



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 Minutes

May 28th, 2020

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. Teleconference

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

- a. Roll Call, Introductions – See attached attendance roster; a quorum was present. Guests included Deepti Jain.
- b. Approval of April Minutes – A misspelling was noted by Eric Zetz. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the April minutes with a correction to that misspelling.
- c. Approval of April Treasurer’s Report– Hans Kernkamp presented the April treasurer’s report, reporting revenues, mostly from SWANA dues, received this month totaled \$1,710.37. Expenses totaling \$5,356.25 included the SYASL monthly invoice and website services. Hans noted that the amount paid to the web publisher covered two invoices. The ending balance as of the end of April was \$46,185.73. Hans also reported that agency contribution requests/invoices went out and that he has begun receiving contributions. There was clarifying discussion regarding the address to be used for invoicing, etc. The LTF was reminded that the SYASL address was to be used for mail and invoices to help reduce significantly the confusion related to the revolving officer assignments. SYASL had agreed previously to have LTF mail sent to their office. Either Doug or Chris, being the closest to Sacramento, are willing to retrieve mail from the SYASL offices as needed. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the April report.
- d. Protocol for Guests – In light of periodic requests for non-LTF members to listen in on LTF calls, the officers proposed a written protocol for the approval of guests on the monthly calls. A proposed protocol was emailed to the group for discussion and included elements such as requests must come from the appropriate SWANA Chapter President, guests must be active SWANA members, guests may listen in on calls but may not attempt to influence discussions, and guests may not vote on action items. The group provided feedback and suggestions. Chris Hanson will email a revised version to the group for approval.
- e. Annual Meeting – During the April conference call, the LTF discussed the cancellation of the Western Regional Symposium and resulting effect on LTF revenues, and agreed that LTF should look at ways to cut costs, including for the annual end-of-session, in-person meeting. Lisa reminded group the LTF has a contract with Humphrey’s and already paid a non-refundable deposit of \$250.00. Doug confirmed that the cancellation policy includes liquidated damages 50% of the meeting room cost if cancelled now. The group discussed options and preferences and agreed that travel to San Diego would not be prudent nor essential in that LTF business can be conducted by teleconference. Direction was given to Lisa to contact Humphrey’s and confirm the cancellation details and cost (or postponement to a future date if possible) and report back to the group.
- f. Overview of Call with CalRecycle (added) – Priscilla reported on the May 18 conference call with CalRecycle and that CalRecycle appeared to understand that agencies and facilities are being impacted economically by COVID-19. However, they did not seem receptive to the request for good faith effort inclusion in SB 1383 or a delay regulatory implementation. They were interested, however, in hearing

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

more about specific examples of agency impacts. Priscilla, on behalf of the LTF, and League of Cities staff are working on joint letter to Governor's office in response. The LTF provided input and suggestions to Priscilla for outlining more specific impacts, narrowing down the specific, defensible requests, and suggested emphasizing that we are not requesting money, just temporary relief.

- 2. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.)** – Discussion began at 11:03 am. Not all bills were discussed during the call. Bills on this list are still active unless noted otherwise.
- a. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass
 - a. Watch
 - b. 2-year bill

 - b. AB 995 (C. Garcia) Hazardous Waste
 - a. 2-year bill
 - b. This bill will not be heard until July.

 - c. AB 1002 (Quirk-Silva) CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations GGRF Fund
 - a. Watch

 - d. AB 1080 Gonzalez/SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
 - a. Watch

 - e. AB 1506 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
 - a. Second house

 - f. AB 1567 (Aguiar-Curry) Organic waste: scoping plan.
 - a. Watch

 - g. AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products.
 - a. Support

 - h. AB 2287 (Eggman) Solid waste: plastic product certification
 - a. Support

 - i. AB 2920 (Oberholte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.
 - a. Watch

 - j. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
 - a. Watch



- b. Priscilla shared a draft support letter from a coalition of waste haulers for LTF consideration. Per the group's desire to hear other advocacy group perspectives, Priscilla will get input from the League which currently has a watch position. Larry confirmed that RCRC does not have a position. The group agreed they need more time to better understand the bill.
- k. AB 3163 (Salas) Energy: biomethane: procurement
 - a. Support
- l. AB 3256 (E. Garcia) Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
 - a. See SB 45.
- m. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
 - a. Watch
 - b. Priscilla noted there is still a lot of discussion among the Legislature on these two bond measures (AB 3256 and SB 45). Other advocacy groups are considering support of funding if organic waste infrastructure is added. The group discussed; some expressed concerns with bond measures resulting in higher taxes later, to pay back the bonds, but most were supportive of state funding, consistent with previous LTF positions.
 - c. **A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support if amended to include organics infrastructure.** Two members abstained from the vote: Mike Mohajer, Founding Chapter and Chris Hanson, Gold Rush Chapter.
- n. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
 - a. Support
- o. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.
 - a. Support
- p. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
 - a. Support if amended
- q. SB 1156 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.
 - a. Watch
 - b. **A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support this bill.**
- r. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
 - a. Support if Amended

3. Budget (11:00-11:30 a.m).

- a. DTSC Reform – Priscilla shared that RCRC had concerns with the budget trailer bill. Larry elaborated that RCRC had a call with DTSC after submittal of an RCRC opposition letter expressing concern with the HHW and load checking program requirements and proposed fees, due to the potential significant cost impacts to those programs associated with the removal of certain exemptions, such as used oil and universal waste. RCRC will be continuing to discuss with DTSC. Larry will email RCRC letter to LTF for feedback.
- b. GGRF

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

- a. SB 1383

Meeting adjourned at 12:04 pm.

Respectfully:

Christina Hanson

Christina Hanson, Secretary

Attachments:

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





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SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

May 28th, 2020

10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

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

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

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- b. Approval of April Minutes
- c. Approval of April Treasurer's Report
- d. Protocol for Guests
- e. Annual Meeting

2. Legislative Review (10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.)

- a. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass
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3. Budget (11:00-11:30 a.m.)

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- b. GGRF

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

- a. SB 1383





SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call 5/28/2020

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		City of Sunnyvale	408- 730-7421	TrashTsar@gmail.com
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	Consultant & Senior Advisor, Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
ALT/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana	P	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	510-453-5081	gpetraborg@mrwmd.org
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)	P	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	(951) 486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Brian Probolsky	P	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-5513	Brian.Probolsky@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Lisa Wood	P	City of San Diego	858-573-1236	lfwood@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	P	Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin		Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz (C)	P	Merced County	(209) 723-4481 x221	Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	P	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Nicole Riley	P	Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		San Luis Obispo IWMA	805-782-8530	bstayer@iwma.com
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	P	City of Clovis	(559) 696-8248 cell	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
Lobbyist	Jason Schmelzer		Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.	916-446-4656	Jason@shawyoderantwih.com
Lobbyist	Priscilla Quiroz	P	Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.	916-446-4656	Priscilla@shawyoderantwih.com

*Joined call while meeting was in process.

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – Tracie Bills tbills@scsengineers.com

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
April 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	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73
REVENUES	\$2,850.49	\$2,340.41	\$3,090.42	\$1,710.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ²	\$15,151.15	\$0.00	\$9,427.43	\$5,356.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 17)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$53,828.21	\$56,168.62	\$49,831.61	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73	\$46,185.73
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes								

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$9,992	\$60,006	17%

(Line 7)

\$29,935	\$66,750	45%
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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
April 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	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,200	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$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	\$13,629	\$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	\$4,932	\$0	\$19,433	\$66,750							
9														% INCURRED	29%
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	\$4,456.25	\$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	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)				\$900.00									\$900	
														\$0	
17	TOTALS	\$15,151	\$0	\$9,427	\$5,356	\$0	\$29,935	\$66,750							
18														% SPENT	45%
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	17785										
23	CHECK NO./WEB DRAFT NO.	1010	1011	8002											
24	AMOUNT	\$4,787.01	\$4,639.42	\$4,456.25	\$4,457.25										
25	DATE CHECK POSTED	3/6/20	3/6/20	4/6/20											

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$24,385.84	\$4,456.25	\$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
 April 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	\$1,710	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,490	\$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	\$0.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.69	\$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													
dd	Town of Loomis														
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$2,850	\$2,340	\$3,090	\$1,710	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,992	\$60,006
														% OF BUDGETED	17%

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Wednesday, May 27, 2020

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 464 Garcia, Cristina D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	SENATE RLS. 1/28/2020 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act defines specified terms, including, among others, district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district until January 1, 2031. This bill would indefinitely define district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/6/2020	
AB 793 Ting D Solid waste: biomass.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/12/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act defines "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified materials when separated from other solid waste. This bill would revise that definition of "biomass conversion" and would define "biomass" for purposes of the act. The bill would also update cross references to those definitions. Last Amended on 4/1/2019	Watch
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-	SENATE RLS. 1/27/2020 - From	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	

<p>Silva D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Solid waste: packaging and products.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/9/2019	
AB 1506 McCarty D Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	SENATE RLS. 1/21/2020 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business subject to either of those requirements to provide, on or before July 1, 2020, customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law exempts full-service restaurants, as defined, from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant, on or before July 1, 2020, provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program to collect that waste stream. This bill would specify that, with respect to a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility that is subject to either of those requirements, the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container only applies to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize such a facility subject to the organic waste recycling services requirement to alternatively implement a process for recycling organic waste from customers that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of "full-service restaurant," as specified, deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/15/2020	
AB 1567 Aguiar-Curry D Organic waste: scoping plan.	SENATE RLS. 1/28/2020 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. Last Amended on 1/15/2020	
AB 1672 Bloom D Solid waste: nonwoven disposable products.	SENATE RLS. 1/30/2020 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions. Last Amended on 1/23/2020	Support

<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 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 2920 Oberholte R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: transportation:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/14/2020 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation:</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 retail hazardous waste, as defined, collected from a retailer</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>consolidated manifesting procedures.</p>	<p>To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (May 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>engaged in business in the state. The bill would require, when managing retail hazardous waste, that incompatible materials be kept segregated and managed appropriately in separate containers. By expanding the application of the requirements governing the use of consolidated manifesting procedures to additional kinds of waste and by imposing additional requirements for the management of retail hazardous waste, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/6/2020</p>	
<p>AB 2959 Calderon D Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/18/2020 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 5/27/2020 #63 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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. The act prohibits those local governmental entities from exercising that authority with regard to the hauling of byproducts from the processing of food or beverages if certain conditions are met, including the condition that the byproducts originate from, 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 reauthorize those local governmental entities to exercise that authority if those byproducts originate from a supermarket, grocer, restaurant, or other retail food establishment. Last Amended on 5/5/2020</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 3163 Salas D Energy: biomethane procurement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/14/2020 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (May 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. 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 so that each gas corporation procures a proportionate share, as determined by the commission, of biomethane annually, as specified. Existing law defines "biomethane" for that purpose as biogas that meets specified standards adopted by the commission for injection into a common carrier pipeline. This bill would instead define "biomethane" for that purpose as methane produced from an organic waste feedstock, rather than biogas, that meets those specified standards and is either produced from the anaerobic decomposition of organic material or produced from the noncombustion thermal conversion of specified materials. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. Because the provisions of this bill would be a part of the act and because a violation of an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission implementing its requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2020</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 3256 Garcia, Eduardo D Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention,</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/19/2020 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide direct primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Economic Recovery, 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 \$6,980,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for an economic recovery, wildfire prevention, safe</p>	

Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.		drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/18/2020	
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, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	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 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	ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/23/2020 - Ordered to inactive file on request of	(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	Watch

and products.	Assembly Member Calderon.	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	
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 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	Support

		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 Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse component s.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	(1)Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/17/2019	Support
SB 515 Caballero D Public	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12).	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	

<p>Utilities Commission : high hazard zone fuel: report.</p>	<p>(Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires that an electrical corporation’s wildfire mitigation plan include plans for vegetation management. Existing law requires the commission and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution system.This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on or before January 6, 2020, that contains specified information relating to high hazard zone fuel. Last Amended on 7/2/2019</p>	
<p>SB 667 Hueso D Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/1/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 895 Archuleta D Energy: zero-emission fuel, infrastructure, and transportation technologies.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 5/26/2020 - Set for hearing June 1. 6/1/2020 2 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of petroleum diesel fuels that are as clean or cleaner than alternative clean fuels and clean diesel engines.This bill would instead require the commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of zero-emission fuels, zero-emission fueling infrastructure, and zero-emission fuel transportation technologies.</p>	

<p>SB 1044 Allen D</p> <p>Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/18/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p> <p>5/29/2020 1:30 p.m. - 4203 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to make such changes as may be necessary to standardize all existing fire protective equipment throughout the state and requires the State Fire Marshal to notify industrial establishments and property owners having equipment for fire protective purposes of the changes necessary to bring their equipment into conformity with standard requirements. This bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would require any person, including a manufacturer, as defined, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment to any person or public entity to provide a written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the firefighter personal protective equipment contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and would provide that a violation of this requirement is punishable by a specified civil penalty. The bill would require the seller and the purchaser to retain the notice on file for at least 3 years and to furnish the notice and associated sales documentation to the State Fire Marshal within 60 days upon request, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to request from a manufacturer, and the bill would require the manufacturer to provide, a certificate of compliance that certifies that the manufacturer is in compliance with these provisions. The bill would provide that a violation of this requirement by a manufacturer would be punishable by a specified civil penalty. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/18/2020</p>	
<p>SB 1113 Gonzalez, Lena D</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: report.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/27/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to post on its internet website, at a minimum by January 1 of each odd-numbered year, information on air quality conditions and trends statewide and on the status and effectiveness of state and local air quality programs, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	
<p>SB 1156 Archuleta D</p> <p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/26/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p> <p>5/29/2020 1:30 p.m. - 4203 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL</p>	<p>The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries, defined to include lithium-ion batteries, for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery at no cost to the consumer. This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/26/2020</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair		
SB 1238 Hueso D Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.	SENATE TRANS. 5/22/2020 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. 5/29/2020 9 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE TRANSPORTATION, BEALL, Chair	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would require the department to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost effective and provides life-cycle environmental benefits, the bill would authorize the department to establish specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of a highway or road. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2023, on its progress studying recycled plastics and its progress toward establishing specifications for recycled plastics, as described above. The bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the specifications established by the Department of Transportation or discuss at a public hearing why the specifications are not being adopted. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/22/2020	
SB 1258 Stern D California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act.	SENATE APPR. 5/18/2020 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (May 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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.	Support if Amended
SB 1353 Archuleta D	SENATE TRANS. 5/12/2020 - Referral to Com.	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	

Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	on JUD. rescinded due to the shortened 2020 Legislative Calendar.	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.	
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