



## Minutes

### SWANA Legislative Task Force Annual Planning Meeting

*November 6 – November 8, 2019*

*Monterey, CA*

#### **Wednesday, November 6, 2019 – Solid Waste Facility Tour (2:00 p.m.)**

Legislative Task Force members toured the Monterey Regional Waste Management District's Materials Recovery Facility, landfill, compost facility, RNG fueling station, and Last Chance Mercantile.

#### **Thursday, November 7, 2019**

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

- a. Approval of minutes – Chris Hanson provided draft minutes from the October conference call. A motion was made, seconded and passed to approve the October minutes.
- b. Officer nominations – Eric Zetz, Chair, noted that the LTF typically keeps officers in their elected/appointed positions for two years and that we are currently in the middle of a two-year cycle. Brian Probolsky, Treasurer, indicated that he is unable to continue as an officer and requested someone be appointed to take his place as Treasurer. The group discussed and Eric appointed Hans Kernkamp, from the Founding Chapter, as Treasurer for 2020.
- c. Attendance Report – Chris Hanson reported that a quorum was present. She also provided a summary chart of meeting/call attendance for all LTF members (voting and alternate) for 2019, noting that most voting members had regular attendance, with the exception of one member from the Sierra Chapter. Curtis Larkin confirmed that the Chapter and Chair were aware of this and would resolve the conflict at their upcoming chapter meeting. Brooks Stayer stated that he was in attendance today as an alternate to cover the Sierra Chapter member that was absent. Eric Zetz reaffirmed the importance for all members to commit to be present at all LTF meetings. A motion was made, seconded and passed to approve the Attendance Report.
- d. Treasurer's Report – Brian Probolsky presented Treasurer's Reports for September and October and answered questions. A motion was made, seconded and passed approving the September and October Treasurer's Reports with a correction made to the Excel formula that calculated the quarterly lobbying payments. The group also discussed the process for sending agency contribution request letters, agreeing that the letters should include a link to the new LTF website and that contributions be mailed to the SYASL address rather than to the Treasurer.
- e. Approval of the 2020 Budget – The LTF is required to annually prepare an annual calendar year budget and funding program, based on annual dues and revenues from the Western Regional

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Jason Schmelzer & Priscilla Quiroz

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Symposium and California Manager of Landfill Operations training and certification courses, and submit it by January 10 to the Chapters for approval. Brian Probolsky presented a proposed LTF budget and funding plan for 2020 and explained the proposed adjustments from 2019 including, but not limited to, an increase in meeting and website costs, as well as a projected increase in agency contributions. The group discussed and proposed some revisions. A motion was made, seconded and passed approving the 2020 budget with the agreed upon revisions. Brian will recirculate a final proposed budget.

- f. Meeting schedule for 2020 – Priscilla provided a draft schedule for LTF meetings and conference calls in 2020. The group reviewed and revised some dates. Priscilla will recirculate a final schedule. Lisa Wood offered to organize the 2020 Annual Meeting in San Diego, CA.
- g. Rumors/gossip – various industry related topics were discussed including:
  - i. CARB Actions
  - ii. Rule 4566 & 1123 (Compost) implementation – San Joaquin Valley APCD
  - iii. AB 617 Methane Reduction and Community Health Protection Program - BAAQMD
  - iv. NSPS Rules on landfills

## 2. SWANA National Update

- a. Frank Caponi gave an update on recent SWANA National activities, including that the technical conference will be rebranded as “SOARS”, including a new logo to be developed. LTF members discussed the possibility of a LTF specific logo.

## 3. Chapters Report

- a. Frank Caponi mentioned Founding Chapter concerns regarding funding the SWANA CA LTF and requested LTF executive officers attend the 12/5/19 meeting in Long Beach, noting that a better understanding of LTF activities would likely alleviate any concerns. The officers agreed to send LTF representatives to the meeting.
- b. Curtis Larkin reported that the Sierra Chapter will host the October 2022 MOLO training. He also confirmed that David Biderman, SWANA Executive Director, has been secured as keynote speaker for the Western Regional Symposium at Tenaya Lodge in 2023.
- c. A question was raised asking for an update on the 2020 Western Regional Symposium. A comment was made that James Moore of the Gold Rush Chapter was the Chair. Mark Bowers committed to follow up with the Gold Rush Chapter and/or James Moore and report back with more information. Lisa Wood requested that the LTF timeslot at the WRS be offered early on the first full day of the symposium, to accommodate travel.

## 4. 2020 Legislative Forecast and Proposed Advocacy Prioritization

- a. Priscilla Quiroz, SYASL Lobbyist, shared the SYASL final report which summarized all 2019 LTF advocacy activities and results of the legislation and regulation tracked. Moving forward, Priscilla stated the LTF can expect amendments to SB 54/AB 1080 and that the authors’ offices want to take them up for a vote in early 2020. There is also a rumor of a possible bottle bill fix.
- b. 2020 priorities identified included, among other things, the Beverage Container Recycling Program, lithium ion batteries, conversion technologies, organics management and recycling infrastructure, PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), plastics and vaping waste. The LTF will continue to address 2019 identified priorities such as National Sword impacts, solar panels, and development of SB 212 and SB 1383 regulations.



## 5. BAAQMD & CARB Actions Discussions

- a. Guest speakers Neil Edgar of the California Compost Coalition and Sean Edgar of CleanFleets gave a presentation on recent CARB and BAAQMD activities, most notably the CARB Diesel Risk Reduction Regulations and BAAQMD methane reduction rules. The PowerPoint presentation will be provided to the LTF and the LTF will continue to monitor these activities.

## 6. Strategies Development

- a. White Papers – LTF members discussed strategies for advocating the priority issues mentioned above and the following topics were approved for white paper development and promotion in 2020. White papers were requested by end of December.
  - i. Beverage Container Recycling Program - Brooks Stayer (Chair), Mark Bowers, Doug Kobold, Larry Sweetser
  - ii. Lithium Ion Batteries - Subcommittee: Joe La Mariana (Chair), Larry Sweetser, Chuck White, Curtis Larkin
  - iii. Conversion Technologies - Subcommittee: Chuck White (Chair), Brooks Stayer, Brian Probolsky, Herb Cantu, Mike Mohajer
  - iv. Status of Organics & Recycling Infrastructure - Subcommittee: Herb Cantu (Chair) Joe La Mariana, Doug Kobold, Hans Kernkamp, Frank Caponi, and Mike Mohajer. The group discussed potentially including in the paper a discussion of the Advanced Truck Rule and assigned a subcommittee of Chuck White & Frank Caponi to develop.
  - v. PFAs - Subcommittee: Sharon Green (Chair), Larry Sweetser, Chuck White, Frank Caponi, Constance Hornig
- b. Lobby Day – As usual, Lobby Day will be held in March 2020. White papers drafted will be reviewed and discussed at the February meeting, and finalized prior to the officer’s full-day Lobby Day in March. As the date nears, Priscilla will distribute a list of recommended legislators to meet with based on the LTF’s priority issues and legislation introduced. Discussion ensued regarding potentially making a video of the LTF lobby day activities that could be used to promote the LTF on the LTF website. Eric Zetz asked if there were any media or PIOs that agencies could offer for this purpose? Hearing none, Eric Zetz said that he would discuss this further with MCAG to determine if their PIO could participate and report back to the LTF.
- c. Meetings with CalRecycle Executive Team – The LTF discussed potential executives to invite to the March annual LTF in-person meeting, such as Scott Smithline from CalRecycle, and potentially someone from CARB (Doug Kobold indicated he may have a contact). The LTF will continue to discuss the issues to raise at that meeting and Priscilla will initiate the invites.
- d. Coordination with Other Organizations - The LTF agreed to also consider inviting advocacy groups / organizations to the March annual LTF in-person meeting:

## 7. 2020 Legislative Platform and Strategic Plan

- a. The LTF is responsible for implementing a legislative and regulatory policy platform including: reviews of legislative and regulatory issues, preparation of policy position papers, and providing for the advocacy of adopted positions. LTF members reviewed the 2019 Legislative Platform and discussed updates and improvements for 2020.

Members were assigned various sections to write and Constance Hornig volunteered to coordinate the updates and present a complete draft to the LTF in December. Chris reminded the group that a final Legislative Platform needs to be presented to the Chapter presidents by January 10.

**Friday, November 8, 2019**

**1. 2020 Legislative Platform and Strategic Plan**

- a. LTF members continued to develop the Legislative Platform. Several improvements to the plan were recommended, such as stating the number of bills tracked by the LTF, new action items and policy principles for the advocacy sections, and including a summary of the 2020 budget. Brian offered to provide pie charts that depict the revenue and expenditure categories.
- b. It was also suggested to increase outreach and promotion of the LTF. Ideas discussed included “swag” gifts for guest speakers, tour hosts, etc., a promotional video for the web site, and increasing social media presence. Lisa Wood offered to establish and maintain a Facebook page for the LTF.
- c. Hans suggested that the group consider using a platform such as Google Docs for future document collaboration.

Respectfully:



Christina Hanson, Secretary

**Attachments**

Annual Meeting Agenda

Attendance Report

Treasurer’s Report

2020 Meeting Schedule

SYASL 2019 End of Session Report

California Compost Coalition / CleanFleets Presentation

Bill Matrix





## Annual Work Plan Meeting November 6 – November 8, 2019

Legislative Task Force  
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

**The Tides  
Monterey, CA**

WEDNESDAY 11/6		
2:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	<b>SOLID WASTE FACILITY TOUR</b> Monterey Regional WMD (Organics / Food Waste / AD ) <a href="http://www.mrwmd.org">http://www.mrwmd.org</a>	
6:30 p.m.	<b>DINNER AT (Il Vecchio) (on your own).</b> <a href="http://www.ilvecchiorestaurant.com/">http://www.ilvecchiorestaurant.com/</a>	
THURSDAY 11/7		
8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	<b>Breakfast at Captain’s Table Meeting room</b>	<b>Breakfast provided</b>
9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	<b>LTF BUSINESS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of minutes</li> <li>• Officer nominations</li> <li>• Attendance report</li> <li>• Treasurer’s Report</li> <li>• Approval of the 2020 Budget</li> <li>• Meeting schedule for 2020</li> <li>• Rumors/gossip</li> </ul>	
9:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	<b>SWANA NATIONAL UPDATE</b> (Frank Caponi, Constance Horning)	
9:45 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	<b>CHAPTERS REPORT</b>	
10:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	<b>2020 LEGISLATIVE FORECAST &amp; PROPOSED ADVOCACY PRIORITIZATION</b> (Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange)	
10:45 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	<b>BREAK</b>	
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	<b>BAAQMD &amp; CARB ACTIONS DISCUSSIONS WITH NEIL EDGAR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAAQMD Actions</li> <li>• CARB Actions</li> </ul>	
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	<b>LUNCH</b>	<b>Lunch provided</b>
1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	<b>STRATEGIES DEVELOPMENT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastics</li> <li>• EPR</li> <li>• Vaping Waste</li> <li>• Conversion technologies</li> <li>• Lithium ion batteries</li> <li>• Status of Organics Diversion &amp; Infrastructure Development</li> <li>• Perfluorooctanoic acids (PFOAs)</li> <li>• Solar Panels</li> </ul>	
3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.	<b>BREAK</b>	
3:45 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	<b>STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT (finalize)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White papers (update existing, develop new)</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby day (priority legislators, handouts, key messaging)</li> <li>• Meetings with CalRecycle Executive Team (targeted issues, frequency)</li> <li>• Coordination with other organizations (SWIG, CSAC, League of Cities, BAC, CASA, etc.)</li> </ul>	
<b>6:30 p.m.</b>	<b>DINNER: Fandango, 223 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Pacific Grove CA 93950, 831-372-3456</b>	<b>Dinner Provided</b>
<b>FRIDAY 11/8</b>		
<b>8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.</b>	<b>Breakfast at Captain’s Table Meeting room</b>	<b>Breakfast provided</b>
<b>9:00 am – 12:00 p.m.</b>	<b>2020 LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM &amp; STRATEGIC PLAN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2019 Highlights</li> <li>• Other Bills</li> <li>• 2020 Policy Drivers</li> <li>• 2020 Anticipated Regulatory &amp; Legislative Priorities</li> <li>• 2020 Advocacy Activities (Outreach and Awareness)</li> </ul>	<b>Lunch on your own</b>

**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS  
2019 Attendance Report**

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	2/7/2019	3/7/2019	4/4/2019	5/2/2019	6/6/2019	7/11/2019	8/1/2019	9/5/2019	10/3/2019	MEETINGS ATTENDED	MEETINGS ABSENT
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (VC)	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	8	1
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	P	P	P	P	P	P*	P	P	P	9	0
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9	0
VM/Gold Rush	Mark Bowers	P	P	P	P	P	P*		P	P	8	1
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	P			P	P	P		P	6	3
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana	P	P		P	P	P*	P*			6	3
ALT/Gold Rush	Jeff Lindenthal									**	0	9
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	8	1
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky (T)	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	7	2
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9	0
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9	0
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	-	P	-	P	P	P*	P	P	P	8	1
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	7	2
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	4	5
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P*	6	3
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	P	P	7	2
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (C)	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	7	2
VM/Sierra	Greg Ollivier	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	P	-	-	P*	P	P	-	P	P	6	3
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P*	2	7
ALT/Sierra	Nicole Riley	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	P	5	4

\*Joined call/meeting in progress.

\*\*Jeff vacated SWLTF when took a different job in September.

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

<b>MONTHLY SUMMARY</b>												
	<b>JAN 2019</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>MAY</b>	<b>JUN</b>	<b>JUL</b>	<b>AUG</b>	<b>SEP</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE <sup>1</sup></b>	\$54,604.27	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$52,024.63	\$48,923.22	\$50,423.62	\$57,485.98	\$83,916.47	\$91,367.16	\$79,167.65	\$79,167.65	\$79,167.65
<b>REVENUES</b>	\$1,410.43	\$2,190.39	\$2,970.40	\$1,620.43	\$1,500.40	\$20,609.61	\$26,430.49	\$8,200.69	\$2,700.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
<b>EXPENSES <sup>2</sup></b>	\$4,502.25	\$0.00	\$4,648.61	\$4,721.84	\$0.00	\$13,547.25	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$14,900.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$52,024.63	\$48,923.22	\$50,423.62	\$57,485.98	\$83,916.47	\$91,367.16	\$79,167.65	\$79,167.65	\$79,167.65	\$79,167.65
<b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

<b>YTD</b>	<b>BUDGETED</b>	<b>% BUDGET</b>
<b>\$67,634</b>	<b>\$59,004</b>	<b>115%</b>

*(Line 7)*

<b>\$43,070</b>	<b>\$68,750</b>	<b>63%</b>
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*(Line 16)*

**NOTES:**

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 31, 2018.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks and debits posted by bank in month shown.

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

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE <sup>1</sup>	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$2,970	\$1,620	\$1,500	\$1,920	\$870	\$1,950	\$1,200				\$15,630	\$17,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,060	\$0	\$0				\$13,060	\$15,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,439	\$0	\$0	\$0				\$5,439	\$3,000
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.39	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.62	\$0.69	\$0.73				\$4.51	\$4
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$33,500	\$24,000
a	City of Stockton								\$1,000						
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Colfax						\$750								
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles							\$2,500							
f	City of Manteca							\$750							
g	City of Berkeley								\$750						
h	City of Roseville						\$500								
i	City of San Diego							\$2,500							
j	City of Santa Maria							\$1,500							
k	Kern County								\$1,500						
l	City of Sunnyvale						\$750								
m	City of Tulare						\$750								
n	Butte County						\$1,500								
o	Fresno County									\$1,500					
p	Humboldt WMA						\$1,750								
q	Kings County/KWRA						\$500								
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500								
s	Merced County RWMA								\$1,000						
t	Monterey RWMD							\$1,000							
u	Orange County														
v	Placer County								\$2,000						
w	Riverside County							\$2,500							
x	Salinas Valley SWA						\$1,000								
y	San Joaquin County							\$1,000							
z	San Mateo County						\$1,000								
aa	City of Visalia							\$750							
bb	Ventura County						\$1,500								
6	OTHER <sup>2</sup>													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$2,970	\$1,620	\$1,500	\$20,610	\$26,430	\$8,201	\$2,701	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,634	\$59,004

Invoices mailed 05/15/19

% OF BUDGETED	115%
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FOOTNOTES:  
1 - \$30/member

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

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00				\$9,450	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25				\$30,665	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00				\$405	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$27.00	\$0.00	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50				\$108	\$5,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$131.36	\$192.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.49	\$0.00	\$506.76	\$428.68				\$1,410	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$10.00				\$760	\$6,000
7	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,634</b>	<b>\$4,722</b>	<b>\$4,502</b>	<b>\$4,516</b>	<b>\$4,516</b>	<b>\$4,666</b>	<b>\$4,516</b>	<b>\$5,773</b>	<b>\$4,954</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$42,798</b>	<b>\$68,750</b>
8														% INCURRED	62%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
11															
12		\$4,502.25	\$0.00	\$4,648.61	\$4,721.84	\$0.00	\$13,547.25	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$14,900.24				\$43,070	
13														\$0	
14														\$0	
														\$0	
16	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,502</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,649</b>	<b>\$4,722</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$13,547</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$14,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$43,070</b>	<b>\$68,750</b>
17														% SPENT	63%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
MONTH SERVICES RENDERED		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20															
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	16440	16474	16596	16683	16769	16865	16969	17032						
22	CHECK NO.	997	998	999	999	999	BNK CHK	BNK CHK	BNK CNK						
23	AMOUNT	\$4,633.61	\$4,721.84	\$4,515.75	\$4,515.75	\$4,515.75	\$4,666.24	\$5,201.49	\$5,022.51						
24	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/8/19	4/9/19	6/20/19	6/20/19	6/20/19	9/9/19	9/9/19	9/9/19						

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,871.20	\$13,697.74	\$10,224.00	\$0.00

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

<b>MONTHLY SUMMARY</b>												
	<b>JAN 2019</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>MAY</b>	<b>JUN</b>	<b>JUL</b>	<b>AUG</b>	<b>SEP</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE</b> <sup>1</sup>	\$54,604.27	\$51,512.45	\$53,702.84	\$52,024.63	\$48,923.22	\$50,423.62	\$57,485.98	\$83,916.47	\$91,367.16	\$79,167.65	\$73,307.78	\$73,307.78
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(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
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(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
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<b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

<b>YTD</b>	<b>BUDGETED</b>	<b>% BUDGET</b>
<b>\$69,374</b>	<b>\$59,004</b>	<b>118%</b>

*(Line 7)*

<b>\$50,671</b>	<b>\$68,750</b>	<b>74%</b>
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*(Line 16)*

**NOTES:**

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 31, 2018.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks and debits posted by bank in month shown.

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

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE <sup>1</sup>	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$2,970	\$1,620	\$1,500	\$1,920	\$870	\$1,950	\$1,200	\$1,740			\$17,370	\$17,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,060	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$13,060	\$15,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,439	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$5,439	\$3,000
4	INTEREST	\$0.43	\$0.39	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.62	\$0.69	\$0.73	\$0.64			\$5.15	\$4
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$33,500	\$24,000
a	City of Stockton								\$1,000						
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Colfax						\$750								
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles							\$2,500							
f	City of Manteca							\$750							
g	City of Berkeley								\$750						
h	City of Roseville						\$500								
i	City of San Diego							\$2,500							
j	City of Santa Maria							\$1,500							
k	Kern County								\$1,500						
l	City of Sunnyvale						\$750								
m	City of Tulare						\$750								
n	Butte County						\$1,500								
o	Fresno County									\$1,500					
p	Humboldt WMA						\$1,750								
q	Kings County/KWRA						\$500								
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500								
s	Merced County RWMA								\$1,000						
t	Monterey RWMD							\$1,000							
u	Orange County														
v	Placer County								\$2,000						
w	Riverside County							\$2,500							
x	Salinas Valley SWA						\$1,000								
y	San Joaquin County							\$1,000							
z	San Mateo County						\$1,000								
aa	City of Visalia							\$750							
bb	Ventura County						\$1,500								
6	OTHER <sup>2</sup>													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$1,410	\$2,190	\$2,970	\$1,620	\$1,500	\$20,610	\$26,430	\$8,201	\$2,701	\$1,741	\$0	\$0	\$69,374	\$59,004

Invoices mailed 05/15/19

% OF BUDGETED	118%
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FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

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

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYA REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00			\$10,500	\$13,000
2	SYA CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25			\$34,073	\$41,000
3	SYA ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00			\$450	\$750
4	SYA WEBSITE	\$0.00	\$27.00	\$0.00	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$33.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$15.00			\$143	\$5,000
5	SYA TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$131.36	\$192.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.49	\$665.74	\$506.76	\$428.68	\$328.09			\$2,404	\$3,000
6	NON-SYA EXPENSES*	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$10.00	\$6,145.08			\$6,905	\$6,000
7	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,634</b>	<b>\$4,722</b>	<b>\$4,502</b>	<b>\$4,516</b>	<b>\$4,516</b>	<b>\$4,666</b>	<b>\$5,201</b>	<b>\$5,773</b>	<b>\$4,954</b>	<b>\$10,990</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$54,474</b>	<b>\$68,750</b>
8														% INCURRED	79%
9															
10															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
11															
12		\$4,502.25	\$0.00	\$4,648.61	\$4,721.84	\$0.00	\$13,547.25	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$14,900.24	\$7,600.51			\$50,671	
13														\$0	
14														\$0	
														\$0	
16	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,502</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,649</b>	<b>\$4,722</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$13,547</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$14,900</b>	<b>\$7,601</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$50,671</b>	<b>\$68,750</b>
17														% SPENT	74%
18															
19															
		SYAI Payment Data													
MONTH SERVICES RENDERED		JAN 2019	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20															
21	SYA INVOICE NO.	16440	16474	16596	16683	16769	16865	16959	17032	17124					
22	CHECK NO.	997	998	999	999	999	BNK CHK	BNK CHK	BNK CHK	1,000					
23	AMOUNT	\$4,633.61	\$4,721.84	\$4,515.75	\$4,515.75	\$4,515.75	\$4,666.24	\$5,201.49	\$5,022.51	\$4,944.43					
24	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/8/19	4/9/19	6/20/19	6/20/19	6/20/19	9/9/19	9/9/19	9/9/19	10/25/19					

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,871.20	\$13,697.74	\$15,168.43	#VALUE!



**SWANA Legislative Task Force  
Meeting Schedule 2020**

January 23

Conference Call

February 27

Conference Call

March 18-19

Officers-only meeting at Capitol (18th), In-person Meeting at SYASL offices (19th)

March 23-26

SWANApalooza, Atlanta

April 23

Conference Call

April 27-30

49<sup>th</sup> Annual Western Regional Symposium, Monterey Bay Seaside

May 28

Conference Call

June 25

Conference Call

July 23

Conference Call

August 27

Conference Call

September 24

Conference Call

October 22

Conference Call

November 18 (tour), 19 (full day), & 20 (half day)

Annual LTF Meeting, San Diego

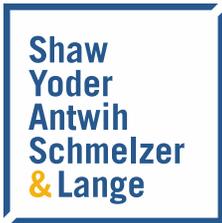
December 7-10

WASTECON, Dallas

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES

Jason Schmelzer & Priscilla Quiroz

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



1415 L Street  
Suite 1000  
Sacramento  
CA, 95814  
916-446-4656

DATE: November 7, 2019

TO: Solid Waste Association of North American Legislative Task Force

FROM: Jason Schmelzer, Partner  
Priscilla Quiroz, Legislative Advocate  
Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange

SUBJECT: SWANA LTF 2019 Year-End of Session Report

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On behalf of all the employees of Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange (SYASL), we'd like to thank the Solid Waste Association of North America Legislative Task Force (SWANA LTF) for once again entrusting our firm with the important task of providing legislative and regulatory advocacy services to the California chapters of SWANA.

This report highlights key legislation that SYASL worked on in 2019 for the SWANA LTF. We also discuss significant state budget developments and major legislative actions taken by the legislature this year. Furthermore, we highlight other policy objectives we pursued on behalf of SWANA LTF this year.

**Attachment 1** to this memo displays a summary of the **36 bills we actively lobbied or monitored**.

The following is a **brief summary of relevant major actions taken by the Legislature** this year:

### **2019-20 STATE BUDGET REPORT**

#### **2019-20 State Budget**

The Legislature approved and Governor Gavin Newsom signed the Budget Act of 2019, which includes \$147.8 billion in General Fund spending, the biggest revenue in state history. The budget will end the year with total reserves of \$19.2 billion, of which \$16.5 billion is in the Rainy-Day Fund, \$1.4 billion in Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, \$900 million in the Safety Net Reserve, and nearly \$400 million in the Public-School System Stabilization Account.

SYASL monitored the budget process for SWANA LTF, with a particular focus on conversations held in the Assembly Budget Subcommittee No.3 on Resources and Transportation and the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection, Energy & Transportation. SYASL provided regular updates to SWANA LTF on these discussions.

### **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund**

SYASL advocated on behalf of SWANA LTF in support of GGRF dollars for CalRecycle to support waste diversion and recycling infrastructure, which ultimately amounted to \$25 million. Additionally, the budget towards the Healthy Soils Program received \$28 million.

## **2019 REGULATORY REPORT**

### **Short-Lived Climate Pollutants**

SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) codified that ARB's Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Reduction Strategy, establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce short-lived climate pollutants. Specifically, the bill established targets to achieve a 50% reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025. The bill also established a target of not less than 20% of currently disposed edible food to be recovered for human consumption by 2025.

On January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) published to the California Regulatory Notice Register a notice of the regulations to implement the department's responsibilities as established by SB 1383. This notice began the formal 45- day public comment period of the rulemaking process. CalRecycle held a public hearing to receive public comments on the draft regulatory text of the proposed regulations on June 18, 2019. Among other things, the regulation would require expanded jurisdiction collection programs, expanded definition of "organic waste" that must be diverted, and very burdensome requirements on mixed organic waste processing facilities, including the requirement to achieve 50 and 75 percent diversion of organic waste by 2022 and 2030 respectively.

On July 30, 2019, CalRecycle released their draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for SB 1383 regulations. An EIR is a document that provides public agencies and the general public with detailed information about the effect a proposed project is likely to have on the environment. SYASL worked with SWANA LTF to submit comments to CalRecycle expressing concerns with the draft EIR, stating that the goals and objectives outlined in the draft are too narrow and the EIR fails to provide realistic alternatives that would assist local governments in their role of trying to implement the regulations. CalRecycle is scheduled to release the final EIR on December 6, 2019.

CalRecycle released their third, and potentially last, formal draft regulation for comments on October 3, 2019 and is now considering all submitted comments. Throughout 2019, SYASL worked with SWANA LTF to submit comments to CalRecycle on the proposed regulations. SYASL will continue to review, discuss, and weigh in on this regulatory process on behalf of SWANA LTF.

## **AB 901 Reporting Regulations**

AB 901 was signed by Governor Brown in 2015. The purpose was to change how disposal and recycling data is reported to CalRecycle and provide CalRecycle with a better understanding of statewide recycling. Waste, recycling, and compost facilities, as well as exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost will be required to submit information directly to CalRecycle. Throughout 2016 and 2017, CalRecycle released several informal drafts of the regulation and SWANA LTF has submitted comments on the drafts.

Formal workshops and rulemaking began in 2018, and CalRecycle concluded the rulemaking process on December 31, 2018. The AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS) regulations were submitted to the Office of Administrative Law for approval and publication in the California Code of Regulations on January 18, 2019. On March 5, 2019, [RDRS](#) regulations were approved by the Office of Administrative Law and the regulations have gone into immediate effect. The regulations have significantly expanded the existing disposal reporting system to also include recyclable materials. SYASL has and will continue to monitor the AB 901 regulatory process and relevant developments, discuss the impacts on SWANA LTF members, and provide comments and participate in regulatory hearings on behalf of SWANA LTF.

## **China's "National Sword" Policy**

Since 2017, China has been heightening restrictions on imports of certain recyclable materials, including plastics and mixed paper. China has been the predominant market for recycling such materials generated in California. CalRecycle reports that each year California exports about a third of the recyclable material it collects. Historically, majority of that material—particularly unsorted mixed paper and mixed plastics—went to China for processing and manufacturing into new products.

In June 2019, China released a proposed revision to the Solid Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Law in China. The proposal could affect the operations of brands and recyclers. In the proposal it states that there "should be a complete solid waste import ban by 2020." While the United States has been speculating that whether or not China will implement a total waste import band by late 2020, as declared in 2017, it is clear that China plans to move ahead with this.

Additionally, on March 6, 2019, the Indian government announced a full country ban of all scrap plastic imports by August 31, 2019. India is one of the world's top 10 plastic scrap importers, and since China implemented its waste import ban and contamination standard, the country has grown as an importer as recyclers attempt to find new marketer for materials. However, this isn't the first time India has banned scrap plastic imports. In 2016, India banned scrap plastic import, but later that year, the country announced certain exceptions.

CalRecycle has held multiple workshops on this issue and has been coordinating with local enforcement agencies in order to address challenges and provide guidance around storage of processed recyclable material. SYASL will continue to discuss this issue with CalRecycle and members of the legislature to address the significant impacts these market restrictions will present to processing facilities. SYASL will continue to discuss this issue with SWANA LTF and the members apprised of relevant updates.

## **2020 Preview**

The following is a brief preview of potential issues that could surface next year.

### **SB 212 Regulatory Process**

On September 30, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 212 (Jackson, Ting, and Gray), a bill to create a statewide takeback program for pharmaceutical medications and sharps products from households. The bill requires manufacturers of these products to create, fund, and operate a stewardship program that provides for the takeback of covered drugs and home-generated sharps waste from households. CalRecycle is required to adopt implementing regulations by January 1, 2021, with full implementation of stewardship by June 1, 2021.

CalRecycle held informal rulemaking workshops on May 17, 2019 and June 17, 2019 to present draft regulatory concepts and solicit stakeholder feedback. The formal rulemaking for the regulations is scheduled to begin Fall of 2019.

SYASL will continue to monitor and engage in the SB 212 regulatory process on behalf of SWANA LTF.

### **Solar Panel Regulations**

In 2015, Senate Bill 489, Monning, authorized DTSC to designate solar panels as Universal Waste and promulgated regulations for the processing of these panels, similar to the existing eWaste processing existing today. In May 2018, the California Energy Commission mandated that all new homes under three stories will have solar systems installed. This mandate takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Solid waste facilities have begun to receive solar panels that have reached the end of their useful life and they expect to receive many more in the future. Large electricity generating solar panels are made of a variety of components, one of which is the photovoltaic cells themselves. Some cells exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of toxicity, and some do not. Unless a determination can be visually made on the extent of toxicity, they must be managed as hazardous wastes, meaning they can only be legally disposed of in a Subtitle C lined Class I landfill, which can be very costly (up to \$1,300 per ton). If the DTSC designates solar panels as Universal Waste, it would provide a simpler, alternative management option and enable them to be managed similar to electronic wastes and in a way that is commensurate to their low risk.

On March 25, 2019, the DTSC held a public informational seminar on California's Universal Waste Program and the proposed regulations to included waste photovoltaic modules (PV modules) on the list of hazardous waste eligible to be managed as universal waste. SYASL will continue to monitor and engage in public hearings on the proposed regulation on behalf of SWANA LTF.

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**Attachment 1** contains a list and descriptions of bills on which the SWANA LTF took a position or closely monitored during the 2019 legislative session, along with their final status, organized by issue area. Please note that in 2019, 1,042 were sent to the Governor for his consideration; he signed 870 of them and vetoed 172.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions about this material.

**ATTACHMENT 1**

### **Key Legislation by Issue Area**

#### ***Air Quality***

**AB 40 (Ting) Air Quality Improvement Program: Clean Vehicle Rebate Project- Watch**

Current 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.

**Status:** Held in Assembly Transportation Committee.

***Beverage- Container Recycling & Packaging Reform***

**AB 792 (Ting) Recycling: plastic containers: minimum recycled content and labeling. - Support**

This bill would, 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.

**Status:** Vetoed by the Governor on October 12, 2019.

**AB 794 (Ting) Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature. - Watch**

This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 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.

**Status:** Held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

**SB 724 (Stern) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. - Support**

Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Current 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.

**Status:** Held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

***Compost***

**AB 1228 (Calderon) Income taxes: credits: compostable cutlery. - Oppose Unless Amended**

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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

## ***Environmental Quality***

### **AB 886 (Eggman) Plastic bags. - Support**

Current 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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

### **AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products. - Support**

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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

### **AB 1236 (Lackey) Public resources: greenhouse gases: recycling: California Environmental Quality Act. - Support**

This bill would, no later than January 1, 2022, require the State Air Resources Board for a market-based compliance mechanism applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to investigate the potential for a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing.

**Status:** Held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

## ***Hazardous Waste Regulations***

### **AB 142 (Garcia, Cristina) Lead-acid batteries. - Support**

The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 13, 2019.

**AB 1509 (Mullin) Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries. - Support**

This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. AB 1509 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.

**Status:** Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

**SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste. - Support**

Current 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. Current 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. Current 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.

**Status:** Held on the Senate Inactive File.

**SB 726 (Caballero) Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program. - Support**

Current 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. Current law imposes certain requirements for a quality assurance plan. Current law requires a public agency to instruct a recipient to use the product in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label. 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 2, 2019.

***Miscellaneous***

**AB 161 (Ting) Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase. - Watch**

Current 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.

**Status:** Held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

**AB 257 (Mathis) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion. - Support if Amended**

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.

**Status:** Held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

**AB 815 (Aguiar-Curry) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element: dual stream recycling programs. - Removal of Opposition**

Current law requires a city, county, or regional agency to submit an annual report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery summarizing its progress in reducing solid and household hazardous waste. Current law requires the department to review a jurisdiction's compliance with the diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years, as specified, and requires the department to issue an order of compliance if the department finds, after considering specified factors, the jurisdiction failed to make a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element. 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on September 30, 2019.

**AB 793 (Ting) Solid waste: biomass. - Watch**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, 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.

**Status:** Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

**AB 1163 (Eggman) Consumer warranty protection: express warranties. - Watch**

Under current 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. Current 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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee.

**AB 1216 (Bauer-Kahan) Solid waste: illegal dumping. - Watch**

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.

**Status:** Held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

**SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components. - Support**

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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.

***Organic Source Reduction***

**AB 614 (Eggman) Income taxes: credits: food banks. - Support**

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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 2, 2019.

**AB 827 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins. - Watch**

Current 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 2, 2019.

## ***Packaging Reform***

### **AB 1080/SB 54 (Gonzalez/Allen) Solid waste: packaging and products. - Watch**

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.

**Status:** Held on the Senate/Assembly Inactive File.

### **AB 1162 (Kalra) Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastic bottles. - Watch**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 9, 2019.

### **AB 619 (Chiu) Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils. - Watch**

Current law requires returned empty containers intended for refilling with food or beverage to be cleaned and refilled in an approved facility, except that consumer-owned containers may be refilled and returned to the same consumer if the container is refilled by an employee of the food facility or the owner of the container and the dispensing system includes a contamination-free transfer process. 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on July 12, 2019.

### **AB 1171 (Chen) Solid waste: food packaging material: local regulation. - Oppose**

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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

## ***Recycling***

### **AB 1488 (Burke) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting. - Watch**

This bill would require a reclaimer, on or before March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 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.

**Status:** Held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

### **AB 1583 (Eggman) The California Recycling Market Development Act. - Support**

Current 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 9, 2019.

### **SB 33 (Skinner) Solid waste: reduction and recycling. - Watch**

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.

**Status:** Held in Senate Rules Committee.

### **SB 372 (Wieckowski) Single-use plastic products: extended producer responsibility. - Watch**

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.

**Status:** Held in Senate Rules Committee.

**SB 667 (Hueso) Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities. - Support**

This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 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.

**Status:** Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

***Stewardship Organization Reforms***

**AB 187 (Garcia, Cristina) Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. - Support**

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. 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 9, 2019.

**AB 729 (Chu) Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship. - Support**

Current 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on October 9, 2019.

***Transportation***

**AB 625 (Kalra) Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees. -**

**Watch**

Current 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. Current 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.

**Status:** Vetoed by the Governor on October 13, 2019.

**SB 210 (Leyva) Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program- Watch**

Current 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. Current 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.

**Status:** Signed into law by the Governor on September 20, 2019.



**F**leet  
**I**nformation  
**R**egistry  
**S**trategy &  
**T**racking

## **CARB Update for SWANA**

**Presented by:**

**Sean Edgar, CleanFleets**

**Neil Edgar, CA Compost Coalition**

**November 7, 2019**

# *Presentation Overview*



- California's Diesel Risk Reduction Plan
- California's Diesel Truck Grant Programs
- Discussion of Bay Area AQMD Regulations

## ***Company Overview***

- Selected by CARB to assist fleet owners to comply with diesel rules
- Selected by statewide trade associations as their advisor and liaison to CARB
- Regulatory specialists serving over 300 diesel fleet owners
- Twenty years of experience with CARB regulations and 25 years with CalEPA

# Glossary



- US EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
- CARB = California Air Resources Board
- “APCD” or “AQMD” = Air Pollution Control District or Air Quality Management District
- PM = Particulate Matter
- “NO<sub>x</sub>” = Oxides of Nitrogen
- GHG = Greenhouse Gas
- BACT = Best Available Control Technology (aka “retrofit”)
- DPF = Diesel Particulate Filter (aka “retrofit” or “filter”)
- “DECS” or “VDECS” = Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategies (proven by an Executive Order “EO” from CARB)
- TRUCRS = Truck Regulations Upload Compliance Registration System
- DOORS = Diesel Online Offroad Reporting System
- PSIP = Periodic Smoke Inspection Program/Opacity Testing/Smog Check

# California Air Regulatory Overview



Air Resources Regulatory Experts

## Three Levels

- The United States Environmental Protection Agency implements federal law relating to stationary and mobile sources of emissions
- CARB implements mobile source controls
- The 35 local Air Districts have some role in mobile sources but concentrate on stationary sources



# Air Pollution Indicators

## OZONE (Smog)

### People at Risk In 25 Most Ozone-Polluted Cities

2019 Rank <sup>1</sup>	Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total Population <sup>2</sup>	Under 18 <sup>3</sup>
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,788,800	4,317,234
2	Visalia, CA	464,493	143,726
3	Bakersfield, CA	893,119	259,120
4	Fresno-Madera-Hanford, CA	1,296,246	365,661
5	Sacramento-Roseville, CA	2,598,377	598,140
6	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,337,685	728,528
7	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	4,790,771	1,155,134
8	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	9,658,361	2,098,636
9	Houston-The Woodlands, TX	7,078,523	1,883,271
10	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	23,035,605	4,945,052

# Air Pollution Indicators

## Particulate Matter (PM)

### People at Risk In 25 U.S. Cities Most Polluted by Short-Term Particle

2019 Rank <sup>1</sup>	Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total Population <sup>2</sup>	Under 18 <sup>3</sup>	65 and Over <sup>3</sup>	Pediatric Asthma <sup>4,6</sup>	Adult Asthma <sup>5,6</sup>
1	Bakersfield, CA	893,119	259,120	95,307	16,083	49,617
2	Fresno-Madera-Hanford, CA	1,296,246	365,661	155,133	22,695	73,023
3	Fairbanks, AK	99,703	23,931	9,706	1,901	6,431
4	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	9,658,361	2,098,636	1,400,989	130,254	598,339
5	Missoula, MT	117,441	22,463	17,656	1,926	8,760
6	Yakima, WA	250,193	74,414	33,654	5,440	18,628
7	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,788,800	4,317,234	2,511,924	267,954	1,142,240
8	Salt Lake City-Provo-Orem, UT	2,559,350	771,143	252,835	46,981	159,617
9	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,764,736	1,024,114	674,955	74,861	397,192
10	Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, PA-OH-WV	2,623,639	499,580	515,760	44,395	214,890

(American Lung Association – State of the Air Report 2019)

# Weight Classes



Weight Class	Minimum GVWR (lbs)	Maximum GVWR (lbs)	VIUS * Category	Common Category
Class 1		6,000	Light-duty	Light Duty
Class 2	6,001	10,000	Light-duty	Light Duty
Class 3	10,001	14,000	Medium-duty	Light Duty
Class 4	14,001	16,000	Medium-duty	Medium Duty
Class 5	16,001	19,500	Medium-duty	Medium Duty
Class 6	19,501	26,000	Light-heavy	Medium Duty
Class 7	26,001	33,000	Heavy-heavy	Heavy Duty
Class 8	33,001		Heavy-heavy	Heavy Duty

\* VIUS: US DOT Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey

# **CARB Diesel Risk Reduction Regulations**

- **Smoke/Tampering (1988)**
- **Periodic Smoke Insp (1999)**
- Urban Buses (2000)
- **Garbage Trucks (2003)**
- School Bus Idling (2003)
- Stationary Engines (2004)
- TRUs (2004)
- **Commercial Idling (2004)**
- **Portable Engines (2004)**
- Transit Fleet Vehicles (2005)
- **Public Fleet & Utilities (2005)**
- Cargo Handling Equipment (2005)
- Port Trucks (2007)
- **Off-Road Vehicles (2007)**
- Tractor-Trailer GHG (2008)
- **Truck and Bus Regulation (2008)**
- Off-Road Agricultural Vehicles  
*(Incentive based)*
- **Advanced Clean Trucks (2019)**



# Field Enforcement



Air Resources Regulatory Experts

Vehicles can be inspected anywhere in CA:

- CHP scales or inspection facility
- Ports
- Landfills
- Rail yards
- Truck stops
- Rest areas
- Random roadside locations



# Enforcement



Home » Local News » Topics » Environment Headlines

## DIESEL CRACKDOWN: State regulators cite offending trucks

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**YouTube videos:  
“Trucks in Imperial Valley” or “Diesel Crackdown”**

# *Truck Inspections & Citations*



- CARB Staff “is committed to reducing emissions in communities disproportionately impacted by air pollution.”
- Focused inspections in disadvantaged communities
- 60% of the 28,311 total inspections in 2018
- Responded to transportation refrigeration unit (TRU) complaints: 748 TRUs inspected and 213 citations issued
- Targeted enforcement at ports: 1081 inspections and 18 NOVs issued

## ***Enforcement Stats (2018)***

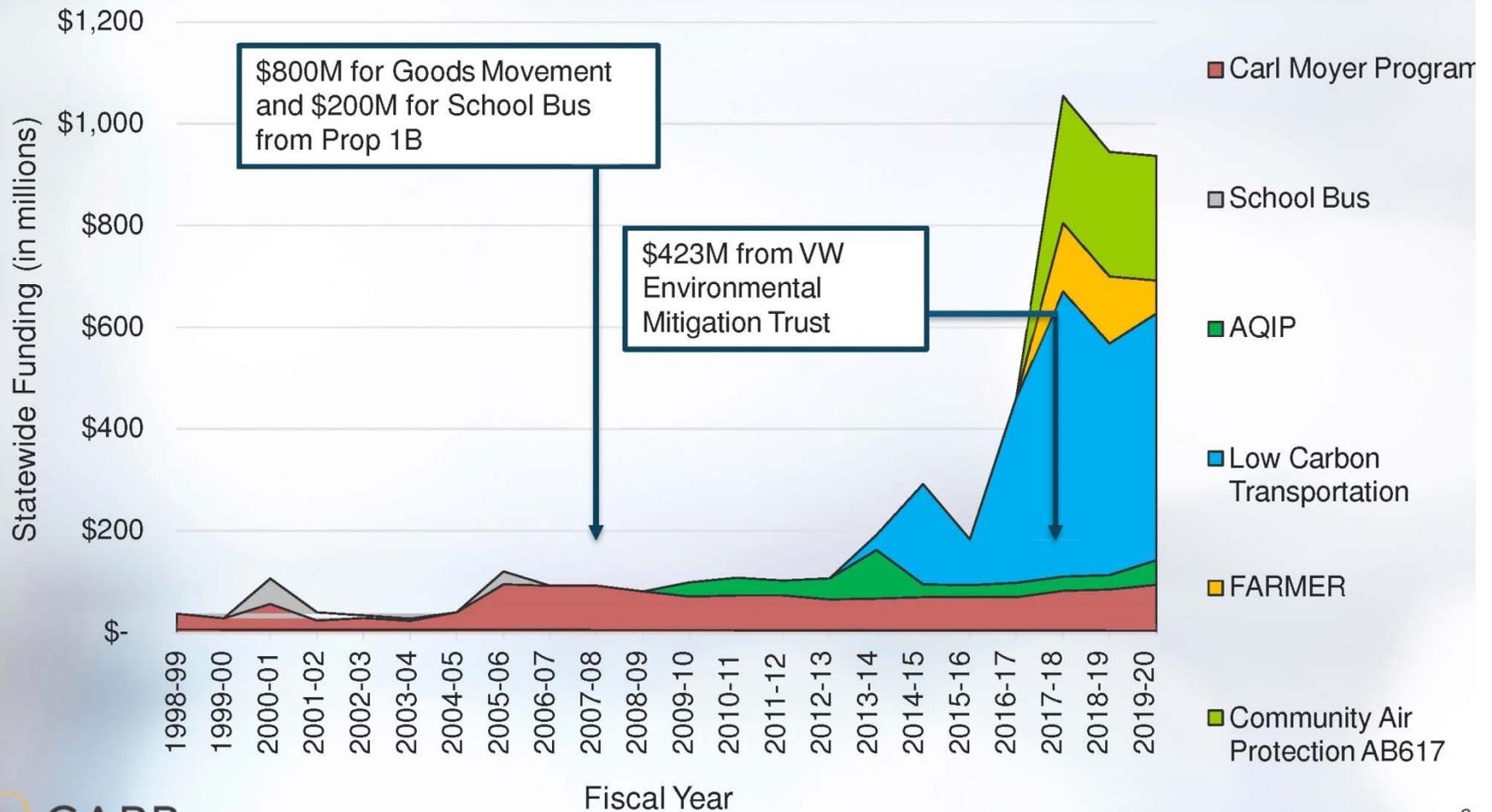


Performed 18,727 inspections on diesel vehicles, and 9,584 inspections on ships, cargo handling equipment, automobiles, consumer products, fuels, and equipment. 59% of these inspections were conducted in or adjacent to disadvantaged communities.

Assessed \$13,296,191 in penalties from 93 routine settlements, 1,539 Truck and Bus Regulation STEP settlements, and 1,727 citations for routine enforcement.

# CARB Incentives for Early Action

## Over \$5 Billion in 20 Years



# CARB's Current Incentive Portfolio

<b>Low Carbon Transportation</b>	<b>Air Quality Improvement Program (AQIP)</b>	<b>VW Mitigation Trust</b>
GHG reductions & priority populations	Criteria pollutant & toxics reductions	NOx mitigation & zero-emissions
<b>\$485M for FY 19-20</b>	<b>\$48M for FY 19-20</b>	<b>\$423M for 2017+</b>

<b>Community Air Protection (AB617)</b>	<b>Carl Moyer Program</b>	<b>FARMER</b>	<b>Prop 1B Goods Movement</b>
Criteria, toxics, & GHG reductions for community goals	SIP emission reductions	Criteria, toxics, & GHG reductions for ag sector	PM & NOx reductions in goods movement corridors
<b>\$245M for FY 19-20</b>	<b>\$94M for FY 19-20</b>	<b>\$65M for FY 19-20</b>	<b>Already awarded</b>

**CARB makes funding decisions**

**CARB sets guidelines, local funding decisions**

# ***CARB-Related Proposals***

**Senate Bill 210**

**Advanced Clean Local Trucks**

## ***Senate Bill 210***

- Broad coalition of environmental groups in Sacramento are concerned about deterioration of emissions systems and inadequacy of current PSIP
- Bill signed by Governor Newsom last month
- All nongasoline vehicles would be covered under a future program that CARB is empowered to develop (similar in nature the gasoline Smog Check Program)
- The bill includes the following provision to require CARB to, "Provide mechanisms for out-of-state owners of heavy-duty vehicles to comply with the program before entering the state"
- CleanFleets expects to be engaged on the two year pilot program development

# Advanced Clean Local Trucks



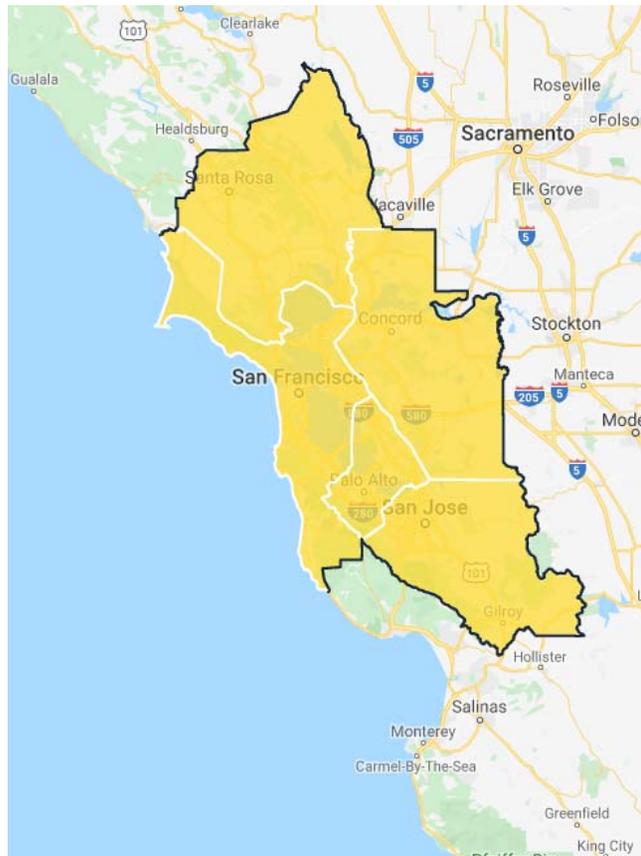
- Committee formed in 2016 (aka Last Mile Delivery)
- December 2019 hearings planned to:
  - Truck OEM manufacturing mandate for zero tailpipe emissions vehicles (2024?)
  - Fleet reporting for fleets and other entities engaged in transportation in CA
- 2020-2022 hearings planned to:
- Translate fleet reporting stage into a purchase requirement (% per year?) for fleet owners and possibly a contracting requirement for use of ZEV fleets
- Among the concerns are:
  - Technology that works
  - A business case to pay for it
  - Infrastructure requirements
- CleanFleets expects to be engaged in the process

# ***BAAQMD Actions***

# Bay Area Air Quality Management Dist



A HEALTHY BREATHING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERY BAY AREA RESIDENT



- Nine counties
- Each county's population determines the number of representatives on the Board, as follows:
- Marin and Napa: 1 representative each
- Solano and Sonoma: 2 representatives each
- San Francisco and San Mateo: 3 representatives each
- Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara: 4 representatives each
- Methane Rule Development process began in 2017

# Background – Methane Rule Development



- Environmental Drivers:
  - SB 1383
  - CAPCOA Report
  - AB 617 – Community Air Monitoring
- Political Drivers
  - Republic Services – Newby, West Contra

# Organic Material Handling Rule Elements



- Includes all MSW handling facility and composting facility receiving and storage operations
- Green Material Handling Operations >10,000 TPY
  - Tipping and sorting within two-sided enclosure
  - Permanent roof/tipping floor
  - Misting system – overhead and at openings
  - Housekeeping – clean daily to remove organic material to <1”
  - Maximum drop from truck to floor or equipment discharge to apex of pile

# Organic Material Handling Rule Elements



- Organic Material Handling Operations
  - >15% food material, manure, biosolids, or mixture
  - Within an enclosure that achieves >80% capture of VOC and methane
- Storage and Stockpiling
  - Label all stockpiles with time/date of construction
  - Process all green material within 3 days
  - Process putrescible material within 48 hours; over 8 hours storage with containment/filtration, below 122 degrees; pile no higher than 8', 20 ft. wide unless aerated: 10' high, 30' wide

# Composting Operations Rule Elements



- Active Phase composting – maximum windrows: 12’ base, 6’ high; max. ASP: 20’ base, 8’ high; pile labeling.
  - VOC emissions reduction: <2,000 TPY = wetting of materials prior to construction and turning; 2,000-3,500 TPY = biofilter layer installed within 3 hours, 50%+ moisture content; >3,500 TPY = ASP and biofilter.
  - Methane emissions reduction: temperature between 122F-165F; biofilter moisture content > 50%; C:N ratio >20; Oxygen >16%; bulk density 750-1,000 lbs./yd<sup>3</sup>.
- Curing Phase composting - maximum windrows: 20’ base, 8’ high; max. ASP: 30’ base, 10’ high; pile labeling; temperature <122F at all times.
- USCC CCOM - Composting facilities >500 TPY required— Certified Compost Operations Manager

## Composting Operations Rule Elements (cont)



- Source Testing to demonstrate overall capture/control efficiency
  - Within 7 months of rule adoption
  - Annually thereafter <15 months apart
- Extensive recordkeeping of monitoring, testing and materials handling
  - Volume – compost and biofilter, temperature, moisture, C:N ratio, bulk density
- Materials stability measurements prior to moving materials from active to curing; from curing to finished

Facility Summary Report required for all facilities w/2-year review

# Schedules



- Revised Organic Recovery Rule Tentative Schedule:
- Draft Rule 13-2: Organic Material Handling Operations
- Call for Comments Revised Draft available – Mid November 2019
- Board Hearing on Final Draft Rule – March/April 2020
- The scope of Rule 13-2 will be limited to Material Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, and Chip & Grind facilities. Staff will be issuing a call for comments to the affected industries in mid-November 2019 and will continue developing the rule for consideration by the Board of Directors in March or April of 2020.

# Schedules



- Draft Rule 13-3: Composting Operations
- Workshop Draft available – May/June 2020
- Board Hearing on Final Draft Rule – October/November 2020
- Rule 13-3 will likewise be further developed with a second round of workshops in the second quarter of 2020 and an anticipated date for consideration by the Board of Directors in the fourth quarter of 2020.
- Please look for an email in mid-November announcing the call for comments on draft rule 13-2.
- If you have any further questions development of these rules, please contact Robert Cave at 415-749-5048 or (rcave@baaqmd.gov).

# ***Open Discussion***

## ***Our Contact Info***



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**CleanFleets Services:**

**CARB Consulting-Regulatory Proposals**

**Registration/Reporting**

**Smoke Testing**

**Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) Cleaning Service**

**Claire LongMile DPF Grant Administration**



# ***Contact Information***

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SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Thursday, November 07, 2019

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 40</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a></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. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 54</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a></p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 793, Statutes of 2019.</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. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 129 Bloom D</a> Microfiber pollution.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 142 Garcia, Cristina D</a> Lead-acid batteries.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/13/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 860, Statutes of 2019.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 8/13/2019</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 161</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 6/27/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 187</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina D</a>  Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 673, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 215</a> <a href="#">Mathis R</a>  Dumping.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/20/2019)(Ma y be acted upon Jan 2020)	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. <b>Last Amended on 2/28/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 223</a> <a href="#">Stone,</a> <a href="#">Mark D</a>  California Safe Drinking Water Act: microplastic s.	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)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 257</a> <a href="#">Mathis R</a>  Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(Ma y be acted upon Jan 2020)	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/2/2019</b>	Support if Amended

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 352</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D  Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	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.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/14/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 432</a> <a href="#">Quirk</a> D  Released waste: certification of local officers.	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)	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 490</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a> California Environmental Quality Act: affordable housing development projects: administrative and judicial streamlining.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 614</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a> Income taxes: credits: food banks.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 431, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 6/13/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 619</a> <a href="#">Chiu D</a> Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 93, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/20/2019</b>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 625</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a> Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees.	ASSEMBLY VETOED 10/13/2019 - Vetoed by Governor.	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.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 729</a> <a href="#">Chu D</a> Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship .	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 680, Statutes of 2019.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 7/5/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 753</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo D</a> Tribal gaming: compact ratification.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 683, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/28/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 755</a> <a href="#">Holden D</a>  California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.	ASSEMBLY IN ACTIVE FILE 5/29/2019 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Holden.	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/16/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 792</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Recycling: plastic containers: minimum recycled content and labeling.	ASSEMBLY VE TOED 10/12/2019 - Vetoed by Governor.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 793</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Solid waste: biomass.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/12/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(Ma y be acted upon Jan 2020)	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/1/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 794</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(Ma y be acted upon Jan 2020)	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.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 815 Aguiar-Curry D</a> Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element: dual stream recycling programs.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 182, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 6/27/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 827 McCarty D</a> Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/27/2019</b>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 886</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a>  Plastic bags.	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)	Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store, and requires a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reduction, reuse, and recycling of plastic bags and make those materials available to those stores.This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2021.	Support
<a href="#">AB 995</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina D</a>  Hazardous waste.	SENATE RLS. 9/9/2019 - Withdrawn from committee. Re- referred to Com. on RLS.	(1)Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws.This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1080</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez D</a>  Solid waste: packaging and products.	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)	(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. <b>Last Amended on 9/9/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1093</a> <a href="#">Rubio,</a> <a href="#">Blanca D</a>  Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.	ASSEMBLY VE TOED 9/27/2019 - Vetoed by Governor.	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/17/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1157</a> <a href="#">Burke D</a>  Time Deposit Program: report.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1162</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a>  Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastic bottles.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/30/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1163</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a>  Consumer warranty protection: express warranties.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/19/2019</b>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1171</a> <a href="#">Chen R</a>  Solid waste: food packaging material: local regulation.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1216</a> <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan D</a>  Solid waste: illegal dumping.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/26/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1228</a> <a href="#">Calderon D</a>  Income taxes: credits: compostable cutlery.	ASSEMBLY RE V. & TAX 5/1/2019 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/30/2019</b>	Oppose Unless Amended

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1236</a> <a href="#">Lackey R</a>  Public resources: greenhouse gases: recycling: California Environmental Quality Act.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/17/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	(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. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 1237</a> <a href="#">Aguilar-Curry D</a>  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: guidelines.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/27/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 357, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/13/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1284</a> <a href="#">Carrillo D</a>  Carbon neutrality.	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)	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1298</a> <a href="#">Mullin D</a>  Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020.	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.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/22/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1419</a> <a href="#">Kamlager-Dove D</a>  Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1445</a> <a href="#">Gloria D</a>  Climate change: emergency declaration and policy.	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)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 1462</a> <a href="#">Santiago D</a>  Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup: Exide Technologies facility.	ASSEMBLY AP PR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/16/2019 - In committee: Held under submission.	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1488</a> <a href="#">Burke D</a>  Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/4/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1509 Mullin D</a> Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/1/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 1583 Eggman D</a> The California Recycling Market Development Act.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 690, Statutes of 2019.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1597</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>  Hazardous waste: transportati on: electronic manifests.	ASSEMBLY CH APTERED 7/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 133, Statutes of 2019.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 5/14/2019</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1672</a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a>  Solid waste: flushable products.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/25/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 1770</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a>  Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.	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)	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1778</a> <a href="#">Boerner</a> <a href="#">Horvath D</a>  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.	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)	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.	
<a href="#">SB 33</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a>  Solid waste: reduction and recycling.	SENATE RLS. 1/16/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 43</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>  Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 54</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></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. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 68</a> <a href="#">Galgiani D</a></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. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2019</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 143</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a></p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material: payment by general use prepaid cards.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 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. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2019</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 210</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a> Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program.	SENATE CHAP TERED 9/20/2019 - Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 298, Statutes of 2019	(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. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 213</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a> Litter: receptacles.	SENATE RLS. 2/13/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as 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.	
<a href="#">SB 232</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a> Hazardous substances: regulated metals: packaging materials.	SENATE VETO ED 9/27/2019 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/22/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 236</a> <a href="#">Wilk R</a> Low-Carbon Innovation Grant Program: Low-Carbon Innovation Panel.	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)	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 meet its greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, as specified. The bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be available, upon appropriation, for allocation by the panel for the purposes of the program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</b>	
<a href="#">SB 372</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a> Single-use plastic products: extended producer responsibility.	SENATE RLS. 2/28/2019 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 405</a> <a href="#">Archuleta D</a> Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 424 Jackson D</a> Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.	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)	(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. <b>Last Amended on 5/17/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">SB 457 Hueso D</a> Biomethane : gas corporation s.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 479, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2019</b>	
<a href="#">SB 515 Caballero D</a> Public Utilities Commission : high hazard zone fuel: report.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 7/2/2019</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 552</a> <a href="#">Archuleta D</a> Hazardous waste: household hazardous waste: door-to-door collection programs: residential pickup services.	SENATE CHAP TERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 481, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 9/5/2019</b>	
<a href="#">SB 667</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a> Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.	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)	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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 724 Stern D</a> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/16/2019 - May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	(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. <b>Last Amended on 4/29/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#">SB 726 Caballero D</a> Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program.	SENATE CHAP TERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 485, Statutes of 2019.	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/30/2019</b>	Support