



**Minutes**  
**SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting**  
*March 19, 2020*

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – See attached attendance roster; a quorum was present. Guests included Steven Halligan from Orange County.
- b. Approval of February Minutes – A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the minutes with one requested edit to correct item jj to reflect SB 1191 instead of AB 1191.
- c. Approval of February Treasurer’s Report – Hans presented the February treasurer’s report, noting that contributions this month were from member dues. No expenses were recorded as SYASL payments for January and February were posted in March and will be reflected in the March treasurer’s report. Hans answered questions, including that the Non-SYASL expenses of \$191.74 from January’s report were travel expenses for LTF officers and lobbyists to attend a Southern chapter Directors meeting. Hans will add numerical footnotes for each Non-SYASL expenses each month to indicate what those expenses were for. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the Treasurer’s Report with one requested edit to add a footnote to the report regarding the Non-SYASL expenses for the February report.
- d. Western Regional Symposium – Frank reported that WRS will be rescheduled for Aug 31 – Sept 3 at the same venue same and with the same hotel room rate. No impact on registrations paid, but people will need to change their hotel reservations. Eric reminded people to include in their reservations the Sunday, August 30 SWANA chapters’ meeting, although Eric will contact James to confirm that meeting. It was reported that SWANAPalooza is also being moved, possibly to June, and the CRRRA conference will be moved to August 16. The group discussed there may likely be a drop in attendance at WRS which would affect LTF revenues. Although the LTF has reserves, Doug recommended the Treasurer analyze the impact on the LTF budget if the event was significantly reduced or cancelled. It was noted that the LTF could also experience a loss in agency contributions if the virus significantly impacts agency budgets.
- e. Virus Impacts on Facilities and Services (added) – The group discussed various facility impacts and service changes implemented in response to COVID-19. The group will continue to watch for impacts especially as shelter-in-place orders are taking effect. Some advocacy groups have reached out to CalRecycle urging enforcement relief if facility changes affect jurisdictions’ ability to comply with mandates. The group also discussed COVID-related outreach to customers, including a recommendation to inform customers if recyclables will not be sorted/recycled.

**2. Regulatory Update (10:30- 10:45 a.m.)**

- a. SB 1383 – Priscilla shared information that CalRecycle announced at their recent monthly meeting, including that two versions of the revised regs are coming out – a redline version and a clean version that only tracks changes from OAL. They do not appear to be posted yet. There will be a 15-day period

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

to comment to CalRecycle. Larry shared that there is also a workshop scheduled for April 20. Priscilla will check with CalRecycle if the regulation might be released before then.

### 3. Capitol Update (10:45-11:00 a.m.)

- a. Priscilla shared that the Legislature has gone on early recess, through April 13, and that the Capital building is closed to the public. She noted that the impact may last longer than April 13. The Legislature is now only focusing on priority issues such as health and safety, homelessness, etc. They still have to meet constitutional deadlines, e.g. passing budget by June 15. But as far as policy and legislation, things are on pause and deadlines could be extended to the extent law allows, e.g. the deadline for spot bills has been extended. Regarding a Lobby Day later in the year, Priscilla recommended waiting and seeing how things go in the coming months. Priscilla explained that since we're in the second year of a two-year cycle, any bills not passed will have to be re-introduced next year, unless a special session is held.

### 4. Legislative Review (11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

- 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
  - ii. DTSC reform?
  - iii. This bill will not likely be heard until June.
- d. AB 1002 (Quirk-Silva) CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations GGRF Fund
- e. AB 1080 Gonzalez/SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
  - i. Watch
  - ii. 2-year bills
- f. AB 1506 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
  - i. Second house
- 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. AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products.
  - i. Support
  - ii. 2-year bill
- j. AB 2243 (Eggman) Income tax: credits food banks
  - i. Support
- k. AB 2287 (Eggman) Solid waste: plastic product certification
  - i. Work with Author

- l. AB 2298 (Carrillo) Hazardous waste.
  - i. Watch
- m. AB 2381 (Choi) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
  - i. Watch
  - ii. Was amended recently.
  - iii. CA beverage container recycling fund.
- n. AB 2455 (Medina) Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.
  - i. Watch
- o. AB 2511 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
  - i. Watch
- p. AB 2562 (Holden) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.
  - i. Watch
- q. AB 2612 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.
  - i. Support
- r. AB 2680 (Aguar-Curry) Solid waste: green material: land application.
  - i. Watch
  - ii. Recently amended. Sponsored by Directors of Env Health.
- s. AB 2733 (Flora) California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting.
  - i. Watch
- t. AB 2772 (Reyes) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.
  - i. Watch
- u. AB 2860 (O'Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
  - i. Watch
- v. AB 2920 (Oberholte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.
  - i. Watch
- w. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
  - i. Watch
- x. AB 2993 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.
  - i. Watch
- y. AB 3141 (Friedman) Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.
  - i. Watch
- z. AB 3158 (Melendez) Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.
  - i. Watch
- aa. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
  - i. 2-year bill
  - ii. Watch for amendments
  - iii. Priscilla will reach out to authors office offering our engagement.

- iv. Regarding the separate Recology effort, Recology is still gathering voter signatures to qualify the initiative for the ballot.
- bb. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
  - i. Support
  - ii. 2-year bill
- cc. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.
  - i. Support
- dd. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
  - i. Support if amended
  - ii. 2-year bill
- ee. SB 857 (Bates) Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.
  - i. Watch
- ff. SB 1122 (Skinner) Green electrolytic hydrogen.
  - i. Watch
- gg. SB 1152 (Skinner) Litter: receptacles.
  - i. Watch
- hh. SB 1156 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.
  - i. Sponsored by CRRC South (now the California Waste Haulers Council). Prohibits intentional disposal in trash or recycling bins.
  - ii. Watch
- ii. AB 1191 (Dahle) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties
  - i. Support
  - ii. RCRC sponsored bill requiring consideration of good faith effort as relates to SB 1383. Priscilla heard there would be amendments, but noted that some of legislators that voted for SB 1383 are on the committee. Priscilla will inquire when the amendments are expected to be made.
- jj. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
  - i. Watch
  - ii. Climate Catalyst Fund
- kk. The group discussed commenting, that should support any kind of funding.
  - SB 1352 (added) (Hueso) Gas corporations: biomethane procurement
    - i. Would require PUC to establish a biomethane procurement program
    - ii. Motion was made, seconded and passed to **support** this bill.
- ll. Priscilla will add this bill to future agendas and bill tracking.
  - SB 3163 (Dahle, Galgiani, and Nielsen) Biogas
    - i. Would revise definition of biogas to include gas produced from non-combustion thermal conversion of certain biomass feedstock, as provided.
- mm. Priscilla will add to future agendas and bill tracking
  - Sharon mentioned several bills related to biomass / biomethane
    - i. Bills authored by Skinner, Stern, Garcia, (SB 1320, 1362, and AB 2566) and related to biomethane conversion to carbon neutral energy.
    - ii. Priscilla will identify these and add to future agenda for discussion.

Respectfully:

*Christina Hanson*

Christina Hanson, Secretary

**Attachments**

Meeting Agenda

Call Roster

Treasurer's Report

Bill Matrix





## SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

*March 19, 2020*

*10 a.m. – 1 p.m.*

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

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions
- b. Approval of February Minutes
- c. Approval of February Treasurer's Report
- d. Western Regional Symposium

### 2. Regulatory Update (10:30- 10:45 a.m.)

- a. SB 1383

### 3. Capitol Update (10:45-11:00 a.m.)

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LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

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  - i. Support
- jj. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
  - i. Watch



**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS  
Monthly Conference Call 3/19/2020**

| <b>VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER</b> | <b>NAME</b>          | <b>Present</b> | <b>ORGANIZATION</b>  | <b>PHONE</b>        | <b>EMAIL</b>                   |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| VM/Gold Rush                  | Doug Kobold (VC)     | P              | California Product Stewardship Council                       | 916-706-3420        | Doug@calpsc.org                |
| VM/Gold Rush                  | Christina Hanson (S) | P              | Placer County/Western Placer WMA                             | 530-886-4965        | CHanson@placer.ca.gov          |
| VM/Gold Rush                  | Larry Sweetser       | P              | Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA                                | 510-703-0898        | sweetser@aol.com               |
| VM/Gold Rush                  | Mark Bowers          | p              | City of Sunnyvale  | 408- 730-7421       | TrashTsar@gmail.com            |
| VM/Gold Rush                  | Charles White        | p              | Consultant & Senior Advisor, Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC | 916-552-2365        | cawhite@manatt.com             |
| ALT/Gold Rush                 | Joe LaMariana        | P*             | South Bay Waste Management Authority                         | 650-802-3505        | jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org    |
| ALT/Gold Rush                 | Guy Petraborg        |                | 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        | lfwood@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         | p              | 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        |                | Fresno County  | 559-600-4306        | clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov     |
| VM/Sierra                     | Eric Zetz (C)        | P              | Merced County  | (209) 723-4481 x221 | Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org           |
| VM/Sierra                     | Herb Cantu           | P              | City of Santa Maria  | 805-925-0951x7212   | hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org    |
| VM/Sierra                     | Nicole Riley         | 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 cell | Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us       |
|                               |                      |                |  |                     |                                |
| Lobbyist                      | Jason Schmelzer      |                | Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.                                     | 916-446-4656        | Jason@shawyoderantwih.com      |
| Lobbyist                      | Priscilla Quiroz     | P              | Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.                                     | 916-446-4656        | Priscilla@shawyoderantwih.com  |

\*Joined call while meeting was in process.

**Chapter Presidents:**

*Gold Rush – Tracie Bills [tbills@scsengineers.com](mailto:tbills@scsengineers.com)*

*Founding – Diko Melkonian [diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov](mailto:diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov)*

*Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain [ahussain@geosyntec.com](mailto: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**

| <b>MONTHLY SUMMARY</b>                |                 |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                       | <b>JAN 2020</b> | <b>FEB</b>  | <b>MAR</b>  | <b>APR</b>  | <b>MAY</b>  | <b>JUN</b>  | <b>JUL</b>  | <b>AUG</b>  | <b>SEP</b>  | <b>OCT</b>  | <b>NOV</b>  | <b>DEC</b>  |
| <b>BEGINNING BALANCE</b> <sup>1</sup> | \$66,128.87     | \$53,828.21 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 |
| <b>REVENUES</b>                       | \$2,850.49      | \$2,340.41  | \$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)         |                 |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| <b>EXPENSES</b> <sup>2</sup>          | \$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)        |                 |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| <b>ENDING BALANCE</b>                 | \$53,828.21     | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 | \$56,168.62 |
| <b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>        | Yes             | Yes         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |

| <b>YTD</b>     | <b>BUDGETED</b> | <b>% BUDGET</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>\$5,191</b> | <b>\$60,006</b> | <b>9%</b>       |

*(Line 7)*

|                 |                 |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| <b>\$15,151</b> | <b>\$66,750</b> | <b>23%</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|

*(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 <sup>1</sup>    | \$1,350  | \$2,340 | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0           | \$3,690  | \$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   | \$0.41  | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.90        | \$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  | \$2,340 | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$0    | \$5,191       | \$60,006 |          |
|          |                                |          |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | % OF BUDGETED | 9%       |          |

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         | \$1,050.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$2,100         | \$13,000        |
| 2        | SYASL CONTRACT                | \$3,407.25         | \$3,407.25     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$6,815         | \$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            | \$15.00        | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$30            | \$0             |
| 5        | SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS | \$314.76           | \$167.17       | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$482           | \$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             | \$0.00         | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0.00     | \$0             | \$3,000         |
| 8        | <b>TOTALS</b>                 | <b>\$4,979</b>     | <b>\$4,639</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$9,618</b>  | <b>\$66,750</b> |
| 9        |                               |                    |                |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            | % INCURRED      | 14%             |
| 10       |                               |                    |                |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                 |                 |
| 11       |                               |                    |                |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                 |                 |
|          |                               | Posted to Account  |                |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                 |                 |
| 12       |                               | 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       | <b>TOTALS</b>                 | <b>\$15,151</b>    | <b>\$0</b>     | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$15,151</b> | <b>\$66,750</b> |
| 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              | 17598          |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                 |                 |
| 23       | CHECK NO.                     |                    |                |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                 |                 |
| 24       | AMOUNT                        | \$4,787.01         | \$4,639.42     |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                 |                 |
| 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      |

Notes: January posting includes October, November, & December payment (posted 1/16/20)

SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Wednesday, March 18, 2020

| Bill ID/Topic  | Location  | Summary  | Position |
|--|---|--|----------|
| <a href="#">AB 40</a><br><a href="#">Ting D</a><br><br>Air Quality Improvement Program: Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.        | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                            | Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would declare it is the policy of the state to place at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2030 and 10,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2035. The bill also would require the state board to limit vehicle eligibility for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project to only those vehicles manufactured by companies that have entered into a specified agreement that has been adopted by the state board and to post that agreement on the state board's internet website. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2020</b>  | Watch    |
| <a href="#">AB 54</a><br><a href="#">Ting D</a><br><br>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED<br>10/12/2019 -<br>Approved by the Governor.<br>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 793, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. The act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established, or within a convenience zone that is unserved for 60 days and not exempt from convenience zone requirements, to submit an affidavit to the department stating that the dealer has met specified standards for redemption, including, among others, that the dealer is redeeming all empty beverage container types at all open cash registers or at one designated location on the dealer's premises, during all hours that the dealer is open for business. If the dealer does not submit that affidavit, existing law requires the dealer to pay \$100 per day to the department, for deposit in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards for redemption specified in the affidavit provision. This bill, until March 1, 2020, would exempt from those duties dealers located in a convenience zone that was served by a recycling center that closed between August 1, 2019, and September 1, 2019, at the initiation of the recycler. The bill would also, until July 1, 2020, exempt from those duties a dealer located in an unserved convenience zone if a completed application for a recycling center located anywhere in the convenience zone is pending before the department and the dealer and the recycling center submit a letter to the department stating that the recycling center intends to serve that convenience zone. The bill, until July 1, 2020, would make such a recycling center eligible to receive handling fees for redeemed beverage containers once its application is approved. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b> |          |
| <a href="#">AB 129</a><br><a href="#">Bloom D</a><br><br>Microfiber pollution.   | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                            | Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water, as provided. Existing law requires the Ocean Protection Council, to the extent funds are available, to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health, as provided. This bill would require the state board to take specified actions relating to microfiber pollution on or before July 1, 2020, and would require the state board to identify best practices for clothing manufacturers to reduce the amount of microfibers released into the environment. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2020, a public entity that uses a laundry system, and a private entity that contracts with a state agency for laundry services, to install a filtration system to capture microfibers that are shed during washing. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, a private entity that uses an industrial or commercial laundry system to install a filtration system to capture microfibers. By requiring a public entity, which is defined to include specified local government entities, to install microfiber filtration systems, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates   |          |

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|  |  | determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2019</b>  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 142 Garcia, Cristina D</a><br>Lead-acid batteries.                      | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/13/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 860, Statutes of 2019.                             | (1)The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act requires, until March 31, 2022, a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. The act requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and requires dealers and manufacturers of lead-acid batteries to register with the department. The act defines "manufacturer" for these purposes.This bill would, on and after April 1, 2022, increase the amount of the manufacturer battery fee to \$2 and would provide that the fee would continue indefinitely. The bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted by the department for purposes of ensuring compliance with the registration, returns, reporting, payments, audits, refunds, or collection requirements related to the manufacturer battery fee.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/13/2019</b> | Support |
| <a href="#">AB 161 Ting D</a><br>Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.         | SENATE 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020) | Existing law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer.This bill would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022. <b>Last Amended on 6/27/2019</b>   | Watch   |
| <a href="#">AB 187 Garcia, Cristina D</a><br>Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 673, Statutes of 2019.                              | The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, authorizes a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program in the state. The act requires the organization to develop and submit to the department for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit to the department and make publicly available annual reports relating to the program. The act requires the department's director to appoint an advisory committee to be part of the organization. The act requires the organization to set the amount of a state mattress recycling charge to fund the recycling of used mattresses under the act that is added to the purchase price of a mattress, and authorizes the organization to change the amount of the charge. The act requires a mattress retailer to give a consumer the option to have a used mattress picked up, at no additional cost, at the time a new mattress is delivered. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. This bill would revise and recast provisions of the act, including requiring the organization to review the plan and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary every 5 years. The bill would require the organization to include additional specified information and goals in the plan, the budget, and the annual reports, and would require the advisory committee to   | Support |

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|  |  | prepare written recommendations for the organization. The bill would prohibit, commencing January 1, 2027, the organization's financial reserve from exceeding 60% of its annual operating expenses, except as specified. The bill would prohibit the revenue from the charge from being expended for a specified purpose. The bill would also require the department to establish a process and schedule for an orderly transition of responsibility from a decertified mattress recycling organization to a successor organization, as specified. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>   |                    |
| <a href="#">AB 215 Mathis R</a><br>Dumping.  | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 2/28/2019</b> |                    |
| <a href="#">AB 223 Stone, Mark D</a><br>California Safe Drinking Water Act: microplastics. | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water and, on or before July 1, 2021, to adopt a standard methodology to be used in the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for 4 years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results. This bill would require the state board, to the extent possible, and where feasible and cost effective, to work with the State Department of Public Health in complying with those requirements.  |                    |
| <a href="#">AB 257 Mathis R</a><br>Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.  | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by the department, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program. <b>Last Amended on 4/2/2019</b>  | Support if Amended |
| <a href="#">AB 352 Garcia, Eduardo D</a><br>Wildfire Prevention,                           | SENATE E.Q.<br>8/14/2019 -<br>From committee chair, with author's  | Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. <b>Last Amended on 8/14/2019</b>  |                    |

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| Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.  | amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ. |  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 432 Quirk D</a><br>Released waste: certification of local officers.  | ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/3/2020 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.         | Existing law authorizes a party responsible for the release of waste requiring remedial action to request a local officer, as defined, to supervise the remedial action. Existing law authorizes the local officer to enter into a remedial action agreement with the responsible party to supervise the remedial action, as specified, and governs the duties of the local officer and the terms of the agreement. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. Existing law also establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce hazardous waste control laws. This bill would require the board, in cooperation with the department, to develop and implement a certification program for local officers who enter into remedial action agreements. The bill would establish the criteria for certification, and procedures for the review and revocation of that certification. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would authorize only a local officer who is certified by the board pursuant to that program, or by the department, as specified, to enter into a remedial action agreement. This bill contains other related provisions.   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 464 Garcia, Cristina D</a><br>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. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 490 Salas D</a><br>California Environmental Quality Act: affordable housing development projects: administrative and | ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/3/2020 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.         | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for projects that meet certain requirements, including, among others, the requirement that the projects are affordable housing developments. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would apply certain rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or |  |

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| judicial streamlining.   |  | proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>   |         |
| <a href="#">AB 614 Eggman D</a><br>Income taxes: credits: food banks.  | ASSEMBLY CH<br>APTERED<br>10/2/2019 -<br>Approved by the Governor.<br>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 431, Statutes of 2019. | The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2022, a credit for qualified taxpayers, defined as the person responsible for planting a crop, managing the crop, and harvesting the crop from the land, in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables donated to a food bank.This bill, under both laws, would expand the credit to apply to the donation of qualified donation items, defined as raw agricultural products or processed foods. The bill would expand the definition of qualified taxpayer to include the person responsible for growing or raising a qualified donation item, or harvesting, packing, or processing a qualified donation item but would exclude a retailer, as defined, from that expanded definition. The bill would apply these provisions to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/13/2019</b>  | Support |
| <a href="#">AB 619 Chiu D</a><br>Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils.  | ASSEMBLY CH<br>APTERED<br>7/12/2019 -<br>Approved by the Governor.<br>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 93, Statutes of 2019.  | Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the California Retail Food Code, and a person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided.This bill would instead provide that clean consumer-owned containers provided or returned to the food facility for filling may be filled by either the employee or the owner of the container, and would require the food facility to isolate the consumer-owned containers from the serving surface or sanitize the serving surface after each filling. The bill would require the consumer-owned containers to be designed and constructed for reuse, as specified. The bill would require the food facility to prepare, maintain, and adhere to written procedures to prevent cross-contamination, and to make the written procedures available to the enforcement agency.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/20/2019</b> | Watch   |
| <a href="#">AB 625 Kalra D</a><br>Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees. | ASSEMBLY VE<br>TOED<br>1/21/2020 -<br>Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.   | Existing law imposes requirements on certain local government agencies that award or otherwise enter into contracts for public transit services or for the collection and transportation of solid waste, relating to the retention of employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor. Existing law requires such a local government agency letting a contract out to bid to give a 10% preference to a bidder who agrees to retain employees for a specified period, as prescribed. Specific provisions apply only to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste.This bill would expand the application of these provisions to a state agency that enters into such a contract.  | Watch   |
| <a href="#">AB 729 Chu D</a>   | ASSEMBLY CH<br>APTERED<br>10/9/2019 -  | (1)Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and requires the department to approve or disapprove the plan. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet   | Support |

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| <p>Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship .</p>   | <p>Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 680, Statutes of 2019.</p>                                | <p>sold in the state that is remitted by carpet manufacturers to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization’s carpet stewardship plan. This bill would, among other things, require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the carpet stewardship plan a contingency plan should the carpet stewardship plan expire without approval of a new carpet stewardship plan or should the carpet stewardship plan be revoked. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to set up a trust fund or an escrow account, into which the bill would require the organization to deposit all unexpended funds and ongoing consumer assessments, for use in the event that the carpet stewardship plan terminates or is revoked. The bill would require, if a carpet stewardship plan is revoked or terminated, the trustee or escrow agent to accept carpet stewardship assessment payments directly from manufacturers and to make payments from the trust fund or escrow account as the department directs, in writing, to implement the most recently approved carpet stewardship plan. The bill would authorize the department, if a new carpet stewardship plan has not been approved within one year after termination or revocation, to make modifications to the previously approved plan, as it deems necessary, and continue to direct payments from the trust fund or escrow account to implement the modified plan.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/5/2019</b></p>  |                |
| <p><a href="#">AB 753 Garcia, Eduardo D</a><br/><br/>Tribal gaming: compact ratification.</p>           | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 683, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude those compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes.This bill would ratify a specified amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, executed on August 21, 2019. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions are not projects for the purposes of CEQA.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/28/2019</b></p>  |                |
| <p><a href="#">AB 755 Holden D</a><br/><br/>California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/3/2020 - Died on third reading file.</p>   | <p>The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 11/2% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers’ share to 3%. Existing law authorizes the department, in carrying out the act, to solicit and use any and all expertise available in, and to contract or cooperate with, other state agencies, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee. Existing law requires the department, or its authorized agent, to be reimbursed for its costs of collection, auditing, and making refunds associated with the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, in an amount up to 3% of the total annual revenue deposited in the fund. This bill would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee and would repeal the provision authorizing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to solicit and use the expertise of, and contract or cooperate with, other state agencies. The bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/16/2019</b></p> |                |
| <p><a href="#">AB 792 Ting D</a><br/><br/>Recycling: plastic containers:</p>                            | <p>ASSEMBLY VE TOED 1/21/2020 - Consideration of Governor's</p>  | <p>(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The department is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that the department is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the</p>   | <p>Support</p> |

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| <p>minimum recycled content and labeling.</p>  | <p>veto stricken from file.</p>  | <p>cost of recycling.This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030, except as specified. The bill would impose civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would exempt from the California Public Records Act information resulting from those audits and investigations. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in this state. The bill would require the department to contract with a research university for a specified study and would authorize the department to allocate moneys from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, upon appropriation, for the study. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b></p> |              |
| <p><a href="#">AB 793</a><br/><a href="#">Ting D</a><br/><br/>Solid waste: biomass.</p>                                    | <p>SENATE 2 YEAR<br/>7/12/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p> | <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act defines “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified materials when separated from other solid waste. This bill would revise that definition of “biomass conversion” and would define “biomass” for purposes of the act. The bill would also update cross references to those definitions. <b>Last Amended on 4/1/2019</b></p>  | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p><a href="#">AB 794</a><br/><a href="#">Ting D</a><br/><br/>Beverage container recycling: report to the Legislature.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY DE AD<br/>2/3/2020 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>   | <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. This bill would require the department to conduct a study on the changes to the international recycling market since January 1, 2018, and provide, by January 1, 2021, recommendations to the Legislature on how to foster more recycling of beverage container materials within the state.</p>  | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p><a href="#">AB 815</a><br/><a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a></p>   | <p>ASSEMBLY CH APTERED<br/>8/30/2019 - Approved by</p>   | <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element and a household hazardous waste element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element</p>   |              |

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| <p>Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element: dual stream recycling programs.</p> | <p>the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 182, Statutes of 2019.</p>  | <p>through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would require the department to consider whether the jurisdiction has implemented a dual stream recycling program, as defined, when considering if the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/27/2019</b></p>  |                |
| <p><a href="#">AB 827 McCarty D</a><br/>Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified. The bill would exempt full-service restaurants, as defined, from its requirements, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop model signage that commercial and organic waste generators, as defined, may utilize to mark the recycling bins provided to customers. <b>Last Amended on 8/27/2019</b></p> | <p>Watch</p>   |
| <p><a href="#">AB 886 Eggman D</a><br/>Plastic bags.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/3/2020 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>                           | <p>Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store, and requires a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reduction, reuse, and recycling of plastic bags and make those materials available to those stores. This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2021.</p>  | <p>Support</p> |
| <p><a href="#">AB 995 Garcia, Cristina D</a></p>  | <p>SENATE RLS. 9/9/2019 - Withdrawn from</p>   | <p>(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</p>  |                |

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| Hazardous waste.   | committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.   | membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 1002 Quirk-Silva D</a><br>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. <b>Last Amended on 1/27/2020</b>  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 1080 Gonzalez D</a><br>Solid waste: packaging and products.   | SENATE 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)                     | (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or | Watch |

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|   |  | priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/9/2019</b>  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 1093</a><br><a href="#">Rubio,</a><br><a href="#">Blanca D</a><br><br>Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis. | ASSEMBLY VE TOED<br>1/21/2020 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.   | Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2020, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. The bill would require the state board and the regional boards to continue using available regulatory tools and other approaches to foster collaboration with permittees to implement permit requirements in light of the costs of implementation. <b>Last Amended on 5/17/2019</b>  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 1157</a><br><a href="#">Burke D</a><br><br>Time Deposit Program: report.   | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                           | Existing law, which is known as the Time Deposit Program, requires the Treasurer, if possible, to deposit state money into an eligible bank. Existing law defines eligible bank to mean a bank selected by the Treasurer that meets certain requirements, including that it received an overall rating of not less than satisfactory in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of the bank's record of meeting the credit needs of the state's communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. This bill, on or before January 1, 2022, and on or before January 1 each year thereafter, would require the Treasurer to submit a report to the Legislature on the Time Deposit Program, as provided. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2019</b>   |       |
| <a href="#">AB 1162</a><br><a href="#">Kalra D</a><br><br>Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastic bottles.                            | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED<br>10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2019. | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill, commencing January 1, 2023, for lodging establishments with more than 50 rooms, and January 1, 2024, for lodging establishments with 50 rooms or less, would prohibit a lodging establishment, as defined, from providing a small plastic bottle containing a personal care product to a person staying in a sleeping room accommodation, in any space within the sleeping room accommodation, or within a bathroom shared by the public or guests. The bill would authorize a local agency with authority to inspect sleeping accommodations in a lodging establishment to enforce these requirements by issuing a citation, provided that the local agency be required to issue a written warning upon a first violation of the above requirement, and to impose a penalty in the amount of \$500 for a 2nd or subsequent violation, not to exceed \$2,000 annually. The bill would provide that a lodging establishment that is in violation of the above requirement is liable for a civil penalty in the amount of \$500 for a first violation and \$2,000 for a 2nd or subsequent violation and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring an action to impose the civil penalty. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 8/30/2019</b> | Watch |
| <a href="#">AB 1163</a><br><a href="#">Eggman D</a><br><br>Consumer   | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 - From  | Under existing law, every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, including, among others, televisions, radios, audio or video recording equipment, major home appliances, antennas, and rotators, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than \$50 nor more than \$99.99 is required to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 3 years after the date a product model or type was  | Watch |

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| warranty protection: express warranties.  | committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                                      | manufactured, regardless of whether the 3-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. Existing law also requires every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, as described above, with a wholesale price to the retailer of \$100 or more, to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 7 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 7-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. This bill would instead require the manufacturer, in the above-described circumstances and timeframes, to make available sufficient service literature, at no charge, and functional parts, on fair and reasonable terms, as defined, to owners of the equipment or products, service and repair facilities, and service dealers. The bill would also expand the category of products to which these provisions apply to include certain accessories used in connection with an antenna or rotator installation or repair, computer systems, video games, and direct satellite signal receiving equipment. The bill would specify that its provisions are not to be construed to require a manufacturer to divulge a trade secret, as defined. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2020</b>   |                          |
| <a href="#">AB 1171 Chen R</a><br>Solid waste: food packaging material: local regulation. | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The act requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store, as defined, to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would prohibit those local agencies from prohibiting a grocery store from using a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store if a majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would require a local agency, if it requires a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging, to identify the type of food packaging using standardized specifications, active at the time of the enactment of the requirement, from an established national or international organization, as provided. <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</b> | Oppose                   |
| <a href="#">AB 1216 Bauer-Kahan D</a><br>Solid waste: illegal dumping.                    | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. Existing law makes a person who violates these provisions guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities, as defined, in certain locations. This bill would authorize the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa to establish a pilot program to employ 2 law enforcement officers, one from each county, solely for the purpose of enforcing dumping laws in those counties. The bill would require the counties to jointly submit a report to the Legislature evaluating the program on or before July 1, 2021. <b>Last Amended on 3/26/2019</b>  | Watch                    |
| <a href="#">AB 1228 Calderon D</a><br>Income taxes: credits: compostable cutlery.         | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk                            | The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 4/30/2019</b>   | Oppose<br>Unless Amended |

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|  | pursuant to Joint Rule 56.   |  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1236 Lackey R</a><br>Public resources: greenhouse gases: recycling: California Environmental Quality Act. | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                           | (1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, as specified.This bill would authorize \$200,000,000 from the annual proceeds of the fund to be subsequently appropriated to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for the department’s Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b> | Support |
| <a href="#">AB 1237 Aguiar-Curry D</a><br>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: guidelines.                                     | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED<br>9/27/2019 -<br>Approved by the Governor.<br>Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 357, Statutes of 2019. | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to annually submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the projects funded with moneys from the fund.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/13/2019</b>  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1284 Carrillo D</a><br>Carbon neutrality.   | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                           | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to adopt a regulation defining carbon neutrality, as specified.  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1298 Mullin D</a><br>Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk  | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>From committee:<br>Filed with the  | Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program.The bill would require the bond act to be submitted to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. <b>Last Amended on 8/22/2019</b>  |         |

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| Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020. | Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.  |  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1419 Kamlager-Dove D</a><br>Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.  | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 - From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing of, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term “pharmaceutical” is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally except from the definition of “pharmaceutical” herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as “homeopathic,” as well as cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products. <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1445 Gloria D</a><br>Climate change: emergency declaration and policy.                                 | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 - Died at Desk.  | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency as the state agency responsible for coordinating development of the state’s climate adaptation strategy, known as the Safeguarding California Plan. Existing law establishes programs, including the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program and a regional climate collaborative program, to coordinate and facilitate regional and local responses to climate change. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the State of California to restore an optimal safe climate and to provide maximum protection from climate change to all people and species, globally, including the most vulnerable. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state, in furtherance of that policy, undertake various immediate and large-scale efforts, including conversion of the economy to zero greenhouse gas emissions by no later than 2030, with an immediate phaseout of fossil fuels. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations. |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1462 Santiago D</a><br>Hazardous substances: lead: cleanup:  | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 - From committee:<br>Filed with the Chief Clerk                            | Existing law, the Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, prohibits a person from disposing of, or attempting to dispose of, a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act imposes a fee on manufacturers of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery sold at retail to a person in California, or sold to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California, and imposes a fee on a person who purchases a replacement lead-acid battery from a dealer, as provided. This bill would transfer \$100,000,000 as a loan from the General Fund to the Toxic Substances Control Account and would appropriate these funds to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for activities related to accelerating the investigation and cleanup of homes and communities in a specified area that  |  |

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| Exide Technologies facility.  | pursuant to Joint Rule 56.  | have lead contamination levels that exceed 80 parts per million. The bill would require the appropriated amount to be available for expenditure until July 1, 2021.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1488 Burke D</a><br><br>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting.           | ASSEMBLY DE AD<br>2/3/2020 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.  | Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. This bill would require a reclaimer, on or before March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to report to the department under penalty of perjury the amount of empty plastic beverage containers that it collected, washed, and processed in the state in the previous calendar year into flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form and into food grade flake, pellet, or sheet, or any other food grade form. The bill would require the department to disseminate standardized forms for these reporting provisions and would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container and a reclaimer to use those forms. By expanding the crime of perjury and creating new crimes relating to beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/11/2019</b>   | Watch   |
| <a href="#">AB 1506 McCarty D</a><br><br>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. <b>Last Amended on 1/15/2020</b>  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1509 Mullin D</a><br><br>Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.                         | SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)                      | Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines “rechargeable battery” for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products, as provided. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered | Support |

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|   |   | battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the department an administrative fee, set by the department at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover the department's, and any other state agency's, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require the department to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 5/1/2019</b>   |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1567</a><br><a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a><br><br>Organic waste: scoping plan.   | SENATE RLS. 1/28/2020 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.                                       | 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. <b>Last Amended on 1/15/2020</b> |         |
| <a href="#">AB 1583</a><br><a href="#">Eggman D</a><br><br>The California Recycling Market Development Act.   | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 690, Statutes of 2019. | (1)Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the bottles or containers, with specified numbers and letters placed in relation to a triangle, designed as prescribed. This bill would delete the prescribed description of that triangle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>  | Support |
| <a href="#">AB 1597</a><br><b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b><br><br>Hazardous waste: transportation: electronic manifests. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 133, Statutes of 2019. | (1)Existing law, which is part of the hazardous waste control law, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would make changes to the hazardous waste control law to conform the provisions of that law to the federal EPA regulations implementing the electronic manifest system, and would delete obsolete provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/14/2019</b>   |         |

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| <p><a href="#">AB 1672 Bloom D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: nonwoven disposable products.</p>                | <p>SENATE RLS. 1/30/2020 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>    | <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would 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. <b>Last Amended on 1/23/2020</b></p> | <p>Support</p> |
| <p><a href="#">AB 1770 Frazier D</a></p> <p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p>            | <p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p> | <p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>   |                |
| <p><a href="#">AB 1778 Boerner Horvath D</a></p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY DE AD 2/3/2020 - Died at Desk.</p>  | <p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>  |                |
| <p><a href="#">AB 1839 Bonta D</a></p> <p>Climate change: California Green New Deal.</p>                | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT 1/7/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 6.</p>   | <p>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.</p>   |                |

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| <p><a href="#">AB 1840 Ting D</a></p> <p>Recycling: reports.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br/>1/17/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>  | <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. 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.</p>  |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 1860 Santiago D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br/>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><a href="#">AB 2104 Garcia, Cristina D</a></p> <p>Lead-acid batteries: Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY AP PR.<br/>3/10/2020 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 requires the department to accept and review comments or information from the public on the public notice submitted at any time after the release of the public notice until the department completes its investigation. Existing law requires the department to investigate and respond to any reasonable information provided by the public that might suggest the area was not contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility or that the facility in question was not involved in the recycling of lead-acid batteries. 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 require the department to accept comments and information from the public that are submitted within 90 days after the issuance of the public notice and to review, and respond in writing to, the comments and information before the department completes its investigation. The bill would require the department to investigate and respond to any information provided by the public that indicates either of the two circumstances described above, or that indicates that another source may be responsible for the contamination. The bill would authorize the department to extend the deadline for the completion of an investigation additional times in increments of up to 3 months, not to exceed one year after the original 2-year deadline in total. <b>Last Amended on 3/4/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2145 Ting D</a></p> <p>Transportation electrification: vehicle</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br/>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</p>   |  |

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| charging stations.  |  | 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.  |                  |
| <a href="#">AB 2243</a><br><a href="#">Eggman D</a><br><br>Income tax: credits: food banks.               | ASSEMBLY RE V. & TAX<br>3/16/2020 - In committee:<br>Hearing postponed by committee. | 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.  | Support          |
| <a href="#">AB 2287</a><br><a href="#">Eggman D</a><br><br>Solid waste: plastic products: certification . | ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br>2/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.                     | 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. 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. | Work with Author |
| <a href="#">AB 2298</a><br><a href="#">Carrillo D</a><br><br>Hazardous waste.                             | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M.<br>3/17/2020 - In committee:<br>Hearing postponed by committee. | (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  |                  |

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|   |   | <p>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><a href="#">AB 2368</a><br/><a href="#">Quirk D</a></p> <p>Contractors : discipline: illegal dumping.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY B.&amp; P.<br/>2/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on B. &amp; 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>  |       |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2381</a><br/><a href="#">Choi R</a></p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: processing payments and handling fees.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br/>3/12/2020 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> | <p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The department is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner, so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that the department is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and, except for administrative costs, continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to processors and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. This bill would require, notwithstanding the provisions establishing the calculation of processing payments and handling fees, until January 1, 2024, processing payments and handling fees to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2020. 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. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund the amount necessary to pay supplemental handling fees on a per-container basis to recycling centers in prescribed amounts, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the department to suspend usage of surveys and calculations of recycling costs for purposes of calculating processing payments and handling fees until January 1, 2024. <b>Last Amended on 3/11/2020</b></p> | Watch |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2455</a><br/><a href="#">Medina D</a></p> <p>Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY TR ANS.<br/>3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</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>   | Watch |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2511</a><br/><a href="#">Garcia, Cristina D</a></p>   | <p>ASSEMBLY E.S. &amp; T.M.<br/>3/17/2020 - In committee:</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</p>   | Watch |

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| Hazardous waste.   | Hearing postponed by committee.  | 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.   |         |
| <a href="#">AB 2529 Chen R</a><br>Hazardous waste: quantity determinations.  | ASSEMBLY PRINT<br>2/20/2020 -<br>From printer.<br>May be heard in committee<br>March 21.                               | 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.  |         |
| <a href="#">AB 2562 Holden D</a><br>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption. | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.<br>3/5/2020 -<br>Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.  | 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. | Watch   |
| <a href="#">AB 2566 Garcia, Cristina D</a><br>Consumption-based greenhouse gas inventory.  | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.<br>3/16/2020 -<br>Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. In committee:<br>Hearing postponed by committee. | 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 animal products for human consumption 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. <b>Last Amended on 3/12/2020</b>   |         |
| <a href="#">AB 2612 Maisenschein D</a><br>Greenhouse   | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.<br>3/2/2020 -<br>Referred to  | 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  | Support |

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| Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.   | Com. on NAT. RES.  | 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.  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 2680 Aguiar-Curry D</a><br><br>Solid waste: green material: land application.    | ASSEMBLY NA T. RES. 3/17/2020 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. | 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. <b>Last Amended on 3/16/2020</b>   | Watch |
| <a href="#">AB 2733 Flora R</a><br><br>California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting. | ASSEMBLY NA T. RES. 3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.     | 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. | Watch |
| <a href="#">AB 2737 Garcia, Cristina D</a><br><br>Community emissions reduction programs.       | ASSEMBLY NA T. RES. 3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.     | 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   |       |

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|  |  | 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.  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 2766 Gray D</a><br>Vehicles: retirement and replacement.  | ASSEMBLY TR ANS.<br>3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.                        | 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.  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 2772 Reyes D</a><br>Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.                          | ASSEMBLY TR ANS.<br>3/12/2020 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.                       | 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. | Watch |
| <a href="#">AB 2831 Flora R</a><br>Greenhouse gas reduction: carbon sequestration.   | ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br>2/21/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | 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.  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 2860 O'Donnell D</a><br>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program. | ASSEMBLY TR ANS.<br>3/5/2020 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.         | 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.  | Watch |

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| <p><a href="#">AB 2866</a><br/><a href="#">Garcia,</a><br/><a href="#">Eduardo D</a></p> <p>Vehicular air pollution: Clean Fleet Program.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY TR ANS.<br/>3/5/2020 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.</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><a href="#">AB 2920</a><br/><a href="#">Oberholte R</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.</p>   | <p>ASSEMBLY E.S. &amp; T.M.<br/>3/17/2020 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</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>  | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2959</a><br/><a href="#">Calderon D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.</p>        | <p>ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br/>3/5/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>                       | <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act 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>Watch</p> |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2961</a><br/><a href="#">Garcia,</a><br/><a href="#">Eduardo D</a></p> <p>Civil law: action for</p>                         | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br/>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>  |              |

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| public nuisance.  |  |  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 2993 Levine D</a><br>Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.                                 | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M.<br>3/17/2020 - In committee:<br>Hearing postponed by committee. | 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. | Watch |
| <a href="#">AB 3027 O'Donnell D</a><br>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. | ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br>3/16/2020 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.                  | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board, through a public process, to consider before January 1, 2023, allowing renewable natural gas or biogas that is delivered via a common carrier pipeline to a crude oil production or transport facility from a source that the state board determines directly reduces emissions of methane in the state to generate specified credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. <b>Last Amended on 3/12/2020</b>   |       |
| <a href="#">AB 3042 Limón D</a><br>Hazardous materials.   | ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br>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.  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 3111 Gipson D</a><br>Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.                             | ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br>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.  |       |
| <a href="#">AB 3141 Friedman D</a><br>Retail  | ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br>3/9/2020 - Referred to  | 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   | Watch |

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| <p>plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.</p>                 | <p>Com. on NAT. RES.</p>   | <p>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><a href="#">AB 3158 Melendez R</a><br/><br/>Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY E.S. &amp; T.M.<br/>3/9/2020 - Referred to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M.</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>  |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 3163 Salas D</a><br/><br/>Biogas.</p>   | <p>ASSEMBLY NA T. RES.<br/>3/9/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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><a href="#">AB 3256 Garcia, Eduardo D</a><br/><br/>Climate risks: bond measure.</p>              | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI NT<br/>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>  |  |

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| <p><a href="#">AB 3336</a><br/><a href="#">Carrillo D</a></p> <p>California Hazardous Substances Act: misbranded and banned hazardous substances.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI<br/>NT<br/>2/24/2020 -<br/>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><a href="#">AB 3354</a><br/><a href="#">Friedman D</a></p> <p>Hazardous materials: green chemistry.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY PRI<br/>NT<br/>2/24/2020 -<br/>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>   |              |
| <p><a href="#">SB 33</a><br/><a href="#">Skinner D</a></p> <p>Electronic benefits transfer system.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY DE<br/>SK<br/>1/27/2020 -<br/>Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing federal law requires the Secretary of Agriculture to approve retail food stores to accept CalFresh benefits through online transactions if the secretary implements this program after a required demonstration project. Existing law provides for the establishment of a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, administered by the State Department of Social Services, for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits. Existing law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of the EBT system. This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup of interested stakeholders no later than February 1, 2021, to make recommendations to the department on how to prepare the EBT system to accommodate online purchases and to provide the workgroup technical assistance and assign staff to assist the workgroup in carrying out its responsibilities. The bill would authorize individual members of the workgroup, and any other stakeholder, to make additional recommendations on any item considered by the workgroup. The bill would require the department to review and analyze all recommendations and, by December 1, 2021, report to the Legislature regarding the recommendations. The bill would authorize the workgroup to continue meeting from January 1, 2022, to January 1, 2023, to develop recommendations on additional topics and assist the department, the Legislature, or both, on any topic relating to the EBT system. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2020</b></p> | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p><a href="#">SB 43</a><br/><a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.</p>  | <p>ASSEMBLY 2<br/>YEAR<br/>7/10/2019 -<br/>Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. &amp; TAX on 6/24/2019)(Ma</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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b></p>  |              |

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|  | y be acted upon Jan 2020)  |  |         |
| <a href="#">SB 45 Allen D</a><br>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020. | ASSEMBLY DE SK<br>1/30/2020 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.                              | 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. <b>Last Amended on 1/23/2020</b>   |         |
| <a href="#">SB 54 Allen D</a><br>Solid waste: packaging and products.  | ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE<br>1/23/2020 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon. | (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b> | Watch   |
| <a href="#">SB 68 Galgiani D</a><br>Hazardous  | ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR<br>9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline   | 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   | Support |

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| waste: treated wood waste.   | pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)                             | customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. Existing law requires the wood preserving industry, as defined, to, jointly and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, make information available to generators of treated wood waste that describes how to best handle, dispose of, and otherwise manage treated wood waste. Existing law repeals these requirements on January 1, 2021. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions, as recast by this bill, until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the message to be posted at the point of sale, in addition to at the point of display or customer selection. The bill would update in the message the internet website address at which more information can be found and would require the message to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the department, maintain an internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the department relating to that dissemination, as provided. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require the department to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2019</b> |       |
| <a href="#">SB 143 Skinner D</a><br>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material: payment by general use prepaid cards. | SENATE CHAP<br>TERED<br>9/5/2019 -<br>Approved by the Governor.<br>Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 243, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law generally prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material unless the payment is made by cash or check and specified other requirements are met, including that the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale. This bill would authorize a junk dealer or recycler to also pay for nonferrous material by general use prepaid card in accordance with specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2019</b>  |       |
| <a href="#">SB 210 Leyva D</a><br>Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program.                                   | SENATE CHAP<br>TERED<br>9/20/2019 -<br>Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 298, Statutes of 2019                              | (1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair and a specified review committee, to adopt regulations requiring owners or operators of heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to perform regular inspections of their vehicles for excessive emissions of smoke. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to adopt regulations requiring heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to use emission control equipment and alternative fuels. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the bureau and other specified entities, to implement a pilot program that develops and demonstrates technologies that show potential for readily bringing heavy-duty vehicles into an inspection and maintenance program. The bill would require the state board, no later than 2 years after the completion of the pilot program, to develop and implement a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to assess a fee and penalties as part of the program, as specified. The bill would create the Truck Emission Check (TEC) Fund, with all the moneys deposited in the fund to be available upon appropriation. The bill would require the state board, at least 60 days prior to the first hearing of the state board to consider the adoption of any rules or regulations initially implementing the program, to submit those proposed rules and regulations to the Joint  | Watch |

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|  |   | Legislative Budget Committee and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>   |       |
| <a href="#">SB 213</a><br><a href="#">Wieckowski</a><br><b>D</b><br><br>Litter: receptacles.                                     | SENATE DEAD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  |       |
| <a href="#">SB 232</a><br><a href="#">Dodd</a> <b>D</b><br><br>Hazardous substances: regulated metals: packaging materials.      | SENATE VETO<br>ED<br>1/13/2020 -<br>Stricken from file. Veto sustained.                 | The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, prohibits a person from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package, packaging component, or product in a package if the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals, defined as lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium, present in a single-component package or in an individual packaging component exceeds 100 parts per million by weight. This bill would exempt from that prohibition a glass package or packaging component that would not exceed that maximum regulated metal concentration level but for the addition of recycled material, provided that the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals present in the glass package or packaging component does not exceed 200 parts per million by weight. This exemption would be repealed on January 1, 2024. <b>Last Amended on 8/22/2019</b>  |       |
| <a href="#">SB 236</a><br><a href="#">Wilk</a> <b>R</b><br><br>Low-Carbon Innovation Grant Program: Low-Carbon Innovation Panel. | SENATE DEAD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56. | The Economic Revitalization Act establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz, to serve as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic and business development goals. This bill would establish the Low-Carbon Innovation Panel in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development with a specified membership. The bill would establish the Low-Carbon Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the panel, to award grants to help researchers, entrepreneurs, and companies create and commercialize new low-carbon technologies that will help the state meet its greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, as specified. The bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be available, upon appropriation, for allocation by the panel for the purposes of the program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2019</b>   |       |
| <a href="#">SB 372</a><br><a href="#">Wieckowski</a><br><b>D</b><br><br>Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2020.                | SENATE DEAD<br>2/3/2020 -<br>Died on file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.                    | (1) Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to the department and subjects the organization to audits, if necessary. The act requires the organization to reimburse the department for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is in compliance with the act. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. The act would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcement. The bill would impose | Watch |

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|  |   | similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/23/2020</b>   |         |
| <a href="#">SB 405 Archuleta D</a><br>Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles. | ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR<br>9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020) | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project, the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b> |         |
| <a href="#">SB 424 Jackson D</a><br>Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.                                | ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR<br>7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)          | (1) Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/17/2019</b>   | Support |
| <a href="#">SB 457 Hueso D</a><br>Biomethane : gas corporation s.  | SENATE CHAPTERED<br>10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 479, Statutes of 2019.                             | Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects. Existing law requires the commission to modify the monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. This bill would require the commission to extend the program until December 31, 2026, or until all available program funds are expended, whichever occurs first. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2019</b>  |         |
| <a href="#">SB 515 Caballero D</a>   | ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR   | 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   |         |

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| <p>Public Utilities Commission : high hazard zone fuel: report.</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>operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include plans for vegetation management. Existing law requires the commission and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution system. This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on or before January 6, 2020, that contains specified information relating to high hazard zone fuel. <b>Last Amended on 7/2/2019</b></p>   |                |
| <p><a href="#">SB 552 Archuleta D</a><br/>Hazardous waste: household hazardous waste: door-to-door collection programs: residential pickup services.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAP<br/>TERED<br/>10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 481, Statutes of 2019.</p>                                  | <p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes public agencies, defined as state or federal agencies, counties, cities, or districts, or their contractors, to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. Existing law authorizes a registered hazardous waste transporter operating a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service to use a specified manifesting procedure for transporting household hazardous waste, if the transporter complies with certain operating and reporting requirements. Existing law requires a transporter that uses the specified manifesting procedure to submit quarterly reports to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and requires the department to make all of the information in the quarterly reports available to the public, as provided. Existing law requires a public agency to retain a copy of the manifest in a specified manner. Existing law makes these manifesting requirements inoperative on January 1, 2020. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions indefinitely. Because the bill would continue duties imposed on public agencies and because the bill would extend the operation of various provisions, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. <b>Last Amended on 9/5/2019</b></p>   |                |
| <p><a href="#">SB 667 Hueso D</a><br/>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p>   | <p>ASSEMBLY 2<br/>YEAR<br/>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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b></p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| <p><a href="#">SB 724 Stern D</a></p> <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> | <p>SENATE DEAD 2/3/2020 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>                                      | <p>(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. Existing law authorizes the department to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable. This bill would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/29/2019</b></p>   | <p>Support</p> |
| <p><a href="#">SB 726 Caballero D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program.</p>     | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 485, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a public agency or its contractor to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility for the purpose of collecting, handling, treating, storing, recycling, or disposing of household hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes a public agency to conduct a materials exchange program as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program if the public agency determines which reusable household hazardous products or materials are suitable and acceptable for distribution to the public in accordance with a quality assurance plan prepared by the public agency. Existing law imposes certain requirements for a quality assurance plan. Existing law requires a public agency to instruct a recipient to use the product in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would define “materials exchange program” for these purposes to mean a program conducted at a household hazardous waste collection facility that makes reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients. The bill would additionally authorize a public agency’s contractor to conduct a materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide the same instructions to a recipient. The bill would revise the requirements for the preparation and implementation of a quality assurance plan to require, among other things, a quality assurance plan prepared by a public agency, or its contractor, to be implemented at each household hazardous waste collection facility operated by the public agency, or its contractor, at which a materials exchange program is operated.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/30/2019</b></p> | <p>Support</p> |
| <p><a href="#">SB 856 Bates R</a></p> <p>Vehicles: registration.</p>   | <p>SENATE RLS. 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>   |                |
| <p><a href="#">SB 857 Bates R</a></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><a href="#">SB 895 Archuleta D</a></p>  | <p>SENATE E. U., &amp; 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</p>   |                |

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| Energy: zero-emission fuel, infrastructure, and transportation technologies.        | 3/16/2020 - March 17 hearing postponed by committee.   | 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.   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 964 Skinner D</a><br>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan. | SENATE RLS. 2/20/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.   | 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.   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 1000 Hertzberg D</a><br>Litter: receptacles.                         | SENATE RLS. 2/27/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.   | Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 1044 Allen D</a><br>Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals. | SENATE E.Q. 3/10/2020 - Set for hearing April 1.<br>4/1/2020 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE HEARING CANCELED - ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair | 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. |  |
| <a href="#">SB 1113 Gonzalez, Lena D</a>  | SENATE RLS. 2/27/2020 -  | 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.  |  |

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| State Air Resources Board: report.   | Referred to Com. on RLS.   |   |       |
| <a href="#">SB 1122 Skinner D</a><br>Green electrolytic hydrogen.                          | SENATE E. U., & C.<br>3/13/2020 - Set for hearing March 31.<br><br>3/31/2020 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE HEARING CANCELED - ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair | 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. | Watch |
| <a href="#">SB 1132 Dodd D</a><br>Recycling: beverage containers.                          | SENATE RLS.<br>2/27/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.  | 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.   |       |
| <a href="#">SB 1152 Skinner D</a><br>Litter: receptacles.                                  | SENATE RLS.<br>3/5/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.   | Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed 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.  |       |
| <a href="#">SB 1156 Archuleta D</a><br>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties. | SENATE E.Q.<br>3/10/2020 - Set for hearing April 1.<br><br>4/1/2020 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE HEARING CANCELED -  | 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.  |       |

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|   | ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair  |  |         |
| <a href="#">SB 1183 Hertzberg D</a><br>Electric vehicle charging master plan.   | SENATE E. U., & C.<br>3/13/2020 - Set for hearing March 31.<br><br>3/31/2020 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE HEARING CANCELED - ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair | 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.   |         |
| <a href="#">SB 1191 Dahle R</a><br>Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions : noncompliance and penalties. | SENATE E.Q.<br>3/5/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.<br><br>4/15/2020 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair  | 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. | Support |
| <a href="#">SB 1258 Stern D</a><br>California Climate Technology and Infrastructure                                   | SENATE B., P. & E.D.<br>3/12/2020 - Set for hearing March 30.<br><br>3/30/2020 Upon adjournment of   | 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.   |         |

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| re Financing Act.   | Session - Room 3191 SENATE HEARING CANCELED - BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT , GLAZER, Chair  |  |  |
| <a href="#">SB 1329</a><br><a href="#">Wilk R</a><br><br>Climate change:<br>Climate Innovation Grant Program:<br>voluntary tax contributions. | SENATE E.Q.<br>3/13/2020 - Set for hearing April 1.<br><br>4/1/2020 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE HEARING CANCELED - ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair | 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. |  |
| <a href="#">SB 1332</a><br><a href="#">Allen D</a><br><br>Solid waste: recycling and composting infrastructure.                               | SENATE RLS.<br>3/12/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.   | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The 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.   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 1352</a><br><a href="#">Hueso D</a><br><br>Gas corporations:<br>biomethane procurement.  | SENATE E. U., & C.<br>3/13/2020 - Set for hearing March 31.<br><br>3/31/2020 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE  | 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,   |  |

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|  | <p>HEARING<br/> CANCELED -<br/> ENERGY,<br/> UTILITIES AND<br/> COMMUNICATI<br/> ONS, HUESO,<br/> Chair</p> | <p>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><a href="#">SB 1353 Archuleta</a> D<br/> Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.</p> | <p>SENATE TRAN<br/> S.<br/> 3/12/2020 -<br/> Referred to<br/> Coms. on<br/> TRANS. and<br/> JUD.</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> |  |