



SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

Thursday, October 3, 2019

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – See attached roster. A quorum was present. One guest was in attendance: Isabel Rios, Orange County Waste and Recycling.
- b. Approval of September Minutes – A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the September minutes.
- c. Approval of September Treasurer’s Report– Brian Probolsky was absent and no report was provided for this meeting. The September report will be presented for approval at the November meeting.
- d. Website Committee Report – Doug Kobold reported that the new LTF website is almost in final form and explained some of the functions and organization. The group was encouraged to review the site and suggest any edits or changes desired. The website should be finalized in the next month and ultimately will be where meeting agenda materials will be posted and accessible.
- e. Annual Planning Meeting in Monterey, CA [Curtis Larkin] – Curtis reported that the hotel confirmed we met the room reservation requirements. He will also confirm the dinner reservations. The tour is arranged for 12:00 – 2:00 and we currently have about eight people signed up.
 - i. Work Plan assignments – Chris Hanson asked if there were additional volunteers to help update the Legislative Platform for 2020, noting that Doug and Eric Zetz had already volunteered to update sections (Priorities and Message from the Chair). Chris volunteered to update the Year in Review and Priscilla agreed to update the bill tables in the Key Outcomes section. The group agreed to work on the remaining sections during the annual meeting noting that many of the policy drivers and priorities will stay the same.
 - ii. Discussion topics - The group discussed and agreed on several additional discussion topics for the Strategies Development session, including plastics, EPR, vaping waste, illegal dumping, stormwater, conversion technologies, and decarbonization of buildings.
- f. Western Regional Symposium Update from Northern Chapter – Mark confirmed the venue is Embassy Suites in Seaside. Larry confirmed there will a time slot for the LTF.

2. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.) **position or put at as a watch position- bill matrix**

Priscilla noted that October 13 is the deadline for the Governor to sign or veto passed bills.

- a. AB 142 (C. Garcia) Lead-acid batteries
 - i. Support
 - ii. Priscilla mentioned that this is the only bill that the Governor’s office is unsure about.
 - iii. Governor’s Desk

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Jason Schmelzer & Priscilla Quiroz

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- b. AB 161 (Ting) Solid Waste: Paper Waste: electronic proofs of purchase
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Held
- c. AB 187 (C. Garcia) Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: budget
 - i. Support
 - ii. Governor's Desk
- d. AB 614 (Eggman) Income taxes: credits: food banks
 - i. Support
 - ii. Approved by Governor
- e. AB 619 (Chiu) Retail Food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Approved by Governor
- f. AB 625 (Kalra) Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Governor's Desk
- g. AB 729 (Chu) Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: succession: procedure
 - i. Support
 - ii. Governor's Desk
- h. AB 792 (Ting) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum content standards
 - i. Support
 - ii. Governor's Desk
- i. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass
 - i. Watch
 - ii. 2-year bill
- j. AB 815 (Aguilar-Curry) Integrated waste management plans: SRRE: dual stream recycling programs
 - i. Removal of opposition
 - ii. Approved by Governor
- k. AB 827 (McCarty) Solid Waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Approved by Governor
- l. AB 1080 (Gonzalez) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Priscilla noted this and AB 54 were not taken to a vote.
 - iii. 2-year bill
- m. AB 1162 (Kalra) Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastics bottles
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Governor's Desk
- n. AB 1583 (Eggman) CA Recycling Market Development Act
 - i. Support
 - ii. Governor's Desk



- o. SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. Watch
 - ii. 2-year bill
- p. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
 - i. Support
 - ii. 2-year bill
- q. SB 210 (Leyva) Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program
 - i. Watch
 - ii. Approved by Governor
- r. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
 - i. Support if amended
 - ii. 2-year bill
- s. SB 726 (Caballero) Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program
 - i. Support
 - ii. Approved by Governor
- t. Mike Mohajer requested the LTF also watch the following bills:
 - i. AB 54
 - ii. AB 552 – Priscilla confirmed that this bill has been signed by Governor
 - iii. AB 1509
 - iv. AB 1770
- u. Doug gave an update on AB 54 which provides grants for mobile recycling pilots.
- v. Doug also gave an update on AB 995 which would restructure DTSC (is a two-year bill).

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

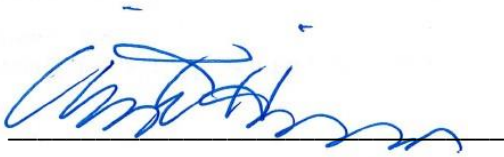
- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#) – Priscilla shared that another version of the regulation has been released for public comment.
 - i. Comments are due October 18th at 1:00pm. Priscilla suggested that the LTF provide comments to her by the 15th.
 - ii. The group agreed to set up a working group to discuss comments via phone. Priscilla will set up a conference line and send out some proposed dates and times. The group was also encouraged to send comments to her by email.
- b. Solar Panel Regulations (added) – Doug mentioned that the public comment period has closed. CPSC has been actively engaged and commented on the regulation. It is unclear yet if there will be another comment period, nor has there been any word regarding the needed authorization from the EPA. Larry shared that several good changes were made to the regulation and overall, it should be workable and improve the cost to recycle.

4. Misc.

- a. Chuck White shared an article highlighting solid waste facility fires and noted the importance of lithium ion legislation. The group will discuss this further at the annual meeting.



Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments

Monthly Call Agenda

Attendance Roster

Bill Matrix





SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

Thursday, October 3, 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 September Minutes
- c. Approval of September Treasurer's Report
- d. Website Committee Report
- e. Annual Planning Meeting in Monterey, CA [Curtis Larkin]
 - i. Work Plan assignments
 - ii. Discussion topics
- f. Western Regional Symposium Update from Northern Chapter

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

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#)
 - i. Due October 18th at 1:00pm
 - ii. Set up a working group to meet via phone.



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Conference Call October 3, 2019

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	10/3/2019	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) 738-6946	TrashTsar@gmail.com
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	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)		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	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig		Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi		LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	P*	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)		City of Sunnyvale	(408) 730-7711	ezetz@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Sierra	Greg Ollivier		Caglia Environmental	559-795-6855	grego@cagliarecycling.com
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	P	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer	P*	San Luis Obispo IWMA	805-782-8530	bstayer@iwma.com
ALT/Sierra	Nicole Pena (Riley)	P	Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
Lobbyist	Jason Schmelzer		Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.	916-446-4656	Jason@shawyoderantwih.com
Lobbyist	Priscilla Quiroz	P	Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.	916-446-4656	Priscilla@shawyoderantwih.com

*Joined call while meeting was in process.

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 2019-20 Legislation as of Thursday, October 03, 2019

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 40 Ting D</p> <p>Air Quality Improvement Program: Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was TRANS. on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would declare it is the policy of the state to place at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2030 and 10,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2035. The bill also would require the state board to limit vehicle eligibility for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project to only those vehicles manufactured by companies that have entered into a specified agreement that has been adopted by the state board, to post that agreement on the state board's internet website, to remove plug-in hybrid electric vehicles from vehicle eligibility in the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, to continue to maintain a waiting list for purchasers when moneys for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project are exhausted, to create a higher rebate dollar level per vehicle for vehicles with zero emissions and a greater driving range, and to continue to limit each zero-emission vehicle purchaser to 2 rebates. Last Amended on 9/10/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 54 Ting D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/26/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>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. The act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established, or within a convenience zone that is unserved for 60 days and not exempt from convenience zone requirements, to submit an affidavit to the department stating that the dealer has met specified standards for redemption, including, among others, that the dealer is redeeming all empty beverage container types at all open cash registers or at one designated location on the dealer's premises, during all hours that the dealer is open for business. If the dealer does not submit that affidavit, existing law requires the dealer to pay \$100 per day to the department, for deposit in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards for redemption specified in the affidavit provision. This bill, until March 1, 2020, would exempt from those duties dealers located in a convenience zone that was served by a recycling center that closed between August 1, 2019, and September 1, 2019, at the initiation of the recycler. The bill would also, until July 1, 2020, exempt from those duties a dealer located in an unserved convenience zone if a completed application for a recycling center located anywhere in the convenience zone is pending before the department and the dealer and the recycling center submit a letter to the department stating that the recycling center intends to serve that convenience zone. The bill, until July 1, 2020, would make such a recycling center eligible to receive handling fees for redeemed beverage containers once its application is approved. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/10/2019</p>	

<p>AB 129 Bloom D</p> <p>Microfiber pollution.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 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 ENROLLED 9/12/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)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, on and after January 1, 2020, 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 importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, 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 8/13/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 161 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer’s option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those 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 those provisions. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022. Last Amended on 6/27/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 187 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/23/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</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 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 prohibit, commencing January 1, 2027, the organization's financial reserve from exceeding 60% of its annual operating expenses, except as specified. The bill would prohibit the revenue from the charge from being expended for a specified purpose. The bill would also require the department to establish a process and schedule for an orderly transition of responsibility from a decertified mattress recycling organization to a successor organization, as specified. Last Amended on 9/6/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 215 Mathis R</p> <p>Dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>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 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 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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: collection and conversion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 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 convert the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program. Last Amended on 4/2/2019</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>
<p>AB 352 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 8/14/2019 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. Last Amended on 8/14/2019</p>	
<p>AB 432 Quirk D</p> <p>Released waste: certification of local officers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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: affordable housing development projects: administrative and judicial streamlining.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 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, among others, the requirement that the projects are affordable housing developments. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/11/2019</p>	
<p>AB 614 Eggman D</p> <p>Income taxes: credits: food banks.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 431, Statutes of 2019.</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 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 include the person responsible for growing or raising a qualified donation item, or harvesting, packing, or processing a qualified donation item but would exclude a retailer, as defined, from that expanded definition. The bill would apply these provisions to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/13/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 619 Chiu D</p> <p>Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 93, Statutes of 2019.</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. Last Amended on 3/20/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 625 Kalra D</p> <p>Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/9/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</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 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>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 729 Chu D</p> <p>Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/13/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>(1) 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, and requires the department to approve or disapprove the plan. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted by carpet manufacturers to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. This bill would, among other things, require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the carpet stewardship plan a contingency plan should the carpet stewardship plan expire without approval of a new carpet stewardship plan or should the carpet stewardship plan be revoked. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to set up a trust fund or an escrow account, into which the bill would require the organization to deposit all unexpended funds and ongoing consumer assessments, for use in the event that the carpet stewardship plan terminates or is revoked. The bill would require, if a carpet stewardship plan is revoked or terminated, the trustee or escrow agent to accept carpet stewardship assessment payments directly from manufacturers and to make payments from the trust fund or escrow account as the department directs, in writing, to implement the most recently approved carpet stewardship plan. The bill would authorize the department, if a new carpet stewardship plan has not been approved within one year after termination or revocation, to make modifications to the previously approved plan, as it deems necessary, and continue to direct payments from the trust fund or escrow account to implement the modified plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 753 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Tribal gaming: compact ratification.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/13/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude those compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. This bill would ratify a specified amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, executed on August 21, 2019. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions are not projects for the purposes of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/28/2019</p>	

<p>AB 755 Holden D</p> <p>California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 5/29/2019 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Holden.</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%. Existing law authorizes the department, in carrying out the act, to solicit and use any and all expertise available in, and to contract or cooperate with, other state agencies, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee. Existing law requires the department, or its authorized agent, to be reimbursed for its costs of collection, auditing, and making refunds associated with the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, in an amount up to 3% of the total annual revenue deposited in the fund. This bill would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee and would repeal the provision authorizing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to solicit and use the expertise of, and contract or cooperate with, other state agencies. The bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/16/2019</p>	
<p>AB 792 Ting D</p> <p>Recycling: plastic containers: minimum recycled content and labeling.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/26/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)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.This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030, except as specified. The bill would impose civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would exempt from the California Public Records Act information resulting from those audits and investigations. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in this state. The bill would require the department to contract with a research university for a specified study and would authorize the department to allocate moneys from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, upon appropriation, for the study. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/10/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 793 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: biomass.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/12/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act defines “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified materials when separated from other solid waste. This bill would revise that definition of “biomass conversion” and would define “biomass” for purposes of the act. The bill would also update cross references to those definitions. Last Amended on 4/1/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 794 Ting D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 and household hazardous waste element: dual stream recycling programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHA PTERED 8/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 182, Statutes of 2019.</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 and a household hazardous waste 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 the department to consider whether the jurisdiction has implemented a dual stream recycling program, as defined, when considering if the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2019</p>	

<p>AB 827 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHA PTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chartered by Secretary of State - Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>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, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified. The bill would exempt full-service restaurants, as defined, from its requirements, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop model signage that commercial and organic waste generators, as defined, may utilize to mark the recycling bins provided to customers. Last Amended on 8/27/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 886 Eggman D</p> <p>Plastic bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Solid waste: packaging and products.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws.This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department’s internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/9/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1093 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VET OED 9/27/2019 - Vetoed by Governor.</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. The bill would require the state board and the regional boards to continue using available regulatory tools and other approaches to foster collaboration with permittees to implement permit requirements in light of the costs of implementation. Last Amended on 5/17/2019</p>	

<p>AB 1157 Burke D</p> <p>Time Deposit Program: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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-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 ENROLLED 9/13/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</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 January 1, 2023, for lodging establishments with more than 50 rooms, and January 1, 2024, for lodging establishments with 50 rooms or less, 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 within a bathroom shared by the public or guests. The bill would authorize a local agency with authority to inspect sleeping accommodations in a lodging establishment to enforce these requirements by issuing a citation, provided that the local agency be required to issue a written warning upon a first violation of the above requirement, and to impose a penalty in the amount of \$500 for a 2nd or subsequent violation, not to exceed \$2,000 annually. The bill would provide that a lodging establishment that is in violation of the above requirement is liable for a civil penalty in the amount of \$500 for a first violation and \$2,000 for a 2nd or subsequent violation and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring an action to impose the civil penalty. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/30/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1163 Eggman D</p> <p>Consumer warranty protection: express warranties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/3/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 3/18/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 1171 Chen R</p> <p>Solid waste: food packaging material: local regulation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/3/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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. 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</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1216 Bauer-Kahan D</p> <p>Solid waste: illegal dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>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 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. Last Amended on 3/26/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1228 Calderon D</p> <p>Income taxes: credits: compostable cutlery.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 5/1/2019 - Re- referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/30/2019</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>

<p>AB 1236 Lackey R</p> <p>Public resources: greenhouse gases: recycling: California Environmental Quality Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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.This bill would authorize \$200,000,000 from the annual proceeds of the fund to be subsequently appropriated to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for the department’s Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/11/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1237 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: guidelines.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/27/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 357, Statutes of 2019.</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 contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/13/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1284 Carrillo D</p> <p>Carbon neutrality.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to adopt a regulation defining carbon neutrality, as specified.</p>	

<p>AB 1298 Mullin D</p> <p>Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY W.,P. & W. 9/6/2019 - From committee: Be re-referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (September 5). Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.</p>	<p>Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program. The bill would require the bond act to be submitted to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. Last Amended on 8/22/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1419 Kamlager-Dove D</p> <p>Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 1445 Gloria D</p> <p>Climate change: emergency declaration and policy.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency as the state agency responsible for coordinating development of the state’s climate adaptation strategy, known as the Safeguarding California Plan. Existing law establishes programs, including the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program and a regional climate collaborative program, to coordinate and facilitate regional and local responses to climate change. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the State of California to restore an optimal safe climate and to provide maximum protection from climate change to all people and species, globally, including the most vulnerable. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state, in furtherance of that policy, undertake various immediate and large-scale efforts, including conversion of the economy to zero greenhouse gas emissions by no later than 2030, with an immediate phaseout of fossil fuels. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.</p>	

<p>AB 1462 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR . SUSPENSE FILE 5/16/2019 - In committee: Held under submission.</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 bill would transfer \$100,000,000 as a loan from the General Fund to the Toxic Substances Control Account and would appropriate these funds 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 4/11/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1488 Burke D</p> <p>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/4/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)</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 flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form and into food grade flake, pellet, or sheet, or any other food 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. Last Amended on 4/11/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>AB 1509 Mullin D</p> <p>Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products, as provided. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the department an administrative fee, set by the department at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover the department’s, and any other state agency’s, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require the department to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/1/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1583 Eggman D</p> <p>The California Recycling Market Development Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENR OLLED 9/24/2019 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</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. Last Amended on 9/6/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1597 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHA PTERED 7/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 133, Statutes of 2019.</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 make changes to the hazardous waste control law to conform the provisions of that law to the federal EPA regulations implementing the electronic manifest system, and would delete obsolete provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/14/2019</p>	

<p>AB 1672 Bloom D</p> <p>Solid waste: flushable products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, 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 establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions. Last Amended on 4/25/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1770 Frazier D</p> <p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 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>	
<p>AB 1778 Boerner Horvath D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/3/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 43 Allen D</p> <p>Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2022, to submit a report to the Legislature on the findings from a study, as specified, to determine the feasibility and practicality of assessing the carbon intensity of all retail products subject to the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law, so that the total carbon equivalent emissions associated with such retail products can be quantified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	
<p>SB 54 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: packaging and products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/10/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 68 Galgiani D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>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, including a certain internet website address at which more information can be found, at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. Existing law requires the wood preserving industry, as defined, to, jointly and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, make information available to generators of treated wood waste that describes how to best handle, dispose of, and otherwise manage treated wood waste. Existing law repeals these requirements on January 1, 2021. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions, as recast by this bill, until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the message to be posted at the point of sale, in addition to at the point of display or customer selection. The bill would update in the message the internet website address at which more information can be found and would require the message to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the department, maintain an internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the department relating to that dissemination, as provided. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require the department to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 143 Skinner D</p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material: payment by general use prepaid cards.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTE RED 9/5/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 243, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>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. 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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/18/2019</p>	

<p>SB 210 Leyva D</p> <p>Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTE RED 9/20/2019 - Chartered by Secretary of State. Chapter 298, Statutes of 2019</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair and a specified review committee, to adopt regulations requiring owners or operators of heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to perform regular inspections of their vehicles for excessive emissions of smoke. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to adopt regulations requiring heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to use emission control equipment and alternative fuels.This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the bureau and other specified entities, to implement a pilot program that develops and demonstrates technologies that show potential for readily bringing heavy-duty vehicles into an inspection and maintenance program. The bill would require the state board, no later than 2 years after the completion of the pilot program, to develop and implement a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to assess a fee and penalties as part of the program, as specified. The bill would create the Truck Emission Check (TEC) Fund, with all the moneys deposited in the fund to be available upon appropriation. The bill would require the state board, at least 60 days prior to the first hearing of the state board to consider the adoption of any rules or regulations initially implementing the program, to submit those proposed rules and regulations to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 213 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Litter: receptacles.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/13/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as 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 VETOE D 9/27/2019 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor’s veto pending.</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 material, 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. This exemption would be repealed on January 1, 2024. Last Amended on 8/22/2019</p>	
<p>SB 236 Wilk R</p> <p>Low-Carbon Innovation Grant Program: Low-Carbon Innovation Panel.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 4/26/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 help researchers, entrepreneurs, and companies create and commercialize new low-carbon technologies that will help the state meets 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. 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>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 specifications. This bill would authorize 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, upon creation of the pilot project, 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. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	
<p>SB 424 Jackson D</p> <p>Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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. 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 contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/17/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 457 Hueso D</p> <p>Biomethane: gas corporations.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTE RED 10/2/2019 - Chapters by Secretary of State- Chapter 479, Statutes of 2019</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 December 31, 2026, or until all available program funds are expended, whichever occurs first. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/18/2019</p>	
<p>SB 515 Caballero D</p> <p>Public Utilities Commission: high hazard zone fuel: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, and electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include plans for vegetation management. Existing law requires the commission and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution system. This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on or before January 6, 2020, that contains specified information relating to high hazard zone fuel. Last Amended on 7/2/2019</p>	
<p>SB 552 Archuleta D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: household hazardous waste: door-to-door collection programs: residential pickup services.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTE RED 10/2/2019 - Chapters by Secretary of State- Chapter 481, Statutes of 2019</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes public agencies, defined as state or federal agencies, counties, cities, or districts, or their contractors, to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. Existing law 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 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 manifesting requirements inoperative on January 1, 2020. This bill would extend 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. Last Amended on 9/5/2019</p>	

<p>SB 667 Hueso D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 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 needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, 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 and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, 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 existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 724 Stern D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/16/2019 - May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.</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 would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted 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. Last Amended on 4/29/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 726 Caballero D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTE RED 10/2/2019 - Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 485, Statutes of 2019</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 imposes certain requirements for a quality assurance plan. 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 define “materials exchange program” for these purposes to mean a program conducted at a household hazardous waste collection facility that makes reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients. The bill would additionally authorize a public agency’s contractor to conduct a materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide the same instructions to a recipient. The bill would revise the requirements for the preparation and implementation of a quality assurance plan to require, among other things, a quality assurance plan prepared by a public agency, or its contractor, to be implemented at each household hazardous waste collection facility operated by the public agency, or its contractor, at which a materials exchange program is operated.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/30/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>