



Minutes

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

Thursday, February 27, ~~2019~~ 2020

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – Doug Kobold chaired the meeting in absence of the Chair and took roll in absence of the Secretary. A quorum was declared. See attached Attendance sheet. Two non-LTF members joined the call, Jane Fajardo of the City of San Diego and Pau Yang of Fresno County.
- b. Election of the LTF Chair – Doug Kobold introduced this item. Mike Mohajer nominated Eric Zetz to be Chair. This was seconded by Curtis Larkin and Sharon Green. No other names were put forth, so the vote was taken. 15 Ayes / 0 Noes / 0 Abstentions.
- c. Election of the LTF Vice Chair – Doug Kobold introduced this item. Mike Mohajer nominated Doug Kobold to be Vice Chair. This was seconded by Curtis Larkin and Sharon Green. No other names were put forth, so the vote was taken. 14 Ayes / 0 Noes / 1 Abstentions.
- d. Approval of January Minutes – The minutes from the January 23, 2020 meeting were reviewed by the LTF members. Several minor edits were recorded. A motion was made, seconded, and the minutes were approved by unanimous vote with the corrections noted.
- e. Approval of January Treasurer’s Report – The Treasurer’s Report for January 2020 was presented by Hans Kernkamp. Only one minor correction was recommended relating to placement of an asterisk next to the description on Line 13 of the Expenses sheet of the report. A motion was made, seconded, and the Treasurer’s report was approved by unanimous vote
 - i. Switch Banking Institutions – Doug Kobold and Hans Kernkamp introduced and described to the LTF members the need for this action. Upon completion of this introduction, a motion was made by Brian Probolsky, seconded by Mark Bowers, and the item was approved by unanimous vote of 15 Ayes / 0 Noes / 0 Abstentions.
- f. Website Committee Report – Doug Kobold provided a report on the status of the website. As of the time of the meeting, there were 28 registered members, including 15 LTF Voting Members, five LTF Alternates, and eight members at-large. He also requested that LTF Members make suggestions to improve the website whenever they can. Mike Mohajer requested that the LTF legislative position letters be posted. Doug Kobold will follow-up to ensure they are posted in public view.
- g. Advocacy Day – Priscilla Quiroz presented information regarding the LTF’s upcoming Advocacy Day on March 18th for the LTF Officers. She also noted which legislators have been tapped for a meeting time that day.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

A suggestion was made to consider flipping the days of the Advocacy Day and the In-person meeting that typically follows the next day. This would give the LTF Members an opportunity to review all the current bills as of the date of that meeting, then provide guidance to the LTF Officers for their one-on-one visits with the legislators. An additional suggestion was made to possibly open up the Advocacy Day to all the LTF Members, not just the Officers, and then divide up the group into sub-groups so that more legislators could be visited in that single day. Doug Kobold recommended that these ideas be discussed in more detail at the In-person meeting on March 19th.

- h. [Added] Western Regional Symposium (WRS) – This item was added to the agenda during the meeting. The dates of the WRS are April 27 to April 30, 2020 in Seaside, CA. The date and time of the LTF Session during the WRS was reaffirmed to be April 28th from 2:30pm – 3:45pm. A suggestion was made to have the Session topic be a presentation of the six white papers (Fact Sheets) by the Chairs of each white paper subcommittee. If the Chair of any of the subcommittees was not going to be present at the WRS, then one of the subcommittee members would present that subcommittee’s Fact Sheet. The LTF Members, as a whole, agreed this would be good approach to the LTF Session at the WRS. The six Fact Sheets were included as part of this agenda under Item 4 and were attached as part of the meeting materials.

2. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.) **position/watch position & newly introduced bills- bill matrix**

Priscilla Quiroz presented information on the newly introduced bills. Bills that were discussed are reflected with ***bold italic*** notes. Otherwise bill was skipped due to lack of time to discuss.

- a. AB 352 (E. Garcia) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
 - i. 2-year Bill
- b. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass
 - i. Watch
 - ii. 2-year bill
- c. AB 995 (C. Garcia) Hazardous Waste
 - i. 2-year bill
- d. AB 1002 (Quirk-Silva) CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations GGRF Fund
 - i. 2-year bill
- e. AB 1080 Gonzalez/SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - i. Watch
 - ii. 2-year bills

Priscilla to check with authors on pending amendments. Also, the group agreed it may be good to invite Christine Wolfe of Recology to the in-person meeting on March 19th to talk about the initiative.

- f. AB 1506 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
 - i. Gut & Amend



- g. AB 1509 (Mullin) Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.
 - i. Support
 - ii. 2-year bill
- h. AB 1567 (Aguiar-Curry) Organic waste: scoping plan.
 - i. Newly Introduced
- i. AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products.
 - i. Support
 - ii. 2-year bill
- j. AB 2243 (Eggman) Income tax: credits food banks
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. No position taken at this time.
- k. AB 2287 (Eggman) Solid waste: plastic product certification
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Work with Author. Priscilla to reach out to CAW.
- l. AB 2298 (Carrillo) Hazardous waste.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. No position taken at this time.
- m. AB 2381 (Choi) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Watch.
- n. AB 2455 (Medina) Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Watch.
- o. AB 2511 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Watch.
- p. AB 2562 (Holden) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Watch.
- q. AB 2612 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Support.
- r. AB 2680 (Aguiar-Curry) Solid waste: green material: land application.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Watch. Priscilla to follow-up with Author.

- s. AB 2733 (Flora) California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Watch. Possibly a Spot Bill.
- t. AB 2772 (Reyes) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Seek more information. Priscilla and Sharon to investigate.
- u. AB 2860 (O'Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Watch.
- v. AB 2887 (Bonta) Public contracts: Buy Clean California Act: eligible materials.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Watch.
- w. AB 2920 (Obernolte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Priscilla to check with Author.
- x. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Watch.
- y. AB 2993 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Seek more information.
- z. AB 3141 (Friedman) Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Watch. Seek more information.
- aa. AB 3158 (Melendez) Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.
i. Newly Introduced
Briefly discussed. Possibly a Spot Bill.
- bb. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
i. 2-year bill
- cc. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
i. Support
ii. 2-year bill
- dd. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.
i. Support

- ee. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
 - i. Support if amended
 - ii. 2-year bill
- ff. SB 857 (Bates) Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.
 - i. Newly Introduced
- gg. SB 1122 (Skinner) Green electrolytic hydrogen.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed.
- hh. SB 1152 (Skinner) Litter: receptacles.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. CPSC sponsored bill. Will become a Solar Panel labeling bill.
- ii. SB 1156 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Possibly a Spot Bill. Seek more information.
- jj. SB 1191 (Dahle) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. RCRC Sponsored bill. Support. Larry abstained from vote.
- kk. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
 - i. Newly Introduced

Briefly discussed. Catalyst Fund. Watch.
- ll. Budget Bills – DTSC - Larry – Re: Fee exemptions.

Briefly discussed. Draft letter of concerns.

3. Regulatory Update (11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.)

- a. [SB 1383 / SLCP Workshops](#) It was noted that the SB 1383 Regs are expected to be released March 5th or 6th.
- b. BAAQAMD
- c. CARB

4. White Papers (11:15 a.m. -12:00 p.m.)

- a. Beverage Container Recycling Program - **RECEIVED**
 - i. Brooks Stayer (Chair), Mark Bowers, Doug Kobold, Larry Sweetser
- b. Lithium Ion Batteries - **RECEIVED**
 - i. Joe La Mariana (Chair), Larry Sweetser, Chuck White, Curtis Larkin
- c. Advanced Recovery Technologies (ART) - **RECEIVED**
 - i. Chuck White (Chair), Brooks Stayer, Brian Probolsky, Herb Cantu, Mike Mohajer



- d. Status of Organics & Recycling Infrastructure - **RECEIVED**
 - i. Herb Cantu (Chair) Joe La Mariana, Doug Kobold, Hans Kernkamp, Frank Caponi, Constance Hornig.
- e. PFAs - **RECEIVED**
 - i. Sharon Green (Chair), Larry Sweetser, Chuck White, Frank Caponi, Constance Hornig
- f. Advanced Clean Truck (ACT) Rule – **RECEIVED**
 - i. Chuck White & Frank Caponi

Respectfully:



Doug Kobold, Vice Chair

Attachments

February Meeting Agenda

February Call Roster

January Meeting Minutes

January Treasurer's Report

Lobby Day Fact Sheets (6)

Bill Matrix





SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

Thursday, February 27, ~~2019~~ 2020

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

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

1. **Administrative Items (10:00 a.m.)**
 - a. Roll Call, Introductions
 - b. Election of the LTF Chair
 - c. Election of the LTF Vice Chair
 - d. Approval of January Minutes
 - e. Approval of January Treasurer's Report
 - i. Switch Banking Institutions
 - f. Website Committee Report
 - g. Advocacy Day

2. **Legislative Review (10:30 a.m.) position/watch position & newly introduced bills- bill matrix**
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d. Status of Organics & Recycling Infrastructure - **RECEIVED**

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e. PFAs - **RECEIVED**

i. Sharon Green (Chair), Larry Sweetser, Chuck White, Frank Caponi, Constance Hornig

f. Advanced Clean Truck (ACT) Rule – **RECEIVED**

i. Chuck White & Frank Caponi



SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call 2/27/2020

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	Present	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (VC)	P	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	E	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	P	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Mark Bowers	P	Retired	408-730-7421	TrashTsar@gmail.com
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana		South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg	P	Monterey Regional Waste Management District	510-453-5081	gpetraborg@mrwmd.org
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)	P	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	951-486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky	P	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-5513	Brian.Probolsky@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	P	City of San Diego	858-573-1236	lwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi		LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	P	Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	P	Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (C)	E	Merced County Association of Governments	209-723-4481 x221	Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	P	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951 x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Nicole Pena	P	Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		San Luis Obispo IWMA	805-782-8530	bstayer@iwma.com
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	P	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Jason Schmelzer</i>		<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Jason@SYASLpartners.com</i>
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@SYASLpartners.com</i>

*Joined call while meeting was in process.

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Tracie Bills tbills@scsengineers.com

Founding – Diko Melkonian diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain ahussain@geosyntec.com

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

VM= Voting Member

Ch = Chair

VC = Vice Chair

T = Treasurer

S = Secretary

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
January 2020 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$66,128.87	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21
REVENUES	\$2,850.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ²	\$15,151.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 17)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21	\$53,828.21
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes											

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$2,850	\$60,006	5%

(Line 7)

\$15,151	\$66,750	23%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Beginning balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 31, 2019.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks and debits posted by bank in month shown.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
January 2020 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET	
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,350	\$18,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,000
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
4	INTEREST	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.49	\$6	
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$0	\$25,000	
a	City of Stockton															
b	City of Clovis															
c	City of Colfax															
d	City of Fresno															
e	City of Los Angeles															
f	City of Manteca															
g	City of Berkeley															
h	City of Roseville															
i	City of San Diego															
j	City of Santa Maria															
k	Kern County															
l	City of Sunnyvale															
m	City of Tulare															
n	Butte County															
o	Fresno County															
p	Humboldt WMA															
q	Kings County/KWRA															
r	LA County Sanitation Districts															
s	Merced County RWMA															
t	Monterey RWMD															
u	Orange County															
v	Placer County															
w	Riverside County															
x	Salinas Valley SWA															
y	San Joaquin County															
z	San Mateo County															
aa	City of Visalia															
bb	Ventura County															
cc	Sacramento County	\$1,500														
6	OTHER													\$0		
7	TOTALS	\$2,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,850	\$60,006	
													% OF BUDGETED	5%		

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
January 2020 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,407	\$41,000
3	SYASL ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0	\$750
4	SYASL WEBSITE	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15	\$0
5	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$314.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$315	\$3,000
6	NON-SYASL EXPENSES	\$191.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$192	\$6,000
7	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$0.00												\$0	\$3,000
8	TOTALS	\$4,979	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,979	\$66,750
9														% INCURRED	7%
10															
11															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
13	SYASL Expenses	\$14,959.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0	
14	Other Expense	\$191.74												\$192	
15														\$0	
														\$0	
17	TOTALS	\$15,151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,151	\$66,750
18														% SPENT	23%
19															
20															
		SYASL Payment Data													
21	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
22	SYASL INVOICE NO.	17327													
23	CHECK NO.														
24	AMOUNT	\$4,787.01													
25	DATE CHECK POSTED														

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$14,959.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

*Includes October, November, & December payment (posted 1/16/20)



FROM: Hans Kernkamp, Treasurer

SUBMITTAL DATE: February 27, 2020

SUBJECT: Switch Banking Institutions

RECOMMENDED ACTION: That the SWANA LTF:

- (1) Authorize LTF officers to close the SWANA Legislative Task Force operating fund account at Union Bank and execute all necessary forms; and
- (2) Authorize LTF officers to open a new SWANA Legislative Task Force operating fund account at Golden 1 Credit Union, and transfer the fund balance into such account; and
- (3) Appoint Doug Kobold (Vice-Chair), Christina Hanson (Secretary) and Hans Kernkamp (Treasurer) as authorized signatories to the new operating fund account.

BACKGROUND: Recently it was discovered that Union Bank inadvertently mixed up the LTF's current account at Union Bank with one of our Officers' personal accounts, also held at Union Bank. The error was corrected, and there were no financial impacts to the LTF account; nevertheless, concern exists that a similar error could occur in the future. For this reason, it is recommended that the LTF switch banking institutions from Union Bank to Golden 1 Credit Union.

Although branch visits are less frequent in today's online banking environment, there are numerous Golden 1 branches available in California, should a branch visit be necessary. There will be no additional or ongoing fees associated with the recommended bank switch.

On the motion of **Brian Probolsky** , seconded by **Mark Bowers** , and duly carried by a vote of **15** Ayes/ **0** Noes/ **0** Abstentions, the SWANA LTF approved the above recommended motion on February 27, 2020.

Doug Kobold
Vice Chair



CARB Advanced Clean Truck (ACT) Rule

BACKGROUND

California has adopted a policy to achieve “carbon neutrality” by 2045, which could require virtually 100% of all truck sales to be Zero Emission Vehicles. The proposed California Air Resources Board (CARB) Advanced Clean Truck (ACT)* Regulation is a critical part of this goal by accelerating a large-scale transition of the truck fleet to zero-emission medium-and heavy-duty vehicles (EPA Class 2B to Class 8 vehicles). The regulation would impact Truck Manufacturers by requiring a mix of zero-emission trucks sales in increasing percentage of their annual California sales from 2024 to 2030 up to 50%, depending upon truck class. In addition, the ACT would require private and public entities to complete a survey aimed at identifying fleets that can be readily electrified.

ISSUE OF CONCERN

The majority of solid waste and recycling collection vehicles are in these truck classes that would be impacted by the ACT. Since the year 2000, California’s Solid Waste and Recycling Industry has heavily invested over \$1 Billion in Natural Gas (NG) and Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) engines, trucks and supporting infrastructure. This effort has been in partnership with CARB and local air districts to transition to low carbon and low NOx renewable fuels – as well as a means to divert methane producing organic waste from solid waste landfills to help CARB/CalRecycle achieve its goal of recycling 75% of organic waste. One important way to recycle organic waste is with Anaerobic Digestion Facilities that capture methane as a RNG that can be used as low-carbon fuel for medium and heavy duty truck fleets utilizing ultra-low NOx emission engines. The Solid Waste and Recycling Industry is widely recognized as playing a leadership role in substantially reducing GHG and NOx emissions from its Truck Fleets over the past 20 years, working cooperatively with

CARB and the local air districts. A premature forced transition to ZEV electric HD trucks would:

- be a disincentive to recover low carbon RNG from recycling organic solid waste;
- increase the number of refuse and recycling trucks on-the-road;
- increase local governments’ cost to reduce organic waste landfill disposal by 75% as mandated by State
- strand significant existing RNG assets;
- substantially increase rate-payers costs, and
- impact local air districts’, like the SCAQMD, ability to achieve ozone national ambient air standards, and the state GHG goals, by de-incentivizing near zero trucks (fueled by RNG) that can be on the road today (not in the future if funding is directed all to electric vehicles), and keeping dirtier trucks on the road while waiting for availability of electric vehicles.

While many solid waste and recycling haulers are evaluating the use of ZEV electric trucks – they have yet to be successfully demonstrated for widespread use, and unlikely in the coming years.

WHAT CAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO TO HELP?

CARB and the California Legislature need to fully recognize the benefits of the existing transition of trucks from fossil fuels to low-carbon and low NOx RNG that is currently available to reduce GHG methane emissions from landfills as well as to substantially reduce emission from solid waste and recycling vehicles, and provide incentives for these fleets to purchase these vehicles. Further transition to ZEV refuse trucks should be discouraged until such time as demonstrable shown to be better than the multiple GHG and air quality benefits of transitioning to RNG in solid waste and recycling fleets.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES

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* <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-trucks>





California Redemption Value (CRV) Program

BACKGROUND

California's California Redemption Value (CRV) program, also known as the "Bottle Bill," is a \$0.05 or \$0.10 deposit charged at the check stand on eligible beverage containers. Established in 1986 through AB 2020 and currently operated and administered by CalEPA's California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the deposit system generates approximately \$1.3 billion that is collected by CalRecycle. Since an average of only 80% of containers are returned, CalRecycle uses some of the surplus fees to supplement privately owned and operated redemption centers established in "convenience zones" located near beverage retailers. The CRV program has been successful in that the vast majority of qualified containers have been recycled, but to remain fiscally stable, the program has required over 60 legislative amendments in its 30+ year existence.

PROBLEM

In the past few years CalRecycle's supplemental formula has become outdated, China's recycling policy changes have crippled the global market, scrap value of beverage containers material has plummeted, and operating costs have steadily risen. The cumulative effect of these factors has resulted in a critical reduction in operating revenue for the privately operated redemption centers and led to the closure of approximately half of the 2,500 CRV convenience zone centers statewide. The CRV program also requires beverage retailers to provide deposit redemption services to customers or pay penalties. Some retailers have attempted to provide service but were unprepared for the volumes and complexity of the program, while other retailers have just chosen to pay the fines associated with non-compliance with the law. Another issue is that with the convenience center closures in recent years, the surviving convenience centers have been overwhelmed with customers trying to redeem their deposits. The shortage of redemption options for citizens, many of which rely on the CRV

system as a form of income, has created unanticipated consequences, including those described above.

Finally, only a small fraction of the locations accepting CRV beverage containers are receiving Handling Fees. The handling fees were established to encourage locations to open in underserved areas.

Below is some associated data related to this program:

Number of Programs (2017) w/% of Total CRV paid out:

- Redemption Centers (RCs)
 - Traditional RCs – 1,033 (54%)
 - Supermarket Sited RCs with Handling Fees – 516 (27%)
 - Supermarket Sited RCs w/o Handling Fees – 135 (7%)
- Curbside Programs (CPs) – 611 (9%)
- Other – Collection/Drop-off (CP/DP), Community Service (SP) – 399 (3%)

Revenue Sources (2017):

- Scrap Value (SV) – Varied by markets and percent of share of value with brokers (processors)
- Processing Payments (PPs) – \$111M to all programs
- Admin Fee (AF) - \$7.6M to all programs
- Handling Fees (HF) - \$51.8M mostly only to Supermarket RCs w/Handling Fees (516 of the total 1,684 RCs, 854 HF sites in total, average/month/site was \$5,315).

Summary:

- 830 RC Sites relied only on SV & AF to survive. Maybe PPs as well if shared/paid by processor to RC.
- 854 RC Sites same as above, plus the average of \$5,315/mo. in HFs.

The SWANA California Chapters Legislative Task Force is participating in legislative efforts to increase the funding formula used by CalRecycle to help re-open the convenience centers and restore the convenience levels of the CRV program back to levels seen four to five years ago.

WHAT CAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO TO HELP?

- 1) Increase funding to convenience centers in the form of a new additional handling fee for ALL convenience centers, not just those in convenience zones.
- 2) Continue original handling fees in convenience zones.

- 3) Increase frequency of scrap value market studies to allow for more frequent and current processing fee values to reflect true market conditions.
- 4) Ensure that processing payments are being conveyed down to convenience centers and other entities.

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02/20/2020





Advanced Recovery Technologies (ART)

BACKGROUND

Advanced Recovery Technologies (ART) as we use it here are non-incineration technologies that are used to convert the non-recyclable portion of the municipal solid waste stream to low-carbon electricity or fuels, as well as renewable industrial chemical feedstocks. Interest is growing in the demonstration and commercialization of ARTs due to their potential role in addressing California's low carbon fuel and energy mandates and green jobs initiatives as well as meeting local solid waste management needs. Historically referred to as Waste Conversion Technologies (WCTs), this term has become a pejorative term by groups opposed to WCTs as somehow a new form of incineration or high carbon combustion and increased GHGs and criteria/toxic pollutants.

PROBLEM

California is facing multiple statutory mandates and environmental policy challenges:

1. Reducing organic waste disposal to landfills to lower emissions of methane by 75% by 2025,
2. Achieving an overall 75% recycling rate by 2025 in the face of the substantial reduction in recycling markets worldwide,
3. Increased generation of residual solid waste requiring disposal in order to meet new waste material recycling standards,
4. Increased demand for low carbon fuels and energy
5. Increased demand for a circular waste management strategy to return waste materials to beneficial use.

SOLUTION

ARTs such as gasification, pyrolysis, and other advanced thermo-chemical separation and processing technologies to:

1. Minimize generation of Greenhouse gases and criteria/toxic pollutant emissions,
2. Produce low carbon energy and fuels to replace fossil fuels.
3. Increased recovery of metal, plastics and fiber for recycling and reuse into useable products.
4. Minimize disposal of otherwise useful materials to landfills.

WHAT CAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO TO HELP?

California has enacted a labyrinthine and self-defeating statutory framework to discourage the use of ARTs for the recovery and beneficial use the raw materials contained in residual solid waste – largely due to opposition to waste incineration and misplaced concerns over GHG and criterial pollutant emissions – which can be substantially reduced and largely avoided through the use of ARTs. A careful reform California statues is needed to encourage the use of otherwise wasted resources to only produce low carbon fuels, energy and recycled materials with reduced GHG and criteria pollutant emissions and avoided waste disposal to land.

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Status of Organics Diversion Infrastructure Development

BACKGROUND

California adopted Senate Bill 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) (SB 1383) to reduce the emissions of short-lived climate pollutants. SB 1383 established a statewide goal to achieve a 50-percent reduction in landfill disposal of organic waste by 2020 from 2014 organic waste disposal rates. Californians are expected to further reduce landfill disposal of organic waste by an additional 25-percent in 2025. The development of regional organics diversion facilities will be critical in order for jurisdictions to comply with SB 1383.

ISSUES OF CONCERN

California has maintained capacity and infrastructure to process wood and green waste. Significant capital will be required to build new and/or expand existing organics recycling facilities. It is estimated that up to 100 new organics facilities will be required, resulting in capital investments among processors of up to \$1 - \$3 billion. The Governor's proposed 2020-21 Budget released in January 2020 is only allocating funding of \$35 million to address short-lived climate pollutants. Additionally, organics recycling grants are limited in funding. During fiscal year 2019-20, just \$2.8 million in grant funds were available for construction, renovations, or expansion of organics facilities. These funding allocations are significantly insufficient to provide the necessary financial support for the development of organics recycling infrastructure.

In addition to inadequate infrastructure and funding, organics recycling facility siting and permitting continue to be a barrier. Both new and existing compost and anaerobic digestion facilities are frequently not compatible with surrounding land uses, yet they require reasonable proximity to customers and markets in order to be economically viable. Often this proximity (particularly in urban or semi-urban areas) is encroached upon by residential development (NIMBY), causing

incompatibilities such as odor, noise, and traffic, generating public opposition to the facility and diminishing potential future expansion.

New and expanding facilities are also impacted by a lack of collaboration among permitting agencies, the lengthy California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, and impacts to disadvantaged communities (environmental justice).

For these reasons, the timeline associated with organics infrastructure development or expansion is significant. For example, the expansion of the *existing* Coachella Composting Facility, located in eastern Riverside County, took over five years to complete due to community concerns. It is worth noting that the facility is located on a closed, 642-acre landfill, which also includes an active transfer station. It is therefore unrealistic to assume that the estimated 100 new or expanded facilities can be completed within the timeframe necessary to meet the diversion mandates outlined SB 1383.

HOW CAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HELP?

To enable the successful implementation of SB 1383, the California Legislature must:

- ✓ Increase the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and grant program allocations for development and expansion for organics diversion solutions;
- ✓ Implement policy to streamline the permitting process of compost facilities and anaerobic digesters; and
- ✓ Implement policy for the development and utilization of conversion technologies to divert organic, especially non-compostable, materials.

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Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Update

PROBLEM

Fires and explosions are an inherent risk of lithium-ion batteries, especially when they are not properly constructed or handled.

Though the public risk is small when lithium-ion batteries are used properly for the functions in which they were designed, when they enter the waste stream they can rupture, overheat, and explode into flames. This fact poses an imminent fire risk to recycling, landfill personnel and infrastructure. This threat is growing each year as lithium-ion batteries' usage and storage power increases, while at the same time their size decreases.

As more consumer products are powered by lithium-ion batteries, this danger grows exponentially every day.

CURRENT REGULATIONS

Batteries are categorized as Universal Waste in California and are banned from landfill disposal. In September 2005 Assembly Bill 1125 (Pavley) was signed into law. This bill requires all retailers who sell rechargeable batteries (with gross annual sales over one million) to have in place and promote a system for accepting and collecting used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal at no cost to the consumer. Specifically, retailers must take back from the consumer a used rechargeable battery of a type or brand that the retailer sells or has previously sold. Additionally, retailers who make out-of-store sales must provide a notice with information that directs how the consumer can return used rechargeable batteries at no cost for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. However, this statute exempts rechargeable batteries embedded in products and has no enforcement mechanism.

BACKGROUND

Lithium-ion battery caused fires are increasing at recycling and solid waste facilities. On September 7, 2016, the South Bayside Waste Management Authority's (SBWMA)

material recovery facility (MRF), located in San Carlos, California, experienced a 4-alarm fire that was likely caused by a lithium-ion battery. Thankfully no one was injured from the fire, but the agency incurred \$8.5 million in costs to restore the building and equipment to working order. As a result of this incident, this facility's insurance premiums have significantly increased and the coverage options have become much more limited. Further fires could limit the facility's insurance coverability even further in the future. This growing risk of fire damage confronts worker safety and facility integrity for MRFs throughout the entire industry. There are over 100 MRFs located in California.

The frequency of lithium-ion batteries and fires started by these batteries is increasing dramatically each year. Landfills throughout the state realize significant expense replacing tarps due to surface fires caused by lithium-ion batteries. Additionally, there is potential for a catastrophic event at a landfill should the landfill gas collection and control system present at many landfills ignite due to a lithium-ion battery related fire. In 2018 alone, the SBWMA MRF experienced 12 battery related fires. The frequency of fire incidents in MRFs across North American solid waste and recycling systems has increased in proportion to the prevalence of lithium-ion batteries. According to a report by Fire Rover in 2017, there was a 13% increase in reported fires with the main cause being lithium batteries.

WHAT CAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO TO HELP?

- 1) Pass AB 1509 (Mullin). The SBWMA, California Product Stewardship Council, and Californians Against Waste are co-sponsoring legislation to require free take-back of used lithium-ion batteries.
- 2) Require clear labeling of lithium-ion batteries for ease of identification at processing facilities.

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

BACKGROUND

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of different compounds with widely differing properties. PFAS are known as “forever” chemicals because they are very persistent and do not break down easily. Solid waste facilities are not generators or users of PFAS; rather, they receive PFAS in the waste they manage, since the compounds are in everyday products. PFAS are present throughout the environment because they are highly persistent and have been widely used for decades, including in industrial applications, household and consumer products, food packaging, and firefighting foams. The persistence, toxicity, and bioaccumulation of individual PFAS compounds can vary widely, and this can make decision-making regarding appropriate actions quite complex. Research has shown that there may be human health effects associated with exposure to some PFAS compounds. Studies have shown that those PFAS chemicals for which testing has occurred are regularly found in landfill leachate in the United States and abroad.¹ There is great concern about elevated levels of PFAS being found in groundwater at locations around California and throughout the country, including many military bases. Efforts are underway to determine the sources/causes, to determine who will be responsible for cleanup, and, in a growing number of locations, to install wellhead treatment systems.

The main state agencies involved in studying and regulating PFAS are the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), State Water Resources

Control Board, CalRecycle, and Department of Toxic Substances Control. These agencies are working on a number of projects, from setting public health-based drinking water thresholds to requiring hundreds of facilities to monitor for PFAS compounds to studying certain types of products to see if PFAS can be eliminated from use. These efforts currently are focused on a small number of PFAS chemicals, which will take a minimum of several years to complete, and likely will need to expand and continue beyond that timeframe as we learn more about different types of PFAS.

PROBLEMS

Standardized analytical methods do not exist for many types of PFAS and in some media, so more technical work is needed to ensure that testing is standardized and reliable. Even when analytical methods do exist, there are very few regulatory standards with which to compare the data, so it can be difficult to know what the data mean. Also, when consumers and businesses are told not to use something containing PFAS (e.g., certain non-stick pans) or when they are done using packaging and products, they are likely to dispose of them in the municipal solid waste stream. Solid waste facilities have no ability to reject wastes containing PFAS, because they are used in so many types of packaging and products. Therefore, solid waste facilities should be considered “receivers” rather than “generators” or “users” of PFAS.

¹ Michigan Waste & Recycling Association Statewide Study on Landfill Leachate PFOA and PFOS Impact on Water Resource Recovery Facility Influent, March 2019.

WHAT CAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO TO HELP?

- Legislation and regulations regarding PFAS should be based on sound, vetted science.
- Standardized analytical methods are needed to ensure that data collected are accurate and reliable.
- Research is needed to develop tools and techniques to identify sources of PFAS in groundwater. Given the vast number of detections being found, a big problem is going to be identifying and allocating contributions to various types of sources (i.e., historical industrial sources, fire-fighting training facilities, solid waste management facilities, “background” from surface water recharge, etc.).
- Listing of PFAS as hazardous substances in order to bring contaminated sites under the Superfund or contaminated site cleanup program must focus on generators and should exempt “receivers” of PFAS in municipal solid waste from liability.

- Restrictions and regulations related to PFAS must seek to avoid shifting problems across media and should recognize the need to manage residuals.
- Regulatory restrictions on PFAS must consider unintended consequences on facilities such as municipal solid waste management facilities.
- In addressing PFAS for the future, a primary focus should be on products and product stewardship. Substitutes for PFAS compounds should be reviewed to ensure that they will not create new problems.

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SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Tuesday, February 25, 2020

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 352 Garcia, Eduardo 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. Last Amended on 8/14/2019	
AB 464 Garcia, Cristina D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	SENATE RLS. 1/28/2020 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 defines specified terms, including, among others, district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district until January 1, 2031. This bill would indefinitely define district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/6/2020	
AB 793 Ting D 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)(May 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. Last Amended on 4/1/2019	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 995 Garcia, Cristina D 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. Last Amended on 9/6/2019	
AB 1002 Quirk-Silva D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	SENATE RLS. 1/27/2020 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re- refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re- referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. 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 Legislative Analyst's Office to annually submit a report to the Legislature on the economic impacts and benefits of specified greenhouse gas emissions targets.This bill would require the state board to ensure alternative fuels are treated equally with regard to the requirements for generating credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require the Legislative Analyst's Office to also annually prepare an analysis of moneys allocated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as specified. Last Amended on 1/27/2020	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1506 McCarty D Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	SENATE RLS. 1/21/2020 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business subject to either of those requirements to provide, on or before July 1, 2020, customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law exempts full-service restaurants, as defined, from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant, on or before July 1, 2020, provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program to collect that waste stream. This bill would specify that, with respect to a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility that is subject to either of those requirements, the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container only applies to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize such a facility subject to the organic waste recycling services requirement to alternatively implement a process for recycling organic waste from customers that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of “full-service restaurant,” as specified, deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/15/2020	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1509 Mullin D</p> <p>Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products, as provided. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the department an administrative fee, set by the department at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover the department’s, and any other state agency’s, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require the department to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/1/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1567 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Organic waste: scoping plan.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/28/2020 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. Last Amended on 1/15/2020</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1672 Bloom D Solid waste: nonwoven disposable products.	SENATE RLS. 1/30/2020 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions. Last Amended on 1/23/2020	Support
AB 1770 Frazier D 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.	
AB 1839 Bonta D Climate change: California Green New Deal.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/7/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 6.	Existing law establishes various environmental and economic policies. This bill would create the California Green New Deal Council with a specified membership appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the California Green New Deal Council to submit a specified report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022. The bill also would make various findings and declarations.	
AB 1840 Ting D Recycling: reports.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/17/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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. Existing law provides for payment of at least that refund value to a party upon redemption of an empty beverage container. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1860 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/8/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 7.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.</p>	
<p>AB 2104 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Lead-acid batteries: Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/20/2020 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 3/10/2020 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program to identify areas of the state that are eligible for expenditure of moneys from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund for certain purposes. Existing law requires the program to provide public notice of the initiation of the investigation or site evaluation of any area reasonably suspected to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. Existing law provides that expenditure from the fund for purposes of further investigation or evaluation for a site is no longer authorized if, within 2 years of the public notice, the department is unable to designate a site as determined with reasonable certainty to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. Existing law authorizes the department to extend the deadline for the completion of an investigation, with good cause shown and adequate public notice of the basis for that extension, to no more than 3 months after the original 2-year deadline. This bill would authorize the department to extend the deadline additional times in increments of up to 3 months, not to exceed one year after the original 2-year deadline in total.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2145 Ting D</p> <p>Transportation electrification: vehicle charging stations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 12.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the State Air Resources Board (state board), electrical corporations, and the motor vehicle industry, to evaluate policies to develop infrastructure sufficient to overcome any barriers to the widespread deployment and use of plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles and, by July 1, 2011, to adopt rules that address certain related issues. Existing law requires the PUC, in cooperation with the Energy Commission, the state board, air quality management districts, air pollution control districts, electrical and gas corporations, and the motor vehicle industry, to evaluate and implement policies to promote the development of equipment and infrastructure needed to facilitate the use of electric power and natural gas to fuel low-emission vehicles. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission and state board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to reform the electric vehicle charging infrastructure approval process employed by the Public Utilities Commission to help ensure that by 2030, California will safely install enough electric vehicle charging ports to meet the demand for charging infrastructure through public and private investment.</p>	
<p>AB 2243 Eggman D</p> <p>Income tax: credits: food banks.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 2/20/2020 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2022, a credit for qualified taxpayers in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables and specified raw agricultural products or processed foods donated to a food bank. This bill would extend the authorization for those tax credits to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2287 Eggman D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products: certification.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in the state that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification or the Vincotte OK Compost HOME certification, as provided.</p> <p>Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. This bill would authorize the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers. The bill would authorize the director to adopt a specified standard for biodegradable mulch film plastic and would authorize the sale of commercial agricultural mulch film, as defined, labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if the commercial agricultural mulch film meets, and the director adopts, that specified standard. The bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations for plastic product labeling to ensure that plastic products labeled “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” are clearly distinguishable upon quick inspection by consumers and solid waste processing facilities. The bill would update the name of a specified certification for home compost and the name of the organization that developed that certification and would make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2298 Carrillo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/15/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines “unified program agency,” or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. Existing law authorizes the UPA, if the UPA determines that a person has committed, or is committing, a violation of any law, regulation, permit, information request, order, variance, or other requirement that the UPA is authorized to enforce or implement, to issue an administrative enforcement order requiring that the violation be corrected and imposing an administrative penalty. Existing law authorizes a UPA to suspend or revoke any unified program facility permit, or an element of a unified program facility permit, for not paying the permit fee or a fine or penalty associated with the permit in accordance with specified procedures. Existing law authorizes a UPA, if a permittee does not comply with a written notice from the UPA to the permittee to make those payments by a specified date, to suspend or revoke the permit or permit element. Existing law requires the permittee, if the permit or permit element is suspended or revoked, to immediately discontinue operating that facility or function of the facility to which the permit element applies until the permit is reinstated, or reissued. This bill would revise those requirements to explicitly require noncompliance with a written notice before a permit or permit element may be suspended or revoked, and would additionally authorize the UPA to withhold issuance of the permit or permit element if a unified program facility does not comply with a written notice.</p>	
<p>AB 2368 Quirk D</p> <p>Contractors: discipline: illegal dumping.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B.&P. 2/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors’ State License Board (board). Under existing law, a willful or deliberate disregard by a licensed contractor of various state building, labor, and safety laws constitutes a cause for disciplinary action by the board. This bill would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the board.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2381 Choi R</p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the department 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. Under the act, the processing payment is required to be at least equal to the difference between the scrap value offered to a statistically significant sample of recyclers by willing purchasers and the sum of the actual cost of recycling containers by certified recycling centers and a reasonable financial return. Department regulations for calendar year 2019 specify a reasonable financial return of 11.5% times that cost, except for rural recycling centers, for which the regulations specify a reasonable financial return of 16.6% times that cost, as specified. The department is required to establish a processing fee account in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund for each material type and to pay processing payments from the fund. This bill would make the reasonable financial return for recycling centers, until January 1, 2022, an unspecified percentage of the cost of recycling by certified recycling centers, except for rural recycling centers, for which the reasonable rate of return would also be an unspecified percentage of that cost, as provided. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which the department is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund.</p>	
<p>AB 2455 Medina D</p> <p>Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing state and federal laws set specified limits on the total gross weight imposed on the highway by a vehicle with any group of 2 or more consecutive axles. Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas or powered primarily by means of electric battery power to exceed these weight limits by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. Under existing federal law, the maximum gross vehicle weight of that vehicle may not exceed 82,000 pounds. Existing state law, to the extent expressly authorized by federal law, authorizes a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle, as defined, to exceed the weight limits on the power unit by up to 2,000 pounds. This bill would, to the extent expressly authorized by federal law, instead authorize a natural gas vehicle or electric battery vehicle, as defined, to exceed the weight limits on the power unit by up to 2,000 pounds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2511 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes the department to report findings and results of an investigation that the department undertakes pertaining to subject matter governed by the hazardous waste control laws and to publish reports summarizing or containing any order of the Director of Toxic Substances Control or any judgment or court order that has been rendered pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, including the nature of the charge and its disposition. This bill would instead require the department to post those findings, results, and reports on the department's internet website.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2529 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: quantity determinations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law determines the type of regulation a business generating hazardous waste receives based, in part, on the quantity of that waste the business generates. Existing law requires that a generator of hazardous waste include all hazardous waste that it has generated in any month, except for universal wastes, as defined, when determining that quantity. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring all hazardous waste generated in any month by a generator to be included in that quantity determination, as provided.</p>	
<p>AB 2553 Ting D</p> <p>Forestry: timber harvesting plans: exemptions: nontimber use conversions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, including the one-time conversion of less than 3 acres to a nontimber use, as provided. Existing law, relating to this exemption, requires the state board to adopt regulations that, among other things, require the above exemption to expire if there is a change in timberland ownership and requires the person who originally submitted an application for that exemption to notify the department of a change in timberland ownership on or before 5 calendar days after the change in ownership. This bill would instead require the person who originally submitted an application for that exemption to notify the department of a change in timberland ownership on or before 7 calendar days after a change in ownership.</p>	
<p>AB 2562 Holden D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction 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 alternatively (1) submit an affidavit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery stating that the dealer has met specified standards for empty beverage container redemption or (2) 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 provisions. Existing law creates the Penalty Account in the fund and requires all civil penalties and fines collected by the department pursuant to the act to be deposited in that account. Existing law makes funds in the account available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the act. A violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would revise that alternative requirement to instead require those dealers to submit that affidavit to the department unconditionally. The bill would make a dealer who does not submit that affidavit liable for a civil penalty of an unspecified amount per day that is greater than \$100. To the extent that these provisions expand the scope of existing crimes relating to beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also repeal an obsolete provision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2566 Garcia, Cristina D Consumption-based greenhouse gas inventory.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	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 create and track a consumption-based greenhouse gas inventory for the state, and to update that inventory every 5 years. The bill would require the state board to update the scoping plan once the initial consumption-based greenhouse gas inventory has been completed.	
AB 2612 Maienschein D Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	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 continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs, 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project, and 5% of the annual proceeds of the fund, up to the sum of \$130,000,000 annually, until June 20, 2030, for transfer to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve certain organic waste disposal goals, as specified. The bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, would also continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste, as specified.	
AB 2680 Aguiar-Curry D Solid waste: green material: land application.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires a disposal facility operator to submit information to the department on the disposal tonnages that are disposed of at the disposal facility. This bill would require that information to be submitted to the department quarterly and would additionally require a disposal facility operator to submit information on the disposal tonnages that are applied to the land as green material. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2733 Flora R</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under existing law, a beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state by the distributor, and the department is required to deposit those amounts, and all other revenues the department receives under the act, in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, moneys in the fund, except for civil penalties or fines, are continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments to processors, and handling fees to recycling sites in convenience zones, as defined. Existing law requires the department, not less than once every 3 months, to provide to the Legislature an updated fund condition statement for the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and other specified information, for the current fiscal year and budget year. Existing law requires the department, not less than once every 3 months, to post that information on the department's internet website. Existing law requires the department, not less than once every 3 months, to review the information included in the fund condition statement, as provided, and to immediately notify the Legislature if the department determines that there may be inadequate funds to pay the payments required by the act. In that circumstance, existing law authorizes the department, after notifying the Legislature, to reduce or eliminate certain expenditures, including processing payments or handling fees, as provided. This bill would change the minimum frequency of the periodic requirements described above from 3 months to 2 months.</p>	
<p>AB 2737 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Community emissions reduction programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. That 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 requires the state board, by October 1, 2018, to prepare and update, at least once every 5 years, a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. Existing law requires the state board to select locations around the state for the preparation of community emissions reduction programs, and to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation in the programs. Existing law requires an air quality management district or air pollution control district containing a selected location, within one year of the state board's selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program. This bill would prohibit a district that contains a selected location from authorizing a new major source, or revisions to an existing source, that increases toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants above the levels included in the community emissions reduction plan for that location without requiring the major source to mitigate the increased emissions directly in the affected communities. The bill would require the district to annually develop a localized land use assessment plan that considers the impacts of land use decisions on the community emissions reduction programs.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2766 Gray D</p> <p>Vehicles: retirement and replacement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair, to adopt a program that allows for the voluntary retirement of passenger vehicles and light- and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters. Existing establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, administered by the state board, to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to provide specified amounts of compensation for the retirement or replacement of eligible vehicles under those programs. This bill would require the state board to increase the compensation incentives provided pursuant to the Clean Cars 4 All Program by 50% if the recipient is a super commuter, as defined, and uses the incentive to replace an eligible vehicle with a zero-emission vehicle.</p>	
<p>AB 2772 Reyes D</p> <p>Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. This bill would revise and recast the program to no longer require the commission to provide certain project preferences and to additionally require the commission to provide preference to a project that has the ability to support advanced vehicle infrastructure needed to meet specified climate goals. The bill would revise the list of projects that the commission is required to make eligible for funding to include, among others, medium- and heavy-duty vehicle research, pilot, demonstration, and deployment projects that reduce emissions from fleets in the goods movement and public transit sectors. The bill instead would create a list of projects that the commission would be authorized to make eligible for funding, as specified. The bill would require the commission to develop and award block grants or incentive programs administered by public entities or not-for-profit technology entities for multiple projects, education and program promotion within the state, and the development of alternative and renewable fuel and vehicle technology centers, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2831 Flora R</p> <p>Greenhouse gas reduction: carbon sequestration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law declares the policy of the state that the protection and management of natural and working lands is an important strategy in meeting the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals because the protection and management of those lands can result in the removal of carbon from the atmosphere and the sequestration of carbon in, above, and below the ground. Existing law requires all state agencies, including, but not limited to, the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to consider this policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, expenditures, or grant criteria relating to the protection and management of natural and working lands. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation regarding carbon sequestration through whole orchard recycling.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2860 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, upon appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funds zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies and related projects. The program provides that projects eligible for funding include, among others, technology development, demonstration, precommercial pilots, and early commercial deployments of zero- and near-zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty truck technology, and requires, until December 31, 2020, no less than 20% of funding made available for that purpose to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The program defines “zero- and near-zero-emission” for its purposes. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of that funding be made available for that same purpose until December 31, 2025. The bill would create a separate definition for “near-zero emission” and revise the definition for “zero-emission,” as provided.</p>	
<p>AB 2866 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Vehicular air pollution: Clean Fleet Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law requires the commission under the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program to provide funding measures to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels, including renewable diesel. This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, by July 1, 2021, to adopt the Clean Fleet Program to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, to improve air quality, and to benefit low-income residents by providing certain incentives for the displacement of petroleum diesel with biofuels, as defined, The bill would require the state board to adopt guidelines for the program and to begin the implementation of the program on January 1, 2022. The bill would require the state board, on July 1, 2021, and every fiscal year thereafter, to set specific and measurable goals for the displacement of petroleum fuel with biofuels.</p>	
<p>AB 2920 Obernolte R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, 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. Existing law authorizes transporters and generators to use consolidated manifesting procedures for certain kinds of waste if specified requirements are met. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would authorize those consolidated manifesting procedures to be used additionally for surplus household waste, as defined, collected from a retailer engaged in business in the state. By expanding the application of the requirements governing the use of consolidated manifesting procedures to additional kinds of waste, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2959 Calderon D</p> <p>Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine, among other things, whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. Existing law prohibits a county, city, district, or local governmental agency from subjecting the hauling of certain byproducts from the processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit if the byproducts meet certain conditions, including that the byproducts originate from agricultural or industrial sources. Existing law defines “industrial source” for these purposes to include, among others, entities required to be registered for the manufacture, packing, or holding of any processed food in this state and certain entities exempt from that registration. This bill would provide that these provisions do not limit the authority of a county, city, district, or local government agency to establish reasonable requirements for the purpose of verifying compliance with the conditions for byproducts. The bill would reauthorize a county, city, district, or local government to subject the hauling of byproducts from the processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit, if those byproducts originate from a supermarket, grocer, restaurant, or other retail food establishment.</p>	
<p>AB 2961 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Civil law: action for public nuisance.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes that a private person may maintain an action for public nuisance only if the nuisance is especially injurious to them. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	
<p>AB 2993 Levine D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The hazardous waste control laws regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, as provided. Existing law exempts certain kinds of waste, including, among other things, wood waste, as defined, from regulation under the hazardous waste control laws under specified conditions. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would exclude from classification as a hazardous waste green waste, as defined, that would be classified as hazardous solely because a representative sample of the green waste is below a specified threshold pursuant to an acute aquatic toxicity test described in a specified regulation. The bill would require that green waste to be disposed of in a permitted class I, II, or III disposal unit or in a compostable materials handling operation, as defined. Because disposal of green waste in violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to adopt predisposal management standards for that green waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 3027 O'Donnell D Biogas: alternative delivery methods.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	Existing law requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to evaluate the environmental and health risks posed by various hazardous substances. Existing law requires OEHHA, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to compile a list of constituents of concern that could pose risks to human health and that are found in biogas, as defined, at concentrations that significantly exceed the concentrations of those constituents in natural gas. Existing law requires OEHHA to determine the health protective levels for that list, as specified, and requires the state board to identify realistic exposure scenarios and the health risks associated with those scenarios, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to determine appropriate concentrations of those constituents, as specified. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt standards for constituents that may be found in biomethane that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline to protect human health and pipeline integrity and safety, and requires the commission to adopt monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for biogas. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to evaluate alternative delivery methods of biogas that reduces the emissions of methane gas.	
AB 3042 Limón D Hazardous materials.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	Existing law declares the Legislature's intent that, in order to protect the public health and safety and the environment, it is necessary to establish business and area plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous materials. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	
AB 3111 Gipson D Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	Existing law establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board. The program authorizes the state board to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of eligible projects that reduce emissions from covered vehicular sources. The program also authorizes funding for a fueling infrastructure demonstration program and for technology development efforts that are expected to result in commercially available technologies in the near-term that would improve the ability of the program to achieve its goals. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3141 Friedman D</p> <p>Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The At-Store Recycling Program law, required, among other things, an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. The law required a plastic carryout bag provided by a store to have specified information printed or displayed on the bag, and required the placement of a plastic carryout bag collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer. The law also required the operator of a store to make reusable bags, defined to include specified durable plastic bags, available to customers, for purchase. The law required a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reducing, reusing, and recycling of plastic carryout bags and to make the materials available to stores, as specified. A violation of these requirements was subject to specified civil penalties. The law repealed these provisions on January 1, 2020. This bill would reestablish the operation of those requirements and would additionally require an at-store recycling program established by the operator of a store to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean durable plastic bags, as specified. The bill would require an online retailer that provides lockers for the secure pickup of purchased products at a store to provide a collection bin at the store near the lockers that is visible, easily accessible to the consumer, and clearly marked as available for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic packaging and plastic shipping envelopes. The bill would require an online retailer that has a physical retail establishment with in-person sales in this state to accept at the retail establishment plastic packaging and plastic shipping envelopes of its purchased products for the purpose of collecting and recycling, at no cost to the customer. The bill would require an online retailer to pickup at the time of delivery of purchased products, plastic packaging and shipping envelopes from previously delivered products, at no cost to the customer. The bill would commence all of these requirements on January 1, 2023, and would require the operators and retailers to collect, transport, and recycle the collected plastic bags, plastic packaging, and plastic shipping envelopes, as specified. A violation of these requirements would be subject to the above-specified civil penalties. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 3158 Melendez R</p> <p>Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires a retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by each July 1, to survey, as specified, battery handling or battery recycling facilities, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the previous calendar year. This bill would authorize the department to include on its internet website the prior years' previously posted information of the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3163 Salas D</p> <p>Biogas.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to evaluate the environmental and health risks posed by various hazardous substances. Existing law requires OEHHA, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to compile a list of constituents of concern that could pose risks to human health and that are found in biogas, as defined, at concentrations that significantly exceed the concentrations of those constituents in natural gas. Existing law requires OEHHA to determine the health protective levels for that list, as specified, and requires the state board to identify realistic exposure scenarios and the health risks associated with those scenarios, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to determine the appropriate concentrations of those constituents, as specified. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt standards for constituents that may be found in biogas that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline and to adopt monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for the biogas. This bill would revise the definition of biogas to include gas that is produced from the noncombustion thermal conversion of certain biomass feedstock, as provided.</p>	
<p>AB 3256 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Climate risks: bond measure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide direct primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact a bond measure that would address climate risks to the State of California.</p>	
<p>AB 3336 Carrillo D</p> <p>California Hazardous Substances Act: misbranded and banned hazardous substances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Hazardous Substances Act prohibits the manufacture, production, preparation, compounding, packing, selling, offering for sale, or keeping for sale within the State of California, or the introduction into this state, of any package of a misbranded hazardous substance or banned hazardous substance. The act prohibits prosecution under the act if a person, after receipt of a hazardous substance, can establish a specified guarantee or undertaking to the effect that the hazardous substance is not a misbranded hazardous substance or a banned hazardous substance. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.</p>	
<p>AB 3354 Friedman D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: green chemistry.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize those chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being a chemical of concern. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure or reduce the level of hazard posed by a chemical of concern. Existing law requires the department to establish a Green Ribbon Science Panel to, among other things, advise the department in the adoption of those regulations. This bill would repeal the above provisions and would make conforming changes.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 43 Allen D</p> <p>Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2022, to submit a report to the Legislature on the findings from a study, as specified, to determine the feasibility and practicality of assessing the carbon intensity of all retail products subject to the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law, so that the total carbon equivalent emissions associated with such retail products can be quantified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	
<p>SB 45 Allen D</p> <p>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 1/30/2020 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. 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 \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/23/2020</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 54 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: packaging and products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/23/2020 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.</p>	<p>(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws.This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department’s internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/10/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 405 Archuleta D</p> <p>Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project, the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	
<p>SB 424 Jackson D</p> <p>Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/17/2019</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 515 Caballero D</p> <p>Public Utilities Commission: high hazard zone fuel: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR</p> <p>8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, and electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include plans for vegetation management. Existing law requires the commission and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution system. This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on or before January 6, 2020, that contains specified information relating to high hazard zone fuel. Last Amended on 7/2/2019</p>	
<p>SB 667 Hueso D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR</p> <p>8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	Support
<p>SB 856 Bates R</p> <p>Vehicles: registration.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS.</p> <p>1/22/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway any motor vehicle, as defined, unless it has been registered, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 857 Bates R</p> <p>Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/22/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each city to submit to the county in which the city is located a source reduction and recycling element containing specified components, including a composting component. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to language concerning implementation of the composting component.</p>	
<p>SB 895 Archuleta D</p> <p>Energy: zero-emission fuel, infrastructure, and transportation technologies.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., & C. 2/6/2020 - Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of petroleum diesel fuels that are as clean or cleaner than alternative clean fuels and clean diesel engines. This bill would instead require the commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of zero-emission fuels, zero-emission fueling infrastructure, and zero-emission fuel transportation technologies.</p>	
<p>SB 964 Skinner D</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/20/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as 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 moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in this state and satisfying other purposes, if applicable and to the extent feasible, and authorizes specified investments if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision related to the expenditure of moneys appropriated from the fund.</p>	
<p>SB 1000 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Litter: receptacles.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/14/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 15.</p>	<p>Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1044 Allen D</p> <p>Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/19/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 20.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to make such changes as may be necessary to standardize all existing fire protective equipment throughout the state and requires the State Fire Marshal to notify industrial establishments and property owners having equipment for fire protective purposes of the changes necessary to bring their equipment into conformity with standard requirements. This bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would require any person, including a manufacturer, as defined, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment to any person or public entity to provide a written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the firefighter personal protective equipment contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and would provide that a violation of this requirement is punishable by a specified civil penalty. The bill would require the seller and the purchaser to retain the notice on file for at least 3 years and to furnish the notice and associated sales documentation to the State Fire Marshal within 60 days upon request, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to request from a manufacturer a certificate of compliance that certifies that the manufacturer is in compliance with these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 1113 Gonzalez, Lena D</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: report.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to post on its internet website, at a minimum by January 1 of each odd-numbered year, information on air quality conditions and trends statewide and on the status and effectiveness of state and local air quality programs, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	
<p>SB 1122 Skinner D</p> <p>Green electrolytic hydrogen.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law requires the PUC and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to undertake specified actions to advance the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including, where feasible, cost effective, and consistent with other state policy objectives, increasing the use of large- and small-scale energy storage with a variety of technologies. Existing law specifies that green electrolytic hydrogen, as defined, is one of these energy storage technologies to be targeted for increased use and requires the PUC, State Air Resources Board (state board), and Energy Commission to consider green electrolytic hydrogen an eligible form of energy storage, and to consider other potential uses of green electrolytic hydrogen. This bill would require the PUC to consider green electrolytic hydrogen to be a zero carbon-emitting resource for purposes of identifying a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy resources in a cost-effective manner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 1132 Dodd D Recycling: beverage containers.	SENATE RLS. 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.	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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation relating to the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.	
SB 1152 Skinner D Litter: receptacles.	SENATE RLS. 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.	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 to procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
SB 1156 Archuleta D Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.	SENATE RLS. 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.	The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries, defined to include lithium-ion batteries, for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery at no cost to the consumer. This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials. The bill would require a violation of that prohibition to be charged as a misdemeanor if the violation resulted in a fire that damaged property, as specified, but would otherwise allow a violation to be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction. Because a violation of this prohibition would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 1183 Hertzberg D Electric vehicle charging master plan.	SENATE RLS. 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.	Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to prepare a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5 million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030, and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. Existing law require the Energy Commission to update the assessment at least once every 2 years. This bill would require the Energy Commission, as a part of each update to the assessment, to conduct an assessment of certain factors and how those factors will affect the market for and technological development of electric vehicles and infrastructure. The bill would require the Energy Commission to convene the EV Infrastructure Council, which the bill would establish, to develop an Electric Vehicle Charging Master Plan, as specified. The bill would establish a goal of the state to deploy no less than 250,000 publicly available electric vehicle charging station plugs by 2025 and would require the commission to develop an electric vehicle charging station deployment goal to support 5 million zero-emission vehicles by 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1191 Dahle R</p> <p>Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/21/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. Existing law requires, no later than July 1, 2020, the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require the department, in determining whether or not to issue a compliance order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to those provisions, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed pursuant to those provisions, to consider specified information, including whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program and whether any of specified factors affected the local jurisdiction's ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with those provisions, as provided.</p>	
<p>SB 1258 Stern D</p> <p>California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/24/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 25. Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act, authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, governed by a board of directors, to make loans, issue bonds, and provide other assistance for various types of economic development projects, among other things. The activities of the bank under these provisions are funded from the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund, which is continuously appropriated for these purposes. This bill would enact the California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act to require the bank, in consultation with specified agencies to administer the Climate Catalyst Revolving Fund, which the bill would establish to provide financial assistance to eligible climate catalyst projects, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1329 Wilk R</p> <p>Climate change: Climate Innovation Grant Program: voluntary tax contributions.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/24/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 25. Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council or another entity identified by the council that it determines to have the appropriate skills necessary to successfully implement this program. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund, a special fund, in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. Once the Climate Innovation Fund accrues \$2,000,000, the bill would require the council or the entity implementing the program to notify the Franchise Tax Board and would require the program to award grants for the development and research of new innovations and technologies that either reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or address impacts caused by climate change. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1332 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling and composting infrastructure.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/24/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 25. Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency, from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging, unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the department publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would improve California's statewide recycling and composting infrastructure.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1352 Hueso D</p> <p>Gas corporations: biomethane procurement.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/24/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 25. Read first time.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation, as specified. Existing law requires that prior to establishing biomethane procurement targets or goals, that the commission find that the targets or goals are cost-effective means to achieving forecast reduction in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants pursuant to specified laws and that the targets or goals comply with all applicable state and federal laws. This bill would require the commission to establish a biomethane procurement program that requires each gas corporation, by January 1, 2030, to procure at least 20 percent of its total volume of gas delivered to core customers in California with biomethane. The bill would require the commission, in designing and implementing the program, to ensure that the biomethane procurement program is a cost-effective means to achieve forecast reductions in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants pursuant to specified laws and that the program complies with all applicable state and federal laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1353 Archuleta D</p> <p>Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/24/2020 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 25. Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law vests the board of supervisors of a county with general supervision, management, and control of county highways. Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and roads. This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side. The bill would authorize a civil penalty against a person who violates this prohibition pursuant to an action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would specify how these civil penalty moneys would be deposited depending on which entity brings the civil penalty action, including requiring the deposit of the moneys collected by the Attorney General into the General Fund for the purpose of offsetting the Attorney General's cost of enforcement of this prohibition.</p>	