility. The bill would also require the department, until January 1, ~~2031~~, 2032, to issue reduced fee sport fishing licenses in accordance with these provisions. The bill would require the Director of Fish and Wildlife to submit a report to the Legislature on or before October 1, 2029, that evaluates the effect of the reduced fee for hunting and sport fishing licenses, as specified.

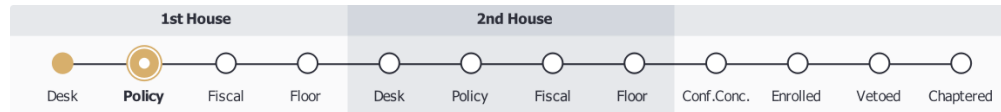
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 07/16/2025

[SB 725](#) [Dahle, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Recycling: organic byproducts.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 03/12/2025 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Digest:

Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the

use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste as a feedstock for compost and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state to improve the state's soil organic matter.

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would promote the recycling of organic byproducts by increasing the opportunities for organic byproducts to be recycled into livestock feed.

Location: 02/21/2025 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/21/2025

SB 881

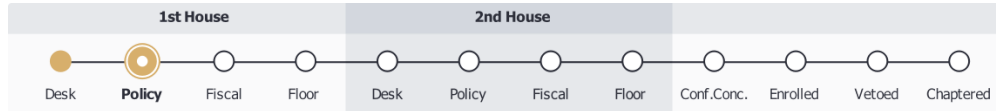
McNerney, D

HTML

PDF

Income taxation: credits: voluntary contributions: food bank donations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 01/13/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 12.

Digest: (1)The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2027, a credit for qualified taxpayers in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables and specified raw agricultural products or processed foods donated to a food bank.

This bill would extend the authorization for those tax credits for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2032.

Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals that the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. For purposes of complying with these requirements, existing law requires the Franchise Tax Board to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the utilization of the above-described credit on or before December 1 of each year until January 1, 2026.

This bill would extend that reporting requirement to January 1, 2031. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

(2)Existing law authorizes individuals to contribute amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified funds, including the Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund. Under existing law, the provisions governing that voluntary contribution fund are in effect until January 1, 2026, and are repealed as of December 1 of that year.

This bill would extend the provisions that apply to the Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund until January 1, 2037, as provided. The bill would additionally make a nonsubstantive change reflective of existing law. By extending the term of a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

Location: 01/12/2026 - Senate Rules

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Total Measures: 49

Total Tracking Forms: 49