

Chair	Eric Zetz, <i>Merced County Association of Governments</i>
Vice Chair	Doug Kobold, <i>California Product Stewardship Council</i>
Treasurer	Hans Kernkamp, <i>Riverside County</i>
Secretary	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>

Minutes
SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting
April 23, 2020

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – See attached attendance roster; a quorum was present.
- b. Approval of March Minutes – A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the minutes.
- c. Approval of March Treasurer’s Report – Hans Kernkamp presented the March treasurer’s report, reporting revenues for the month of \$3,090.42 from SWANA dues. Expenses totaled \$9,427.43, primarily for January and February payments to SYASL. The month end bank balance was \$49,831.61. Hans reported that he set up automatic bank transactions for SYASL and web publisher payments and noted that agency contribution requests will go out next month. Doug Kobold requested that the expense report note the check numbers and dates checks posted. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the report with the changes Doug requested.
- d. Update on SWANA Chapters Call – Eric Zetz participated in the April 16 SWANA Chapters leadership call and provided some updates from that call. David Biderman reported that SWANAPalooza and the SWANA Board conference call were postponed, but that WASTECON is still on for Dallas, TX in December. He also shared reports from industry members regarding COVID impacts, including that residential tonnages are up and commercial tonnages are down, many services have been suspended, measures are being implemented for worker safety, and there has been an increase in illegal dumping observed, specifically of PPE items. National SWANA sent a letter to and is working with FEMA seeking funding to cover increased costs and revenues losses from businesses closing. FEMA has been receptive and has asked that SWANA be a member to their national calls and stated that there could be funding opportunities for Category-B funds from FEMA to help address the points made by SWANA. SWANA is also speaking with national media sources, and offered to speak for any solid waste industry fielding questions on the COVID-19 impacts. SWANA is also actively tracking the number of sanitation workers infected with COVID-19, As of April 16, there was a reported 700 to 1,000 sanitation workers that have tested positive nationally, half being from state of NY, and eight total deaths to date (none attributed to handling of community garbage). SWANA certifications have been given a 6-month extension. Also introduced the new SWANA logo and branding guidelines. Curtis added that the May 31st midyear SWANA meeting was also cancelled.
- e. Western Regional Symposium - CANCELLED – Eric reported that this event was cancelled.
 - a. Impacts on LTF budget – Hans shared with the group an estimate of the impacts to LTF budget as a result of the event being cancelled. He reported that removing the anticipated revenues of \$13,000 from WRS and assuming last year’s revenues and expenses in other budget line items, could result in an estimated budget deficit of \$6,000. However, Doug noted that agency contributions could be impacted as well, as agencies are experiencing economic impacts from the COVID crisis. Doug noted that website expenses will be close to budgeted, so no potential savings should be assumed there. Curtis reported that the MOLO event is also unknown and if that event is cancelled, it would be an additional estimated loss

of \$4,000. The group discussed ways to reduce expenses for the year, particularly by scaling back the annual meeting in November, which was scheduled to be held in San Diego. Lisa noted that the LTF has already paid a deposit to Humphrey's and will incur cancellation charges as well. The group agreed to continue to brainstorm options for budget reductions and to discuss further at the next call.

- f. **New SWANA Logo (added)** – Eric shared that SWANA rolled out a new logo and branding guidelines. The group discussed incorporating the logo on the LTF letterhead and Doug provided several example formats. Eric will confirm with David which logo coloring (orange “W” for Chapters, or red for Advocacy) is appropriate for the LTF to use and inquire if they have letterhead templates available.
- g. **Letter re COVID impacts (added)** – The SWANA LTF held a call recently to discuss COVID related impacts solid waste agencies are experiencing and potentially sending a letter to CalRecycle and the Governor urging delayed implementation and relaxed enforcement of solid waste mandates. Priscilla reported that the League of Cities and CSAC are also working on a joint, local government-focused letter that they expect to get out next week. They have requested the LTF sign on to that letter that would not only go to CalRecycle, but to CARB and other regulatory agencies, requesting temporary relief from, and relaxed enforcement for, various mandates including AB 939, AB 1826 and SB 1383. Priscilla advised that a joint letter would be much stronger. She is currently reviewing and commenting on the League / CSAC letter. Priscilla emphasized that it is important to convey how COVID has directly impacted industry and affected ability to implement aspects of these mandates. Eric informed David Biederman that the LTF is working on this effort and David noted that SWANA National has already issued a similar letter and suggested the LTF letter reference it. Discussion ensued regarding suggested content for the letter. As soon as she finishes her review of it, Priscilla will share the draft coalition letter with the group. Priscilla is also working on a separate effort that urges funding for industry.

2. **Capitol Update (10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.)** - Priscilla gave an update on the status of the Legislature. The Legislature is still on recess and scheduled to return May 4. The Legislature is trying to figure out how the rest of the session will work, in terms of holding hearings, bill referrals, etc. They have agreed that no bills will be double referred. Floor sessions may be moved to the Memorial Auditorium to allow for spacing. No personal meetings will be allowed and lobbyists can only participate in hearings if they are a main testifier; otherwise, will have to participate remotely. Remote voting is being considered, but may require a constitutional amendment to permit that. After May 4, committee hearings and engagement methods may be different and the budget calendar may be moved around. It is possible that they will not take a summer break. Assembly committees have asked authors to consider if bills are an emergency, or COVID related, in effort to reduce their bill loads. In addition to COVID, they will consider bills on homelessness and wildfire. SYASL working to hear from authors' offices which bills will move forward and will have more info over the coming weeks. SYASL will continue to push for SB 1191 to be considered, arguing that it is COVID related. Rules committee will be held tomorrow (they review and refer bills). They are expected not to allow double referrals and may only allow 350 bills to be amended and referred to committees (versus over 2,000 bills typically seen).

Regarding the state budget, GGRF programs will not be part of the immediate budget discussions. The budget being considered in May will be a “workload” or “baseline” budget that will not include any increases in funding other than those related to COVID recovery and other priority issues such as homelessness and wildfire. They may also make reductions to state funded programs. GGRF and other funding will be considered in August when have a better sense of income tax revenues. Cap and Trade auction revenues might be lower than anticipated which will affect CARB and other programs funded with those funds.



3. Legislative Review (10:45 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.) – Priscilla provided an update

- a. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bill
- b. AB 995 (C. Garcia) Hazardous Waste
 - a. 2-year bill
- c. AB 1002 (Quirk-Silva) CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations GGRF Fund
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bill
 - c. To ensure that alt fuels are treated equally regarding low carbon credits. Is moving forward; possible hearing in June.
- d. AB 1080 Gonzalez/SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bills
 - c. Authors' intent is to move forward.
 - d. Related, the Recology ballot measure may not be able to meet the signature requirement by the May deadline.
- e. AB 1506 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
 - a. Second house
- f. AB 1509 (Mullin) Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.
 - a. Support
 - b. 2-year bill
 - c. This bill will not move forward this year.
- g. AB 1567 (Aguiar-Curry) Organic waste: scoping plan.
 - a. 2-year bill
 - b. Is moving forward.
- h. AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products.
 - a. Support
 - b. 2-year bill

Intent is to move this bill forward. Referred to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.
- i. AB 2243 (Eggman) Income tax: credits food banks
 - a. Support
 - b. Not moving forward.
- j. AB 2287 (Eggman) Solid waste: plastic product certification
 - a. Work with Author
 - b. SYASL believes is moving forward, but working to confirm and communicate LTF concerns.
- k. AB 2298 (Carrillo) Hazardous waste.



- a. Watch
- l. AB 2381 (Choi) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
 - a. Watch
- m. AB 2455 (Medina) Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.
 - a. Watch
- n. AB 2511 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
 - a. Watch
- o. AB 2562 (Holden) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.
 - a. Watch
- p. AB 2566 (C. Garcia) Consumption-based greenhouse gas inventory
 - a. Watch
- q. AB 2612 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.
 - a. Support
 - b. Is not moving forward this year. Author’s office will try to get this into August budget.
- r. AB 2680 (Aguiar-Curry) Solid waste: green material: land application.
 - a. Watch
- s. AB 2733 (Flora) California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting.
 - a. Watch
- t. AB 2772 (Reyes) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.
 - a. Watch
- u. AB 2860 (O’Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
 - a. Watch
- v. AB 2920 (Oberholte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.
 - a. Watch
- w. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
 - a. Watch
- x. AB 2993 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.
 - a. Watch
- y. AB 3141 (Friedman) Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.
 - a. Watch
- z. AB 3158 (Melendez) Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.
 - a. Watch



- aa. AB 3163 (Salas) Biogas
 - a. ~~Watch~~. **A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support the bill.**
 - b. Is moving forward, but unclear if will make amendments. Changes biogas definition to add gasification, making it qualify for pipeline injection.

- bb. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bill

- cc. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
 - a. Support
 - b. 2-year bill

- dd. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.
 - a. Support
 - b. Is moving forward.

- ee. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
 - a. Support if amended
 - b. 2-year bill
 - c. SYASL hears author interested in supporting funding for recycling, but unclear if this bill will be the vehicle for that or not.

- ff. SB 857 (Bates) Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.
 - a. Watch

- gg. SB 1122 (Skinner) Green electrolytic hydrogen.
 - a. Watch

- hh. SB 1152 (Skinner) Solar Panels: labeling
 - a. Watch
 - b. Solar bill not moving forward but author is interested in improved labeling and discussing further. CPSC had discussions with the industry and UL regarding improved labeling so that processors can easily identify the material components. They appear to be receptive to that and working on UL requirements, but if negotiations are not successful, CPSC will work to reintroduce a bill in January.

- ii. SB 1156 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.
 - a. Watch

- jj. SB 1191 (Dahle) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties
 - a. Support
 - b. Good Faith Effort language added to SB 1383 statute. SYASL working with author to make sure it moves forward this year.

- kk. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
 - a. Support if Amended

- b. Organic infrastructure to be eligible for Climate Catalyst Fund. However this Fund may not be moved forward this year after all, considering COVID economic impacts, and other concerns. Despite that, author was open to including organic infrastructure as eligible funding if and when the program moves forward.

- ll. SB 1352 (Hueso) Gas corporations: biomethane procurement
 - a. Support
 - b. This bill is moving forward.

- mm. SB 1323 (Skinner) Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects
 - a. Watch
 - b. Not moving forward.

- nn. SB 1362 (Stern) Carbon neutrality: comprehensive strategy.
 - a. Watch

4. Regulatory Update (11:30- 12:00 p.m.)

- a. SB 1383 – Priscilla reported that CalRecycle posted the revised version of the regulation for a 30-day public comment period. Larry noted page 60 of the clean document changed NOV timeframe. The group discussed approaches for commenting, generally agreeing to repeat previous comments as well as commenting on COVID impacts.
 - a. Comments due May 20th – Priscilla will draft and submit a comment letter upon LTF approval.
 - b. Schedule call to discuss – Priscilla will send out a poll for the 1st week of May for the LTF to discuss the comment letter further.

Attachments:

- Meeting Agenda
- Call Roster
- Treasurer’s Report
- Bill Matrix





SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Legislative Task Force

CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

2020 OFFICERS

Chair	Eric Zetz, <i>Merced County Association of Governments</i>
Vice Chair	Doug Kobold, <i>California Product Stewardship Council</i>
Treasurer	Hans Kernkamp, <i>Riverside County</i>
Secretary	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

April 23, 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 March Minutes
- c. Approval of March Treasurer's Report
- d. Update on Chapters call
- e. Western Regional Symposium- CANCELLED
 - a. Impacts on LTF budget

2. Capitol Update (10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.)

3. Legislative Review (10:45 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.)

- a. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bill
- b. AB 995 (C. Garcia) Hazardous Waste
 - a. 2-year bill
- c. AB 1002 (Quirk-Silva) CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations GGRF Fund
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bill
- d. AB 1080 Gonzalez/SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
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- e. AB 1506 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
 - a. Second house
- f. AB 1509 (Mullin) Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.
 - a. Support
 - b. 2-year bill
- g. AB 1567 (Aguiar-Curry) Organic waste: scoping plan.
 - a. 2-year bill

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

- h. AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products.
 - a. Support
 - b. 2-year bill
- i. AB 2243 (Eggman) Income tax: credits food banks
 - a. Support
- j. AB 2287 (Eggman) Solid waste: plastic product certification
 - a. Work with Author
- k. AB 2298 (Carrillo) Hazardous waste.
 - a. Watch
- l. AB 2381 (Choi) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.
 - a. Watch
- m. AB 2455 (Medina) Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.
 - a. Watch
- n. AB 2511 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
 - a. Watch
- o. AB 2562 (Holden) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.
 - a. Watch
- p. AB 2566 (C. Garcia) Consumption-based greenhouse gas inventory
 - a. Watch
- q. AB 2612 (Maienschein) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.
 - a. Support
- r. AB 2680 (Aguiar-Curry) Solid waste: green material: land application.
 - a. Watch
- s. AB 2733 (Flora) California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting.
 - a. Watch
- t. AB 2772 (Reyes) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.
 - a. Watch
- u. AB 2860 (O'Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
 - a. Watch
- v. AB 2920 (Obernolte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.
 - a. Watch



- w. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
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- x. AB 2993 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.
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- y. AB 3141 (Friedman) Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.
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- aa. AB 3163 (Salas) Biogas
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- bb. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
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- cc. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
 - a. Support
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- dd. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.
 - a. Support
- ee. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
 - a. Support if amended
 - b. 2-year bill
- ff. SB 857 (Bates) Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.
 - a. Watch
- gg. SB 1122 (Skinner) Green electrolytic hydrogen.
 - a. Watch
- hh. SB 1152 (Skinner) Litter: receptacles.
 - a. Watch
- ii. SB 1156 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.
 - a. Watch
- jj. SB 1191 (Dahle) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties
 - a. Support
- kk. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
 - a. Support if Amended



- ll. SB 1352 (Hueso) Gas corporations: biomethane procurement
 - a. Support

- mm. SB 1323 (Skinner) Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects
 - a. Watch

- nn. SB 1362 (Stern) Carbon neutrality: comprehensive strategy.
 - a. Watch

4. Regulatory Update (11:30- 12:00 p.m.)

- a. SB 1383
 - a. Comments due May 20th
 - b. Schedule call to discuss





SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call 4/23/2020

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	Present	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (VC)	P	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (S)	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		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	lwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	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	P	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		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

Founding – Diko Melkonian diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov

Sierra Chapter – Amer Hussain ahussain@geosyntec.com

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

VM= Voting Member

Ch = Chair

VC = Vice Chair

T = Treasurer

S = Secretary

**SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
March 2020 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY**

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$66,128.87	\$53,828.21	\$56,168.62	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61
REVENUES	\$2,850.49	\$2,340.41	\$3,090.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)</i>												
EXPENSES ²	\$15,151.15	\$0.00	\$9,427.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>(from Expenses sheet, Line 17)</i>												
ENDING BALANCE	\$53,828.21	\$56,168.62	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61	\$49,831.61
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes	Yes									

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$8,281	\$60,006	14%

(Line 7)

\$24,579	\$66,750	37%
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(Line 16)

NOTES:

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

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
March 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	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,150	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,222	\$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)	\$425.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$475.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$900	\$3,000
8	TOTALS	\$5,404	\$4,639	\$4,457	\$475	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,975	\$66,750
9														% INCURRED	22%
10															
11															
		Posted to Account													
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
13	SYASL Expenses	\$14,959.41	\$0.00	\$9,426.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0	
14	Other Expense	\$191.74		\$1.00										\$193	
15														\$0	
														\$0	
17	TOTALS	\$15,151	\$0	\$9,427	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,579	\$66,750
18														% SPENT	37%
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	17695											
23	CHECK NO.														
24	AMOUNT	\$4,787.01	\$4,639.42	\$4,456.25											
25	DATE CHECK POSTED														

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$24,385.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Notes:

Line 13, January posting includes October, November, & December payment (posted 1/16/20)

Line 6, January Non-SYASL expenses related to Officer travel to SoCal chapter meeting

Line 14, Other Expense March (\$1 to test online banking transaction with SYASL, credited to March invoice 17695)

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
 March 2020 Treasurer's Report
 REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$1,350	\$2,340	\$3,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,780	\$18,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$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	\$4,000
4	INTEREST	\$0.49	\$0.41	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.32	\$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	\$3,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,281	\$60,006
													% OF BUDGETED	14%	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Wednesday, April 22, 2020

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 161 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022. Last Amended on 6/27/2019</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 352 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 8/14/2019 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re- referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. Last Amended on 8/14/2019</p>	
<p>AB 464 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/28/2020 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act defines specified terms, including, among others, district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district until January 1, 2031. This bill would indefinitely define district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/6/2020</p>	
<p>AB 793 Ting D</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/12/2019 - Failed</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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Solid waste: biomass.	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act defines “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified materials when separated from other solid waste. This bill would revise that definition of “biomass conversion” and would define “biomass” for purposes of the act. The bill would also update cross references to those definitions. Last Amended on 4/1/2019	
AB 995 Garcia, Cristina D Hazardous waste.	SENATE RLS. 9/9/2019 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	(1)Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws.This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019	
AB 1002 Quirk-Silva D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	SENATE RLS. 1/27/2020 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Legislative Analyst’s Office to annually submit a report to the Legislature on the economic impacts and benefits of specified greenhouse gas emissions targets.This bill would require the state board to ensure alternative fuels are treated equally with regard to the requirements for generating credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require the Legislative Analyst’s Office to also annually prepare an analysis of moneys allocated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as specified. Last Amended on 1/27/2020	
AB 1080 Gonzalez D Solid waste:	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last	(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	Watch

<p>packaging and products.</p>	<p>location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department’s internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/9/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1506 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business subject to either of those requirements to provide, on or before July 1, 2020, customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law exempts full-service restaurants, as defined, from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant, on or before July 1, 2020, provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program to collect that waste stream.This bill would specify that, with respect to a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility that is subject to either of those requirements, the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container only applies to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize such a facility subject to the organic waste recycling services requirement to alternatively implement a process for recycling organic waste from customers that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of “full-service restaurant,” as specified, deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes.This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/15/2020</p>	

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

<p>AB 1672 Bloom D</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. Last Amended on 1/23/2020</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1770 Frazier D</p> <p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1839 Bonta D</p> <p>Climate change: California Green New Deal.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 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>	
<p>AB 1840 Ting D</p> <p>Recycling: reports.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 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>AB 1860 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/8/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 7.</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.</p>	

<p>AB 2104 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Lead-acid batteries: Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 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. Last Amended on 3/4/2020</p>	
<p>AB 2145 Ting D</p> <p>Transportation electrification: vehicle charging stations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 12.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the State Air Resources Board (state board), electrical corporations, and the motor vehicle industry, to evaluate policies to develop infrastructure sufficient to overcome any barriers to the widespread deployment and use of plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles and, by July 1, 2011, to adopt rules that address certain related issues. Existing law requires the PUC, in cooperation with the Energy Commission, the state board, air quality management districts, air pollution control districts, electrical and gas corporations, and the motor vehicle industry, to evaluate and implement policies to promote the development of equipment and infrastructure needed to facilitate the use of electric power and natural gas to fuel low-emission vehicles. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission and state board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to reform the electric vehicle charging infrastructure approval process</p>	

		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.	
AB 2243 Eggman D	ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 3/16/2020 - In committee: 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
AB 2287 Eggman D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 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
AB 2298 Carrillo D	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/17/2020 - In committee: 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 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.	
AB 2368 Quirk D Contractors: discipline: illegal dumping.	ASSEMBLY B.&P. 2/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on B. & 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.	
AB 2381 Choi R The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: processing payments and handling fees.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/12/2020 - Re-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 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. Last Amended on 3/11/2020	Watch

<p>AB 2455 Medina D</p> <p>Natural gas and electric battery vehicles: weight limits.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 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>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2511 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/17/2020 - In committee: Hearing postponed by 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 pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, including the nature of the charge and its disposition. This bill would instead require the department to post those findings, results, and reports on the department's internet website.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2529 Chen R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: quantity determinations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2020 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law determines the type of regulation a business generating hazardous waste receives based, in part, on the quantity of that waste the business generates. Existing law requires that a generator of hazardous waste include all hazardous waste that it has generated in any month, except for universal wastes, as defined, when determining that quantity. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring all hazardous waste generated in any month by a generator to be included in that quantity determination, as provided.</p>	
<p>AB 2562 Holden D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/5/2020 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established, or within a convenience zone that is unserved for 60 days and not exempt from convenience zone requirements, to alternatively (1) submit an affidavit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery stating that the dealer has met specified standards for empty beverage container redemption or (2) pay \$100 per day to the department, for deposit in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards for redemption specified in the affidavit provisions. Existing law creates the Penalty Account in the fund and requires all civil penalties and fines collected by the department pursuant to the act to be deposited in that account. Existing law makes funds in the account available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the act. A violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would revise that alternative requirement to instead require those dealers to submit that affidavit to the department unconditionally. The bill would make a dealer who does not submit that affidavit liable for a civil penalty of an unspecified amount per day that is</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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.	
AB 2566 Garcia, Cristina D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/16/2020 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. In committee: 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. Last Amended on 3/12/2020	Watch
AB 2612 Maienschein D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs, 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project, and 5% of the annual proceeds of the fund, up to the sum of \$130,000,000 annually, until June 20, 2030, for transfer to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve certain organic waste disposal goals, as specified. The bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, would also continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste, as specified.	Support
AB 2680 Aguiar-Curry D	ASSEMBLY NAT. 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. Last Amended on 3/16/2020	Watch
AB 2733 Flora R	ASSEMBLY 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	Watch

<p>California Beverage Container Recycling Fund: reporting.</p>	<p>3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state by the distributor, and the department is required to deposit those amounts, and all other revenues the department receives under the act, in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, moneys in the fund, except for civil penalties or fines, are continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments to processors, and handling fees to recycling sites in convenience zones, as defined. Existing law requires the department, not less than once every 3 months, to provide to the Legislature an updated fund condition statement for the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and other specified information, for the current fiscal year and budget year. Existing law requires the department, not less than once every 3 months, to post that information on the department's internet website. Existing law requires the department, not less than once every 3 months, to review the information included in the fund condition statement, as provided, and to immediately notify the Legislature if the department determines that there may be inadequate funds to pay the payments required by the act. In that circumstance, existing law authorizes the department, after notifying the Legislature, to reduce or eliminate certain expenditures, including processing payments or handling fees, as provided. This bill would change the minimum frequency of the periodic requirements described above from 3 months to 2 months.</p>	
<p>AB 2737 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Community emissions reduction programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. That act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Existing law requires the state board, by October 1, 2018, to prepare and update, at least once every 5 years, a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. Existing law requires the state board to select locations around the state for the preparation of community emissions reduction programs, and to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation in the programs. Existing law requires an air quality management district or air pollution control district containing a selected location, within one year of the state board's selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program. This bill would prohibit a district that contains a selected location from authorizing a new major source, or revisions to an existing source, that increases toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants above the levels included in the community emissions reduction plan for that location without requiring the major source to mitigate the increased emissions directly in the affected communities. The bill would require the district to annually develop a localized land use assessment plan that considers the impacts of land use decisions on the community emissions reduction programs.</p>	
<p>AB 2766 Gray D</p> <p>Vehicles:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 3/2/2020 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair, to adopt a program that allows for the voluntary retirement of passenger vehicles and light- and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters. Existing establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, administered by the state board, to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner</p>	

retirement and replacement.		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.	
AB 2772 Reyes D Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.	ASSEMBLY TRANS. 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
AB 2831 Flora R Greenhouse gas reduction: carbon sequestration.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 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.	
AB 2860 O'Donnell D California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	ASSEMBLY TRANS. 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

<p>AB 2866 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Vehicular air pollution: Clean Fleet Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 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>AB 2920 Obernolte R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 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>AB 2959 Calderon D</p> <p>Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		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.	
AB 2961 Garcia, Eduardo D Civil law: action for public nuisance.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	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.	
AB 2993 Levine D Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/17/2020 - In committee: 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
AB 3027 O'Donnell D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 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. Last Amended on 3/12/2020	
AB 3042 Limón D Hazardous materials.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	Existing law declares the Legislature's intent that, in order to protect the public health and safety and the environment, it is necessary to establish business and area plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous materials. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	

<p>AB 3111 Gipson D</p> <p>Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 3141 Friedman D</p> <p>Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/9/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The At-Store Recycling Program law, required, among other things, an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. The law required a plastic carryout bag provided by a store to have specified information printed or displayed on the bag, and required the placement of a plastic carryout bag collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer. The law also required the operator of a store to make reusable bags, defined to include specified durable plastic bags, available to customers, for purchase. The law required a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reducing, reusing, and recycling of plastic carryout bags and to make the materials available to stores, as specified. A violation of these requirements was subject to specified civil penalties. The law repealed these provisions on January 1, 2020. This bill would reestablish the operation of those requirements and would additionally require an at-store recycling program established by the operator of a store to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean durable plastic bags, as specified. The bill would require an online retailer that provides lockers for the secure pickup of purchased products at a store to provide a collection bin at the store near the lockers that is visible, easily accessible to the consumer, and clearly marked as available for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic packaging and plastic shipping envelopes. The bill would require an online retailer that has a physical retail establishment with in-person sales in this state to accept at the retail establishment plastic packaging and plastic shipping envelopes of its purchased products for the purpose of collecting and recycling, at no cost to the customer. The bill would require an online retailer to pickup at the time of delivery of purchased products, plastic packaging and shipping envelopes from previously delivered products, at no cost to the customer. The bill would commence all of these requirements on January 1, 2023, and would require the operators and retailers to collect, transport, and recycle the collected plastic bags, plastic packaging, and plastic shipping envelopes, as specified. A violation of these requirements would be subject to the above-specified civil penalties. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3158 Melendez R</p> <p>Solid waste: Rechargeable</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/9/2020 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & 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</p>	

Battery Recycling Act.		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.	
AB 3163 Salas D Biogas.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/9/2020 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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.	Watch
AB 3256 Garcia, Eduardo D Climate risks: bond measure.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	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.	
AB 3336 Carrillo D California Hazardous Substances Act: misbranded and banned hazardous substances.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	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.	
AB 3354 Friedman D Hazardous	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2020 - Read first time.	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	

materials: green chemistry.		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.	
SB 33 Skinner D Electronic benefits transfer system.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/27/2020 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. Last Amended on 1/6/2020	Watch
SB 43 Allen D Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2022, to submit a report to the Legislature on the findings from a study, as specified, to determine the feasibility and practicality of assessing the carbon intensity of all retail products subject to the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law, so that the total carbon equivalent emissions associated with such retail products can be quantified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019	
SB 45 Allen D Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation,	ASSEMBLY DESK 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	

and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.		prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/23/2020	
SB 54 Allen D Solid waste: packaging and products.	ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 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. Last Amended on 9/10/2019	Watch
SB 68 Galgiani D Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires treated wood waste to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message, including a certain internet website address at which more information can be found, at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. Existing law requires the wood preserving industry, as defined, to, jointly and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, make information available to generators of treated wood waste that describes how to best handle, dispose of, and otherwise manage treated wood waste. Existing law repeals these requirements on January 1, 2021. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would extend the operation of those	Support

		provisions, as recast by this bill, until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the message to be posted at the point of sale, in addition to at the point of display or customer selection. The bill would update in the message the internet website address at which more information can be found and would require the message to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the department, maintain an internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the department relating to that dissemination, as provided. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require the department to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2019	
SB 405 Archuleta D Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project, the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022. Last Amended on 7/1/2019	
SB 424 Jackson D	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to	(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	Support

Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.	Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period.This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/17/2019	
SB 515 Caballero D Public Utilities Commission: high hazard zone fuel: report.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, and electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include plans for vegetation management. Existing law requires the commission and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution system.This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on or before January 6, 2020, that contains specified information relating to high hazard zone fuel. Last Amended on 7/2/2019	
SB 667 Hueso D Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling	Support

		infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019	
SB 856 Bates R Vehicles: registration.	SENATE RLS. 1/22/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	
SB 857 Bates R Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.	SENATE RLS. 1/22/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	
SB 895 Archuleta D Energy: zero- emission fuel, infrastructure, and transportation technologies.	SENATE E. U., & C. 3/16/2020 - March 17 hearing postponed by committee.	Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of petroleum diesel fuels that are as clean or cleaner than alternative clean fuels and clean diesel engines. This bill would instead require the commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of zero-emission fuels, zero-emission fueling infrastructure, and zero-emission fuel transportation technologies.	
SB 964 Skinner D Chemicals: outdoor application: residential areas.	SENATE RLS. 3/26/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. This bill would require a government agency or an entity with which a government agency contracts to submit a plan for the application of a chemical to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment before applying the chemical outdoors in a residential area, defined as a residential neighborhood, school, daycare center, park and recreational facility, or other location where infants and children generally spend time. The bill would require the office to conduct an independent review of any health impacts of the chemical, including reviewing any relevant scientific literature, studies, or other independently peer-reviewed information relating to the chemical's adverse health effects on infants and children. If there is any evidence in the peer-reviewed scientific literature or studies that the chemical may cause genetic damage, birth defects,	

		cancer, or nervous or reproductive system harm, the bill would prohibit a government agency or an entity with which a government agency contracts from applying the chemical outdoors in a residential area. The bill would also prohibit a government agency or an entity with which a government agency contracts from applying a chemical outdoors in a residential area if literature or studies relating to whether there are adverse health effects of the chemical have not been completed until the literature or studies have been completed and subjected to independent scientific peer review and the office completes a review pursuant to the bill's provisions. The bill would require the office to hold at least one public meeting annually for purposes of presenting its proposed findings and accepting public testimony on chemicals for which plans have been submitted pursuant to the bill's provisions. Last Amended on 3/26/2020	
SB 1000 Hertzberg D 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.	
SB 1044 Allen D Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.	SENATE E.Q. 3/18/2020 - April 1 hearing postponed by committee.	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.	
SB 1113 Gonzalez, Lena D State Air Resources Board: report.	SENATE RLS. 2/27/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	
SB 1122 Skinner D Green	SENATE E. U., & C. 4/3/2020 - From committee with author's	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	Watch

electrolytic hydrogen.	amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.	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, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of green electrolytic hydrogen in California and an analysis of how curtailed power could be better utilized to help meet the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/3/2020	
SB 1132 Dodd D Recycling: beverage containers: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: recycling financial analysis and policy development unit.	SENATE RLS. 3/25/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-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. The act creates within the department a recycling financial analysis and policy development unit to develop, analyze, consolidate, and evaluate economic and policy proposals to carry out the objectives of the act. This bill would require the unit to assess the effects of limitations imposed on international markets for the export of beverage containers and the impacts of those limitations on beverage container recycling in the state. Last Amended on 3/25/2020	
SB 1152 Skinner D Solar panels: disposal: labeling.	SENATE RLS. 3/26/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-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 hazardous waste control laws, among other things, vest the Department of Toxic Substances Control with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to designate end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject those modules to universal waste management. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2023, a manufacturer of a solar panel sold in California to include a permanently affixed label that provides information necessary to facilitate proper disposal or recycling of the solar panel at the end of its useful life. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, to develop regulations implementing that labeling requirement, as provided. Last Amended on 3/26/2020	
SB 1156 Archuleta D	SENATE E.Q. 3/18/2020 - April 1	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	Watch

Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.	hearing postponed by committee.	rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery at no cost to the consumer. This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials. The bill would require a violation of that prohibition to be charged as a misdemeanor if the violation resulted in a fire that damaged property, as specified, but would otherwise allow a violation to be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction. Because a violation of this prohibition would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 1183 Hertzberg D Electric vehicle charging master plan.	SENATE E. U., & C. 4/3/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.	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, by January 1, 2022, an Electric Vehicle Charging Master Plan, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission to update the plan at least once every 2 years. 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. Last Amended on 4/3/2020	
SB 1191 Dahle R Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions.	SENATE E.Q. 3/23/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.	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. This bill would require the department, upon request by a local jurisdiction, to issue a waiver from a requirement imposed pursuant to those regulations to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for all or part of the local jurisdiction where there are or could be public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of nearby bear populations. The bill would establish an alternative organic waste management program that a local jurisdiction may comply with instead of those regulations until specified dates. The bill would require a local jurisdiction that chooses to implement an alternative organic waste management program to submit a notification to the department that contains specified information, including a statement by a representative, attested to under penalty of perjury, that all information contained in the notification is true and correct to the best of the representative's knowledge and belief. By expanding the existing crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/23/2020	Support

<p>SB 1238 Hueso D</p> <p>Road project contracts: preference: recycled plastics.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/25/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes various requirements with respect to contracting by state and local agencies. If fitness and quality are equal, existing law requires each state agency to purchase certain recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at the same or lesser total cost than nonrecycled products. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated real property. This bill would require the department to conduct a study to determine if including recycled plastics in asphalt used for a construction and repair project of a state highway is feasible. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible, the bill would require the department, when awarding a contract for a construction or repair project of a state highway, to award a preference of an unspecified percentage to a bidder who proposes to use asphalt that includes recycled plastics for the construction or repair project. The bill would declare it to be the goal of the state that, by 2045, the department and each local agency use asphalt that includes recycled plastics in every construction or repair project of a local road or state highway that will use asphalt. Last Amended on 3/25/2020</p>	
<p>SB 1258 Stern D</p> <p>California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. & E.D. 3/18/2020 - March 30 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act, authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, governed by a board of directors, to make loans, issue bonds, and provide other assistance for various types of economic development projects, among other things. The activities of the bank under these provisions are funded from the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund, which is continuously appropriated for these purposes. This bill would enact the California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act to require the bank, in consultation with specified agencies to administer the Climate Catalyst Revolving Fund, which the bill would establish to provide financial assistance to eligible climate catalyst projects, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>
<p>SB 1323 Skinner D</p> <p>Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/18/2020 - April 1 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture to, among other duties and authorities, promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law provides funds to the department, as specified, for grants to promote practices on farms and ranches that improve agricultural and open-space soil health, carbon soil sequestration, erosion control, water quality, and water retention. Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the 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. This bill would require, no later than July 1, 2021, that the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, the board, and the department establish carbon sequestration goals for natural and working lands, as defined. The bill would require the board to include specified carbon dioxide removal targets as part of its scoping plan.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1329 Wilk R</p> <p>Climate change: Climate</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/18/2020 - April 1 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological</p>	

<p>Innovation Grant Program: voluntary tax contributions.</p>		<p>challenges. This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council or another entity identified by the council that it determines to have the appropriate skills necessary to successfully implement this program. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund, a special fund, in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. Once the Climate Innovation Fund accrues \$2,000,000, the bill would require the council or the entity implementing the program to notify the Franchise Tax Board and would require the program to award grants for the development and research of new innovations and technologies that either reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or address impacts caused by climate change. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1332 Allen D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling and composting infrastructure.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/26/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The 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 require the department to adopt by January 1, 2022, regulations to develop a loan, grant, and incentive payment program to accomplish specified goals to improve California's statewide recycling and composting infrastructure. The bill would create the California Recycling and Composting Infrastructure Fund in the State Treasury, and would require, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund to be used for these purposes. Last Amended on 3/26/2020</p>	
<p>SB 1352 Hueso D</p> <p>Gas corporations: renewable gas procurement.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., & C. 4/3/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law, relative to restructuring of the gas industry, requires the commission to require each gas corporation to provide bundled basic gas service to all core customers in its service territory unless the customer chooses or contracts to have natural gas purchased and supplied by another entity. 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 renewable gas, as defined, procurement program that requires each gas corporation to procure renewable gas in an amount so that, by January 1, 2030, at least 20 percent of the total volume of gas delivered to core customers in California by that gas corporation is renewable gas. The bill would require the commission, in designing and implementing the program, to ensure that the renewable gas 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. Last Amended on 4/3/2020</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 1353 Archuleta D</p> <p>Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.</p>	<p>SENATE TRANS. 3/12/2020 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and 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>	
<p>SB 1362 Stern D</p> <p>Carbon neutrality: comprehensive strategy.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/12/2020 - Referred to Coms. on EQ. and N.R. & W.</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. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as specified. This bill would require the state board, no later than July 1, 2021, to adopt a comprehensive strategy to achieve carbon neutrality in the state by no later than December 31, 2045, as specified. The bill would require the state board, before adopting the comprehensive strategy, to conduct at least 3 public workshops in consultation with the Natural Resources Agency and incorporate peer-reviewed data and models, as specified. The bill would require the state board to update the comprehensive strategy at least once every 5 years. The bill would require the state board to deliver a copy of the comprehensive strategy and any update to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature and to make recommendations for additional statutory authority to effectuate the goals of the comprehensive strategy.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Total Measures: 79

Total Tracking Forms: 79