



SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

Thursday, April 4, 2019

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – See attached roster. Guests included: Jane Sahardo and Kiah Desarro, San Diego; Isabel Rios, OC Waste, and Clark Ajwani, LA County.
- b. Approval of March Minutes – A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the March minutes.
- c. Approval of March Treasurer’s Report – A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the March treasurer’s report. Brian confirmed that agency invoices will go out this month. Also, Brian will continue to research the tax requirements, including discussing with Constance Hornig.
- d. Western Regional Symposium – Eric Zetz gave an update on the April Symposium planning, reporting that the event sold out with almost 200 attendees, including 15 Young Professionals. Revenues have increased this year; however, costs have increased as well due to increased size and venue costs. Eric is working to calculate the LTF contribution. The LTF technical session is Track 1A on Tuesday at 9am and will include a meet and greet with lobbyists, Larry and Doug’s presentation on solar panels, and other legislative discussion. The session will be one hour, following David Biderman’s speech.
- e. SWANA website – Doug is continuing to work with the consultant and is currently reviewing a proposal for new web hosting services. Doug will report more at the next meeting. Jason asked that Priscilla be included in the process as she will be assigned with posting letters, etc. on the site.

2. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.) – see attached bill matrix.

- a. AB 142 (C. Garcia) Lead-acid batteries
 - i. Just got out of ESTM. Deletes sunset and increases consumer fee to \$2.00.
 - ii. Watch
- b. AB 187 (C. Garcia) Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: budget
 - i. This is in response to a State audit. Headed to Appropriations. There will likely be additional amendments. Doug explained that if a facility receives 1,000 mattresses or more per year, it must participate in MRC (not charge customers), or not accept them at all (except for incidental ones in mixed loads). But need to refine costs to ensure program is truly covering the costs.
 - ii. Watch
- c. AB 614 (Eggman) Income taxes: credits: food banks
 - i. Support; LTF letter going out shortly.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Jason Schmelzer

Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc. • 1415 L Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814 • (916) 446-4656 • Fax (916) 446-4318

- d. AB 619 (Chiu) Retail Food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils
 - i. On consent in Appropriations; will head to floor vote soon. Clean consumer owned containers may be filled at retail locations with certain caveats. A lot of support for this bill. Follows local pilot studies.
 - ii. Watch.
- e. AB 625 (Kalra) Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees
 - i. Oppose position taken in March; however upon further review, does not change what applies to local governments, only expands requirements to also apply to state agencies.
 - ii. Watch.
- f. AB 729 (Chu) Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: succession: procedure
 - i. Will continue to be amended; is essentially a bridge plan to transition revenues should a successor organization takes over. CPSC will circulate a support letter; LTF agreed to sign on to that letter.
 - ii. Support.
- g. AB 792 (Ting) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum content standards
 - i. Substantial amendments since last discussed. Requires 100% recycled content by 2035 (phased targets) for plastic containers; penalties for non-compliance. Will be heard in committee next week.
 - ii. Support.
- h. AB 793 (Ting) ~~Beverage container recycling: processors: reporting~~ Solid Waste biomass
 - i. Just amended and redefines definition of biomass. Appears to still be spot bill, so Priscilla will talk with author's office to understand it better. CAW sponsor.
 - ii. Watch.
- i. AB 794 (Ting) Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature
 - i. Requires CalRecycle to conduct a study on international recycling markets and recommend how state can foster recycling markets. Priscilla will talk with author's office on this bill as well. CAW sponsor.
 - ii. Watch.
- j. AB 815 (Aguiar-Curry) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: dual stream recycling programs
 - i. Not a mandate; CalRecycle to make good faith effort finding as an incentive to jurisdictions that switch to dual stream. No sponsor. Author working with committee on language; will be further amendments (Priscilla will share when received). Author represents City of Davis, which has dual stream.
 - ii. Watch.
- k. AB 827 (McCarty) Solid Waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins
 - i. Businesses must make recycling bins and educational signage available to its customers (front of house). Concerns expressed from LTF include that it conflicts with local programs that have mixed waste programs, and the potential for cross contamination. Mark shared that City of Sunnyvale doesn't get good results from front of house recycling, even from proactive customers. Jason will share LTF concerns with author's office.
 - ii. Watch



- I. AB 886 (Eggman) Plastic bags
 - i. Extends sunset of requirement for at-store recycling program for plastic bags. CAW has expressed interest to at some point in the future to also expand definition of plastic bags and number of stores that must participate.
 - ii. Support; LTF has draft letter prepared that will also include a recommendation for removing sunset all together.

- m. AB 1080 (Gonzalez) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. State intent to reduce/recycle 75% of plastics. CalRecycle intends to develop a scoping plan and work with manufacturers. Jason recommends watch for now and seek leverage to work with authors' offices to protect local governments. SYA will meet with CSAC, RCRC, and League to discuss. Look for amendments.
 - ii. See also SB 54.
 - iii. Watch (both bills).
- n. AB 1162 (Kalra) Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastics bottles
 - i. Just amended. Hotels, etc. prohibited from providing small plastic bottles for shampoo, etc.
 - ii. Watch.
- o. AB 1163 (Eggman) Consumer Warranty Protection: express warranties
 - i. Right to repair bill / source reduction for electronics. Manufacturers that provide consumer warranties on products to provide information to consumers about how to repair products. Not directly our issue; doesn't focus on specific problematic product (e.g. LI products).
 - ii. Watch.
- p. AB 1171 (Chen) Solid waste food packaging material: local regulation
 - i. Recently amended. Local jurisdictions cannot adopt ordinance requiring grocers to use a certain type of food packaging for households within the jurisdiction that have access to a curbside program that actually accepts the required packaging material. This is preemption of local authority.
 - ii. Oppose.
- q. AB 1216 (Bauer-Kahan D) Solid waste: illegal dumping
 - i. Amended recently. Specific to Alameda and Contra Costa county; pilot program to enforce illegal dumping. Counties must report to Legislature on results. SYA will investigate why a bill is needed to permit this.
 - ii. Watch.
- r. AB 1228 (Calderon) Waste management: city source reduction component
 - i. Author's office still working on this, figuring out exactly what they want to achieve. There has been a lot of confusion. Will be heavily amended; may be used for tax credit for food facilities.
 - ii. Work with Author.
- s. AB 1236 (Lackey) Public resources: GHG: utilities: recycling: CEQA
 - i. Just amended significantly; LTF is encouraged to read. The bill focuses on CalRecycle developing programmatic EIR for organic waste composting (to streamline process) and



continuous appropriation of funding for fiber/plastics/glass programs. Will require 2/3 approval. Republican bill that might not go far. Members expressed concern if also does not support alternative technologies. SYA will report back with more information.

- ii. Watch
- t. AB 1383 (McCarty) Solid waste: carryout bags
 - i. Has been gutted to another subject. Will remove from watch list.
- u. AB 1488 (Burke) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting
 - i. Requires beverage container reclaimers to report number of containers collected and processed.
 - ii. Watch
- v. AB 1509 (Mullin) Solid waste: rechargeable batteries: rechargeable consumer products
 - i. CalRecycle to develop EPR regulations for lithium ion batteries. Also retailer requirements that need to be further refined. Goal is to get this bill through committee and then LTF will start commenting on specific language.
 - ii. LTF support; signed onto CPSC letter recently.
- w. AB 1583 (Eggman) CA Recycling Market Development Act
 - i. Not discussed
- x. AB 1672 (Bloom) Product labeling: flushable products
 - i. Would prohibit a company from labeling a product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product meets certain performance standards.
 - ii. Support
- y. SB 33 (Skinner) Solid waste: reduction and recycling
 - i. Not discussed
- z. SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. Not discussed
- aa. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
 - i. Not discussed
- bb. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components
 - i. Not discussed
- cc. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
 - i. Not discussed
- dd. SB 724 (Stern) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act
 - i. Big bill to address litter and other issues with tobacco products. Recommend read and discuss at next call. Support position taken at previous call.
- ee. SB 726 (Caballero) Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program
 - i. Has language now. Supports and provides more flexibility for reuse HHW facilities.
 - ii. Support
- ff. Additional emission related bills raised by Frank Caponi. Related to transportation, alternative fuels. LTF agreed should watch these types of bills. Did not have time to discuss during this call.
 - i. AB 40 (two year bill; will not be heard this year)
 - ii. AB 1284



- iii. AB 1445
- iv. AB 753

3. Regulatory Update (11:30 a.m. – noon)

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
 - i. Mark Bowers reported that CalRecycle received 261 comment letters with over 2,000 comments. CalRecycle still plans on a 15-day comment period for next version.
 - ii. No workshops scheduled at this time.
- b. SB 212 Implementation – not discussed.
- c. SWRCB/RWQCB PFAS Landfill PFAS Sampling orders to 196 California landfills
 - i. Larry shared notes from an April 3, 2019 meeting with industry and SWRCB staff.
 - ii. Many landfills have received notices from the SWRCB requiring sampling for PFAs. Will likely issue more notices.
- d. DTSC Photovoltaic/Solar Panel Universal Waste Regulations – not discussed.

4. Review of Work Plan/White Papers

- a. White paper on plastics – tabled to next meeting.

5. Annual Meeting Planning – tabled to next meeting.

6. Other

- a. CalRecycle Compliance Reviews – tabled to next meeting.
- b. Website – to continue to next meeting.

Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments

- Monthly Call Agenda
- Attendance Roster
- Treasurer’s Report
- Bill Matrix





SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

Thursday, April 4, 2019

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Dial: 1-800-867-2581 / Access Code: 5894573

1. **Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:30 a.m.)**
 - a. Roll Call, Introductions
 - b. Approval of March Minutes
 - c. Approval of March Treasurer's Report
 - d. Western Regional Symposium
 - e. SWANA website

2. **Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.) position or put at as a watch position- bill matrix**
 - a. AB 142 (C. Garcia) Lead-acid batteries
 - b. AB 187 (C. Garcia) Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: budget
 - c. AB 614 (Eggman) Income taxes: credits: food banks
 - d. AB 619 (Chiu) Retail Food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils
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 - p. AB 1171 (Chen) Solid waste food packaging material: local regulation
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- x. AB 1672 (Bloom) Product labeling: flushable products
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- b. SB 212 Implementation
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- d. DTSC Photovoltaic/Solar Panel Universal Waste Regulations

4. Review of Work Plan/White Papers

- a. White paper on plastics

5. Annual Meeting Planning

6. Other

- a. CalRecycle Compliance Reviews



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS

April 4, 2019

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	P R E S E N T	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (VC)	P	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	P	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	P	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Mark Bowers	P	City of Sunnyvale	408- 730-7421	mbowers@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White		Consultant & Senior Advisor, Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana		South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-599-1471	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Jeff Lindenthal		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	831-264-6390	jlindenthal@mrwmd.org
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp	P	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	(951) 486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky (T)	P	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-5513	Brian.Probolsky@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	P	City of San Diego	858-573-1236	lwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green		LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee		Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	P	Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (C)	P	City of Clovis	559-324-2612	ericz@ci.clovis.ca.us
VM/Sierra	Greg Ollivier	P	Caglia Environmental	559-795-6855	grego@cagliarecycling.com
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu		City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority	209-723-4481x 221	bstayer@mcrwma.org
ALT/Sierra	Nicole Riley		Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Jason Schmelzer</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Jason@shawyoderantwih.com</i>
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@shawyoderantwih.com</i>

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Tracie Bills tbills@scsengineers.com

Founding – Diko Melkonian diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain ahussain@geosyntec.com

Quorum: Eight or more voting members, including at least one member from each chapter, must be present to constitute a quorum.

VM= Voting Member

Ch = Chair

VC = Vice Chair

T = Treasurer

S = Secretary

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2019 BUDGET
March 2019 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$54,604.27	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63
REVENUES	\$1,410.43	\$2,190.39	\$2,970.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ^{2,3}	\$4,502.25	\$0.00	\$4,648.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63	\$52,024.63
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes	Yes									

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$6,571	\$59,004	11%

(Line 7)

\$9,151	\$68,750	13%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks posted by bank in month shown.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2019 BUDGET
 March 2019 Treasurer's Report
 REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$2,970										\$6,570	\$17,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ²	\$0	\$0	\$0										\$0	\$15,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES ³	\$0	\$0	\$0										\$0	\$3,000
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.39	\$0.40										\$1.22	\$4
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$0	\$24,000
a	City of Alameda				Invoices mailed 00/00/19										
b	City of Clovis														
c	City of Folsom														
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca														
g	City of Paso Robles														
h	City of Roseville														
i	City of San Diego														
	City of Santa Maria														
k	City of Santa Monica														
l	City of Sunnyvale														
m	City of Tulare														
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County														
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kern County														
r	LA County Sanitation Districts														
s	Merced County RWMA														
t	Monterey RWMD														
u	Orange County														
v	Western Placer WMA / Placer County														
w	Sacramento County														
x	Salinas Valley SWA														
y	San Joaquin County														
z	San Mateo County														
aa	Santa Cruz County														
bb	South Bayside WMA														
6	OTHER ²													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$2,970	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,571	\$59,004
														% OF BUDGETED	11%

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 - \$30/member
- 2 - \$ _____ WRS 2019 Net Proceeds Revenue from Central SWANA Chapter [2019 WRS Net Revenues was: \$ _____, LTF portion was: \$ _____].
- 3 - \$ _____ for 2019 MOLO, from _____ SWANA Chapter.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2019 BUDGET
 March 2019 Treasurer's Report
 EXPENSES

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00										\$3,150	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25										\$10,222	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00										\$135	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$27.00											\$27	\$5,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$131.36	\$192.59											\$324	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$0.00											\$0	\$6,000
7	TOTALS	\$4,634	\$4,722	\$4,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,858	\$68,750
8														% INCURRED	20%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account												YTD	BUDGET
11		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
12		\$4,502.25	\$0.00	\$4,648.61										\$9,151	
13														\$0	
14														\$0	
														\$0	
16	TOTALS	\$4,502	\$0	\$4,649	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,151	\$68,750
17														% SPENT	13%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
20	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	16440	16474												
22	CHECK NO.	997	998												
23	AMOUNT	\$4,633.61	\$4,721.84												
24	DATE CHECK POSTED														

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$9,355.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Monday, April 01, 2019

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 40 Ting D</p> <p>Zero-emission vehicles: comprehensive strategy.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 1/24/2019 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/8/2019 3 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRAZIER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law required the state board to develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles, light-duty trucks, and any other vehicles determined by the state board to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state. This bill, no later than January 1, 2021, would require the state board to develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the sales of new motor vehicles and new light-duty trucks in the state have transitioned fully to zero-emission vehicles, as defined, by 2040, as specified.</p>	
<p>AB 129 Bloom D</p> <p>Microfiber pollution.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/26/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/9/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water, as provided. Existing law requires the Ocean Protection Council, to the extent funds are available, to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health, as provided. This bill would require the state board to take specified actions relating to microfiber pollution on or before July 1, 2020, and would require the state board to identify best practices for clothing manufacturers to reduce the amount of microfibers released into the environment. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2020, a public entity that uses a laundry system, and a private entity that contracts with a state agency for</p>	

		<p>laundry services, to install a filtration system to capture microfibers that are shed during washing. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, a private entity that uses an industrial or commercial laundry system to install a filtration system to capture microfibers. By requiring a public entity, which is defined to include specified local government entities, to install microfiber filtration systems, 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, 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. Last Amended on 3/25/2019</p>	
<p>AB 142 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Lead-acid batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/20/2019 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.</p>	<p>The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act requires, until March 31, 2022, a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. The act requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and requires dealers and manufacturers of lead-acid batteries to register with the department. The act defines “manufacturer” for these purposes. This bill would, on and after April 1, 2022, increase the amount of the manufacturer battery fee to \$2 and would provide that the fee would continue indefinitely. The bill would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would exempt an importer who has an agreement of this type with a manufacturer, and who meets other specified requirements, from the requirement to register with the department. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted by the department for purposes of ensuring compliance with the registration, returns, reporting, payments, audits, refunds, or collection requirements related to the manufacturer battery fee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/25/2019</p>	
<p><u>AB 161</u> <u>Ting D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: paper waste: electronic proofs of purchase.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY P. & C.P. 3/25/2019 - VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Privacy and Consumer Protection]</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a point-of-sale proof of purchase for the retail sale of food, alcohol, or other tangible personal property, or for the provision of services, provided to a consumer, as defined, by a business, as defined, to be provided only in electronic form, except as provided. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/19/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 187</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Cristina D</u></p> <p>Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/25/2019 - VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]</p>	<p>The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, authorizes a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program in</p>	<p>Watch</p>

the state. The act requires the organization to develop and submit to the department for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit to the department and make publicly available annual reports relating to the program. The act requires the department's director to appoint an advisory committee to be part of the organization. The act requires the organization to set the amount of a state mattress recycling charge to fund the recycling of used mattresses under the act that is added to the purchase price of a mattress, and authorizes the organization to change the amount of the charge. The act requires a mattress retailer to give a consumer the option to have a used mattress picked up, at no additional cost, at the time a new mattress is delivered. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. This bill would revise and recast provisions of the act, including requiring the organization to review the plan and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary every 5 years. The bill would require the organization to include additional specified information and goals in the plan, the budget, and the annual reports, and would require the advisory committee to prepare written recommendations for the organization. The bill would require the mattress recycling charge to be reduced if the organization's financial reserve exceeds an unspecified amount and would prohibit the organization from reducing the charge unless the organization is meeting all goals and requirements of the program. The bill would prohibit the revenue from the charge from being expended for specified purposes.

Last Amended on 3/19/2019

[AB 215](#)
[Mathis R](#)
 Dumping.

ASSEMBLY APPR.
 3/20/2019 - In committee: Set, first hearing.
 Referred to suspense file.

Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction

		<p>punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/28/2019</p>	
<p>AB 223 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>California Safe Drinking Water Act: microplastics.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2019 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water and, on or before July 1, 2021, to adopt a standard methodology to be used in the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for 4 years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results. This bill would require the state board, to the extent possible, and where feasible and cost effective, to work with the State Department of Public Health in complying with those requirements.</p>	
<p>AB 257 Mathis R</p> <p>Solid waste: woody biomass:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/25/2019 - VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of</p>	

disposal.

greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by the department, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and dispose of the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of otherwise. The bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department for purposes of awarding funding under the program and would authorize the department to use up to 5% of those moneys for administration of the program. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.

[AB 352](#)
[Garcia,](#)
[Eduardo D](#)

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan: Transformative Climate Communities Program.

ASSEMBLY APPR.
3/26/2019 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act 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 from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, beginning July 1, 2020, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application

		<p>scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to include a specified application timeline, to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications, and to prohibit grant eligibility and scoring criteria from precluding low-income communities, as defined, from applying for or being awarded a grant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/14/2019</p>	
<p>AB 432 Quirk D</p> <p>Released waste: certification of local officers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/20/2019 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a party responsible for the release of waste requiring remedial action to request a local officer, as defined, to supervise the remedial action. Existing law authorizes the local officer to enter into a remedial action agreement with the responsible party to supervise the remedial action, as specified, and governs the duties of the local officer and the terms of the agreement. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. Existing law also establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce hazardous waste control laws. This bill would require the board, in cooperation with the department, to develop and implement a certification program for local officers who enter into remedial action agreements. The bill would establish the criteria for certification, and procedures for the review and revocation of that certification. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would authorize only a local officer who is certified by the board pursuant to that program, or by the department, as specified, to enter into a remedial action agreement. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 490 Salas D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: development projects:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/18/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/8/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>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</p>	

<p>streamlining.</p>		<p>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. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for projects that meet certain requirements, including the requirement that the projects be located in an infill site that is also a transit priority area. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would apply certain rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would prohibit a court, in an action or proceeding challenging the lead agency's action for such a project on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA, from staying or enjoining the construction or operation of the project, except as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/14/2019</p>	
<p>AB 614 Eggman D</p> <p>Income taxes: credits: food banks.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 3/18/2019 - In committee: Hearing for testimony only.</p>	<p>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, 2022, a credit for qualified taxpayers, defined as the person responsible for planting a crop, managing the crop, and harvesting the crop from the land, in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or</p>	<p>Support</p>

		vegetables donated to a food bank. This bill, under both laws, would expand the credit to apply to the donation of qualified donation items, defined as raw agricultural products or processed foods. The bill would expand the definition of qualified taxpayer to also include the person responsible for growing or raising a qualified donation item, or harvesting, packing, or processing a qualified donation item. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<p>AB 619 Chiu D</p> <p>Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/27/2019 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/3/2019 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the California Retail Food Code, and a person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would instead provide that clean consumer-owned containers provided or returned to the food facility for filling may be filled by either the employee or the owner of the container, and would require the food facility to isolate the consumer-owned containers from the serving surface or sanitize the serving surface after each filling. The bill would require the consumer-owned containers to be designed and constructed for reuse, as specified. The bill would require the food facility to prepare, maintain, and adhere to written procedures to prevent cross-contamination, and to make the written procedures available to the enforcement agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/20/2019</p>	
<p>AB 625 Kalra D</p> <p>Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. & E. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.</p> <p>4/3/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law imposes requirements on certain local government agencies that award or otherwise enter into contracts for public transit services or for the collection and transportation of solid waste, relating to the retention of employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor. Existing law requires such a local government agency letting a contract out to bid to give a 10% preference to a bidder who agrees to retain employees for a specified period, as prescribed. Specific</p>	Oppose

		provisions apply only to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste. This bill would expand the application of these provisions to a state agency that enters into such a contract.	
<p><u>AB 729</u> <u>Chu D</u></p> <p>Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: succession: procedure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that such an action becomes necessary. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan.</p>	
<p><u>AB 755</u> <u>Holden D</u></p> <p>California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/26/2019 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/9/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 11/2% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers' share to 3%. This bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would deposit the additional moneys in the Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund, which would be established by the bill, and would make the</p>	

		<p>moneys available to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Financial Assistance. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund for competitive grants for projects and programs for municipal storm sewer system permit compliance requirements that would prevent or remediate zinc pollutants caused by tires in the state and for an annual audit of the fund. Money in the fund would be available upon appropriation for the administrative expenses of the fund, not to exceed 3% of the overall revenue annually deposited in the fund, except as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 792</u> <u>Ting D</u></p> <p>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The department is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner, so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that the department is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to the department the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require a plastic</p>	<p>Watch</p>

beverage container filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer to contain specified amounts of recycled content, as provided, pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the beverage container to contain 100% recycled content on and after January 1, 2035. The bill would impose administrative penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and inspections of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would authorize the department to assess penalties, if violations are found, based on the audits and annual report submitted to the department by beverage manufacturers, as prescribed. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which this bill would establish. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation by the Legislature. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to report to the department, under penalty of perjury, the percentage of recycled content used in the plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by the beverage manufacturer in the previous year that are sold in the state. The bill would impose a misreporting penalty on a beverage manufacturer for reporting a recycled content percentage that is higher than the recycled content percentage revealed through an inspection or audit, as provided. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. **Last**

		Amended on 3/21/2019	
<p>AB 793 Ting D</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value, and requires a beverage manufacturer to indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale in the state the message “California Redemption Value” or one of similar alternative messages, as specified. This bill would require a manufacturer subject to the above requirements to report the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic in pounds. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/21/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 794 Ting D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/26/2019 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. This bill would require the department to conduct a study on the changes to the international recycling market since January 1, 2018, and provide, by January 1, 2021, recommendations to the Legislature on how to foster more recycling of beverage container materials within the state.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 815 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: dual stream recycling programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/8/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>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. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would require, for purposes of these provisions, the department</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		to find that a jurisdiction made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element if the jurisdiction has adopted a dual stream recycling program. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 827 McCarty D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/25/2019 - VOTE: Do pass as amended.	Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements that provides customers access to the business to provide customers with a recycling bin for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified.	Watch
AB 886 Eggman D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store, and requires a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reduction, reuse, and recycling of plastic bags and make those materials available to those stores. This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2021.	Support
AB 1080 Gonzalez D	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/26/2019 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would establish the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require the department, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Ocean Protection Council, to adopt regulations to source reduce and recycle 75% of single-use packaging and products sold or distributed in California by 2030. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including, among others, regulations to	Watch
Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.			
Plastic bags.			
California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.			

		<p>require businesses to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, to recycle, and require businesses to source reduce, at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and to require that all single-use packaging and products distributed or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to prepare and approve a scoping plan to set a baseline for and achieve those reduction and recycling requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/19/2019</p>	
<p><u>AB 1093</u> <u>Rubio,</u> <u>Blanca D</u></p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/7/2019 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/9/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2020, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1157</u> <u>Burke D</u></p> <p>Time Deposit Program: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B. & F. 3/26/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.</p>	<p>Existing law, which is known as the Time Deposit Program, requires the Treasurer, if possible, to deposit state money into an eligible bank. Existing law defines eligible bank to mean a bank selected by the Treasurer that meets certain requirements, including that it received an overall rating of not less than satisfactory in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of the bank's record of meeting the credit needs of the state's communities, including low- and moderate-</p>	

		<p>income neighborhoods. This bill, on or before January 1, 2022, and on or before January 1 each year thereafter, would require the Treasurer to submit a report to the Legislature on the Time Deposit Program, as provided. Last Amended on 3/25/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1162 Kalra D</p> <p>Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastic bottles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/27/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill, commencing on an unspecified date, would prohibit a lodging establishment, as defined, from providing a small plastic bottle containing a personal care product to a person staying in a sleeping room accommodation, in any space within the sleeping room accommodation, or in an area that is shared by the public or guests. The bill would require a local agency with authority to inspect sleeping accommodations in a lodging establishment to notify lodging establishments of this requirement no less than one year before the requirement would become operative. The bill would authorize a state or local agency with authority to inspect sleeping accommodations in a lodging establishment to enforce these requirements by issuing a citation, provided that the agency be required to issue a written warning upon a first violation of the above requirement, and to impose a penalty in an unspecified amount for second and subsequent violations, not to exceed an unspecified amount annually. Because the bill would impose new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that a lodging establishment that is in violation of the above requirement is liable for a civil penalty in an unspecified amount, and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring an action to impose the civil</p>	

		penalty. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/26/2019	
AB 1163 Eggman D Consumer warranty protection: express warranties.	ASSEMBLY P. & C.P. 3/20/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	Under existing law, every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, including, among others, televisions, radios, audio or video recording equipment, major home appliances, antennas, and rotators, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than \$50 nor more than \$99.99 is required to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 3 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 3-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. Existing law also requires every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, as described above, with a wholesale price to the retailer of \$100 or more, to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 7 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 7-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. This bill would instead require the manufacturer, in the above-described circumstances and timeframes, to make available sufficient service literature, at no charge, and functional parts, on fair and reasonable terms, as defined, to owners of the equipment or products, service and repair facilities, and service dealers. The bill would also expand the category of products to which these provisions apply to include certain accessories used in connection with an antenna or rotator installation or repair, computer systems, video games, and direct satellite signal receiving equipment. Last Amended on 3/19/2019	
AB 1171 Chen R Solid waste: food packaging material: local	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.	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 prohibits certain stores from	

regulation.

providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The act requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store, as defined, to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would prohibit those local agencies from prohibiting a grocery store from using a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store if a majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would require a local agency, if it requires a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging, to identify the type of food packaging using standardized specifications, active at the time of the enactment of the requirement, from an established national or international organization, as provided. **Last Amended on 3/28/2019**

[AB 1216](#)
[Bauer-](#)
[Kahan D](#)

Solid waste:
illegal dumping.

ASSEMBLY PUB. S.
3/27/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. Existing law makes a person who violates these provisions guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it

		<p>a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities, as defined, in certain locations. This bill would authorize the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa to establish a pilot program to employ 2 law enforcement officers, one from each county, solely for the purpose of enforcing dumping laws in those counties. The bill would require the counties to jointly submit a report to the Legislature evaluating the program on or before July 1, 2021.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/26/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1228 Calderon D</p> <p>Waste management: city source reduction component.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act requires a city or county source reduction component to, among other things, evaluate and identify rate structures and fees to reduce the amount of wastes that generators produce. This bill would require the city source reduction component to additionally evaluate and identify incentivizing programs for that same purpose. To the extent this bill would add to the duties of cities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>
<p>AB 1236 Lackey R</p> <p>Public resources: greenhouse gases: utilities: recycling: California Environmental Quality Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/8/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)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. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, as specified. Existing law establishes the Compliance Offsets</p>	

		<p>Protocol Task Force to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism. This bill would require the state board for a market-based compliance mechanism applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to develop and adopt, in consultation with the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force, a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing no later than January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1237 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: guidelines.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/8/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources 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 from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to annually submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the projects funded with moneys from the fund. This bill would require an agency that receives an appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to post on its internet website the agency's guidelines, as specified, for how moneys from the fund are allocated.</p>	
<p>AB 1383 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/20/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibits those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Existing law, notwithstanding any other law, requires these stores to provide to certain customers a reusable grocery bag or recycled paper bag at no cost</p>	

		at the point of sale. This bill would instead require those stores to provide to those customers multiple reusable grocery bags or recycled paper bags at no cost at the point of sale. Last Amended on 3/19/2019	
<p>AB 1419 Kamlager-Dove D</p> <p>Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing of, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic," as well as cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products. Last Amended on 3/28/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1462 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/26/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, prohibits a person from disposing of, or attempting to dispose of, a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act imposes a fee on manufacturers of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery sold at retail to a person in California, or sold to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California, and imposes a fee on a person who purchases a replacement lead-acid battery from a dealer, as provided. This</p>	

		bill would appropriate \$100,000,000 from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for activities related to accelerating the investigation and cleanup of homes and communities in a specified area that have lead contamination levels that exceed 80 parts per million. The bill would require the appropriated amount to be available for expenditure until July 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/25/2019	
<p>AB 1488 Burke D</p> <p>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/14/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/8/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. This bill would require a reclaimer, on or before March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to report to the department under penalty of perjury the amount of empty plastic beverage containers that it collected, washed, and processed in the state in the previous calendar year into bottle grade flake, pellet, sheet, or any other bottle grade form. The bill would require the department to disseminate standardized forms for these reporting provisions and would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container and a reclaimer to use those forms. By expanding the crime of perjury and creating new crimes relating to beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1509 Mullin D</p> <p>Solid waste: rechargeable</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/21/2019 - Re-referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p> <p>4/9/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the sale or offer of sale of a rechargeable consumer product, as defined, unless the product meets certain requirements, including, if the product has a nonremovable rechargeable battery, that the</p>	Support

<p>batteries: rechargeable consumer products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>rechargeable battery, battery pack, or product has a brand name affixed to it. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require, for a product with a nonremovable rechargeable battery, that the manufacturer of the product provide disassembly information to recyclers of rechargeable consumer products in the state for the purpose of ensuring the safe removal of the battery, and would prohibit the sale or offer of sale of that product if the manufacturer does not provide that information. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make technical nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1583 Eggman D</p> <p>The California Recycling Market Development Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/14/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the bottles or containers, with specified numbers and letters placed in relation to a triangle, designed as prescribed. This bill would delete the prescribed description of that triangle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1597 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/27/2019 - From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would repeal that authorization to submit electronic reports and would instead authorize specified manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including requirements to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of a manifest, to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to keep or retain a copy of a manifest, to be satisfied through the use of the United States</p>	

		Environmental Protection Agency electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<p>AB 1672 Bloom D</p> <p>Solid waste: flushable products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/28/2019 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/9/2019 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency under the supervision of the Secretary for Environmental Protection, and vests the agency with authority over various environmental matters. Existing law generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would, among other things, prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require nonflushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to enforce these provisions and impose administrative penalties of up to \$500 per day for each violation, to be deposited in the Flushable Wipes Fund, which the bill would create. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to enjoin a violation in a court of competent jurisdiction and seek the assessment of civil penalties, as specified. Last Amended on 3/28/2019</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1770 Frazier D</p> <p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/18/2019 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/8/2019 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes</p>	

		related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<p>AB 1778 Boerner Horvath D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2019 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 33 Skinner D</p> <p>Solid waste: reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/16/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address the collapse of foreign recycling markets by reducing solid waste generation, encouraging transition to compostable or recyclable materials, and fostering domestic recycling markets.</p>	Watch
<p>SB 43 Allen D</p> <p>Carbon taxes.</p>	<p>SENATE GOV. & F. 3/20/2019 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below</p>	

		<p>the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, to submit a report to the Legislature on the results of a study, as specified, to propose, and to determine the feasibility and practicality of, a system to replace the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law with an assessment on retail products sold or used in the state based on the carbon intensity of the product to encourage the use of less carbon-intensive products. The bill would require the state board to revise, as necessary, the 2017 scoping plan to reflect the carbon emission reduction benefits that may be realized through the imposition of the assessment based on carbon intensities of products and to consider the results of the study in future updates to the scoping plan. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 54 Allen D</p> <p>California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 3/25/2019 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would establish the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require the department, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Ocean Protection Council, to adopt regulations to source reduce and recycle 75% of single-use packaging and products sold or distributed in California by 2030. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including, among others, regulations to require businesses to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, to recycle, and require businesses to source reduce, at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and to require that all single-use packaging and products distributed or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. The bill would require the department, on or before</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		January 1, 2021, to prepare and approve a scoping plan to set a baseline for and achieve those reduction and recycling requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/25/2019	
SB 68 Galgiani D Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	SENATE E.Q. 3/8/2019 - March 20 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author. Set for hearing April 3. 4/3/2019 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair	Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires treated wood waste to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require that message to include an additional specified statement relating to the Internet Web site at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. Because failure to post this statement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 143 Skinner D Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material: payment by general use prepaid cards.	SENATE THIRD READING 3/26/2019 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/1/2019 #8 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing law generally prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material unless the payment is made by cash or check and specified other requirements are met, including that the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale. Existing law makes a violation of those provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize a junk dealer or recycler to also pay for nonferrous material by general use prepaid card in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would provide that violations of those provisions is not a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/20/2019	
SB 213 Wieckowski D	SENATE RLS. 2/13/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as	

<p>Litter: receptacles.</p>		<p>specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 232 Dodd D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: regulated metals: packaging materials.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 3/25/2019 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/1/2019 #7 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, prohibits a person from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package, packaging component, or product in a package if the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals, defined as lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium, present in a single-component package or in an individual packaging component exceeds 100 parts per million by weight. This bill would exempt from that prohibition a glass package or packaging component that would not exceed that maximum regulated metal concentration level but for the addition of recycled glass materials, provided that the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals present in the glass package or packaging component does not exceed 200 parts per million by weight. Last Amended on 3/25/2019</p>	
<p>SB 236 Wilk R</p> <p>Low-Carbon Innovation Grant Program: Low-Carbon Innovation Panel.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/28/2019 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The Economic Revitalization Act establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz, to serve as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic and business development goals. This bill would establish the Low-Carbon Innovation Panel in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development with a specified membership. The bill would establish the Low-Carbon Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the panel, to award grants to</p>	

		<p>help researchers, entrepreneurs, and companies create and commercialize new low-carbon technologies that will help the state meet its greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, as specified. The bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be available, upon appropriation, for allocation by the panel for the purposes of the program. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</p>	
<p>SB 372 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Single-use plastic products: extended producer responsibility.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address extended producer responsibility for single-use plastic products, including collecting waste consisting of those products, the transport and treatment of those products, the costs of litter cleanup, and awareness-raising measures.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 405 Archuleta D</p> <p>Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/27/2019 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these</p>	

		<p>specifications. This bill would require the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/27/2019</p>	
<p>SB 424 Jackson D</p> <p>Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/28/2019 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>(1) Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or other public or private postal or package delivery service. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first</p>	<p>Watch</p>

violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th or subsequent violation within a 5-year period. Under existing law, every person, firm, or corporation that knowingly or under circumstances in which it has knowledge, or should otherwise have grounds for knowledge, sells, gives, or furnishes a cigarette, among other specified items, to another person who is under 21 years of age is, except as specified, subject to either a criminal action for a misdemeanor or to a civil action brought by a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney, punishable by a fine of \$200 for the first offense, \$500 for the 2nd offense, and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency, as specified. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use carryout bags and single-use plastic straws. This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain

		<p>conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program, as provided. The bill would define “reusable component” to mean a multiuse cigarette filter or a multiuse electronic cigarette that is designed to work for at least one year with daily use. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, as defined, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize the department to impose an administrative penalty, as provided, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize the department to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</p>	
<p>SB 457 Hueso D</p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., & C. 3/26/2019 - Set for hearing April 2.</p> <p>4/2/2019 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects. Existing law requires the commission to modify the monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. This bill would require the commission to extend the program until</p>	

		December 31, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<p><u>SB 515</u> <u>Caballero D</u></p> <p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: bioenergy renewable feed-in tariff.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., & C. 3/25/2019 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p> <p>4/2/2019 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, including electrical corporations, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewables energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. The program requires electrical corporations, by December 1, 2016, to collectively procure, through 5-year financial commitments, their proportionate share of 125 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from bioenergy projects that commenced operation prior to June 1, 2013, and that each produces its generation using specified minimum percentages of certain types of forest feedstock. Pursuant to existing law, the commission has adopted resolutions establishing fuel or feedstock procurement requirements for generation from bioenergy projects intended to reduce wildfire risks that are applicable to the state's 3 largest electrical corporations. This bill would expand the fuels and feedstocks that are eligible to meet these wildfire risk reduction fuel and feedstock requirements to include biomass removed from within the perimeter of a wildland fire occurring since January 1, 2012, biomass diverted from specified higher fire-risk zones, and biomass from commission-designated sources. Last Amended on 3/25/2019</p>	
<p><u>SB 552</u> <u>Archuleta D</u></p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation:</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/8/2019 - Set for hearing April 3.</p> <p>4/3/2019 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a registered hazardous waste transporter operating a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service to use a</p>	

<p>manifests.</p>		<p>specified manifesting procedure for transporting household hazardous waste, if the transporter complies with certain operating and reporting requirements. Existing law requires a transporter that uses the specified manifesting procedure to submit quarterly reports to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and requires the department to make all of the information in the quarterly reports available to the public, as provided. Existing law requires a public agency to retain a copy of the manifest in a specified manner. Existing law makes these requirements inoperative on January 1, 2020. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would delete the repeal date, thereby extending the operation of those provisions indefinitely. Because the bill would continue duties imposed on public agencies and because the bill would extend the operation of various provisions, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 667 Hueso D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/15/2019 - Set for hearing April 24.</p> <p>4/24/2019 9 a.m. to 12 noon - Room 113 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)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. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year investment strategy to drive innovation and support technological development and infrastructure, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, but not limited to,</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>loans and incentive payments, to fund organic waste recycling infrastructure, in accordance with the investment strategy. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that, commencing with the 2020–21 fiscal year, through the 2024–25 fiscal year, an unspecified amount be appropriated in the annual Budget Act from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department to be expended for the loan and grant programs described above and to be transferred into the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account, which this bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would authorize moneys in that account to be expended by the Treasurer for the financial incentive mechanisms developed pursuant to this bill, in accordance with the investment strategy and other specified requirements. The bill would require the Treasurer to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 724 Stern D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/15/2019 - Set for hearing April 24.</p> <p>4/24/2019 9 a.m. to 12 noon - Room 113 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. Existing law authorizes the department to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable. This bill, if there is a certified recycling center located within one mile of an unserved convenience zone, would</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>require the department to grant that convenience zone an exemption from the redemption requirements and would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted otherwise to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 726 Caballero D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/15/2019 - Set for hearing April 24.</p> <p>4/24/2019 9 a.m. to 12 noon - Room 113 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a public agency or its contractor to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility for the purpose of collecting, handling, treating, storing, recycling, or disposing of household hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes a public agency to conduct a materials exchange program as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program if the public agency determines which reusable household hazardous products or materials are suitable and acceptable for distribution to the public in accordance with a quality assurance plan prepared by the public agency. Existing law requires a public agency to instruct a recipient to use the product in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would additionally authorize a public agency's contractor to conduct that materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide those same instructions to a recipient. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Total Measures: 59

Total Tracking Forms: 59