



## Legislative Task Force

CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

### 2020 OFFICERS

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

### SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020

10 a.m. – 12:00 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 May Minutes
- c. Approval of May Treasurer's Report
- d. Protocol for Guests – Updated Document
- e. Annual Meeting – Update
- f. Links to websites of other organizations

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

- a. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass Minimum Recycled Content (Gut & Amend 06/19/20)
  - I. Watch (Update position due to Gut & Amend)
  - II. 2-year bill
- b. AB 995 (C. Garcia) Hazardous Waste
  - I. 2-year bill
- c. AB 1002 (Quirk-Silva) CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations GGRF Fund
  - I. Watch
- d. AB 1080 Gonzalez/SB 54 (Allen) California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act
  - I. Watch
- e. AB 1506 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins. Police use of force (Gut & Amend)
  - I. Watch (Recommendation to remove from bill matrix)
- f. AB 1567 (Aguiar-Curry) Organic waste: scoping plan.
  - I. Watch
- g. AB 1672 (Bloom) Solid waste: flushable products.
  - I. Support
- h. AB 2287 (Eggman) Solid waste: plastic product certification
  - I. Support
- i. AB 2920 (Obernolte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

- I. Watch
  - j. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
    - I. Watch
  - k. AB 3163 (Salas) Energy: biomethane: procurement
    - I. Support
  - l. AB 3256 (E. Garcia) Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020. (See SB 45)
  - m. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
    - I. Support if Amended (include organics infrastructure).
  - n. SB 68 (Galgiani) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
    - I. Support
  - o. SB 424 (Jackson) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.
    - I. Support
  - p. SB 667 (Hueso) GHG: Recycling infrastructure and facilities
    - I. Support if amended
  - q. SB 1156 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: penalties.
    - I. Support
  - r. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
    - I. Support if Amended
    - II. **Held in Senate Appropriations Committee**
- 
- 3. Budget (11:00-11:15 a.m.)**
    - a. DTSC Reform
    - b. GGRF
  - 4. Regulatory Update (11:30- 12:00 p.m.)**
    - a. SB 1383
      - I. Review draft letter
    - b. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling - Update



## Legislative Task Force

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Secretary	Chris Hanson, Placer County

### SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

June 25<sup>th</sup>, 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. One guest was on the call, Deepti Jain.
- b. Approval of May Minutes - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the May minutes.
- c. Approval of May Treasurer's Report - Hans Kernkamp presented the May treasurer's report, reporting a beginning balance of \$51,338.84 and revenues of \$9,610 from dues surcharge and agency contributions. Expenses totaled \$4,457 for SYASL monthly services resulting in an ending balance of \$57,088.84 which matches the bank statement. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the May Treasurer's Report. Curtis Larkin reported on the status of the MOLO training, since the LTF receives a portion of the event proceeds (~\$4,000 annually). He shared that in response to his survey of MOLO certification holders, 71% of respondents did not want to hold or attend a MOLO training this year. The Sierra Chapter has until end of July to decide whether to offer the MOLO training, which will be challenging during COVID-19 pandemic.
- d. Protocol for Guests – Updated Document – At the May meeting, the officers presented a proposed guest call attendee protocol for discussion. Chris presented a revised protocol based on comments and suggestions received in May. Discussion ensued. The group agreed that guests should be provided both the agenda and bill matrix, the Chair or his/her designee should approve requests, and clarification is needed regarding what is meant by 'guests' (e.g. does not include guest speakers). Chris will incorporate LTF comments and redistribute. A final protocol will be presented for approval at the next meeting.
- e. Annual Meeting – Update – Lisa shared that the LTF is not out any money as a result of cancelling the annual meeting at Humphrey's; the hotel will be happy to host the LTF the following year. The group discussed alternative options for a virtual end-of-year meeting (e.g. Zoom or Teams). Lisa offered to generate the first draft of the work plan to facilitate discussion during the end-of-year meeting, and suggested that the end-of-year meeting be two, four-hour days maximum, on which the group agreed. The LTF will keep this item on the agenda and continue planning discussions.
- f. Links to Websites of Other Organizations – Doug explained that Chuck White requested the LTF discuss the potential to add website links to the SWANA LTF website, to promote other industry related websites. Chuck further explained that he was approached by a metal recycling association where the idea was broached. The group deliberated and agreed it would not be appropriate or consistent with the LTF mission to promote other websites, other than the three SWANA California Chapter websites and Big SWANA's website.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

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

- a. AB 793 (Ting) Solid Waste: Biomass Minimum Recycled Content (Gut & Amend 06/19/20)
  - a. Watch (Update position due to Gut & Amend)
  - b. 2-year bill
  - c. Priscilla shared that the author's office reached out to LTF again for support. She pointed out that a City or County would be prohibited from adopting an ordinance regulating minimum recycled content. Doug commented that local ordinances can have real impact and we should protect their ability to do so. The group discussed and, considering the bill was just amended, requested more time to review before taking a position. Priscilla recommended we comment before it goes to EQ Committee, so it can't wait until next LTF meeting in July to decide, so the LTF will need to take a vote online. Priscilla will look into League, RCRC, and CSAC positions and report back to the group. Doug will try to get a copy of the Santa Cruz County ordinance that caused Starbuck's to change their single-use cup type from poly-film lined cup to a silica based lining, specifically as a result of that ordinance.
  
- 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
  
- 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. (Gut & Amend - Police)
  - a. Second house
  - b. Priscilla noted this bill would drop off the LTF list as it no longer is related to solid waste or recycling.
  
- 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 (Obernolte) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.
  - a. Watch



- j. AB 2959 (Calderon) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.
  - a. Watch
- 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. (See SB 45)
- m. SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.
  - a. Support if Amended (include organics infrastructure).
  - b. Priscilla noted that she has heard there are amendments, but she has not seen them in print yet.
- 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. Support
- r. SB 1258 (Stern) California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act
  - a. Support if Amended
  - b. Not moving forward this year.

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

- a. DTSC Reform
  - a. Priscilla explained the Legislature will discuss this further this summer and clarified the budget is not yet signed by Governor.

b. GGRF

a. Climate Catalyst Fund

1. Priscilla discussed the current trailer bill for revolving loan funds, bond funded (AB 78), to be heard today. There is also SB 100 which could allow up to \$10-15B in loans.

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

a. SB 1383

- a. Priscilla shared a draft coalition letter (signatories on letter to CalRecycle) with proposed "asks" for Governor related to temporary relief from SB 1383 requirements. The group provided input on the language, suggesting additional examples of economic impacts, expressing disappointment that SB 1191 (Good Faith Effort) did not even get set in Committee, and explaining that agencies are not asking for complete relief, just time to recover from COVID-19 impacts which will affect agencies ability to budget, plan for, and implement the regulation. Priscilla will gather more information on economic impacts, continue to work on the letter, and recirculate a revised draft.

b. Statewide Commission on Markets and Recycling – Update

- a. Priscilla emailed SYASL staff notes from the first meeting of the Commission held on June 24. The group appreciated the notes and Priscilla offered to continue to share them after each Commission meeting. Chuck shared a comment letter that he emailed the Commission.

Meeting adjourned at 12:02 pm.

Respectfully:

*Christina Hanson*

Christina Hanson, Secretary

**Attachments:**

Meeting Agenda

Call Roster

Treasurer's Report

Bill Matrix

**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS**  
**Monthly Conference Call 6/25/2020**

VOTING MEMBER/CHAPTER	NAME		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		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@mrvmd.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@lacsd.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@lacsd.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee		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)		Merced County	(209) 723-4481 x221	Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu	P	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamarria.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	Dawayne Balch	P	City of Clovis	(559) 696-8248 cell	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
Lobbyist	Jason Schmelzer		Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.	916-446-4656	Jason@shawyoderantwih.com
Lobbyist	Priscilla Quiroz	P	Shaw / Yoder/Antwih Inc.	916-446-4656	Priscilla@shawyoderantwih.com

\*Joined call while meeting was in process.

**Chapter Presidents:**

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

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

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

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

**VM= Voting Member**

**Ch = Chair**

**VC = Vice Chair**

**T = Treasurer**

**S = Secretary**

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

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE<sup>1</sup></b>	\$66,128.87	\$53,828.21	\$56,168.62	\$49,831.61	\$46,185.73	\$51,338.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84
<b>REVENUES</b>	\$2,850.49	\$2,340.41	\$3,090.42	\$1,710.37	\$9,610.36	\$5,750.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
<b>EXPENSES<sup>2</sup></b>	\$15,151.15	\$0.00	\$9,427.43	\$5,356.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 17)												
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	\$53,828.21	\$56,168.62	\$49,831.61	\$46,185.73	\$51,338.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84	\$57,088.84
<b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							

  

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$25,352	\$60,006	42%
(Line 7)		
\$34,392	\$66,750	52%
(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**  
**May 2020 Treasurer's Report**  
**EXPENSES**

Line No.		Incurred													YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
1	<b>SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW</b>	\$1,050.00	\$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	\$5,250	\$13,000	
2	<b>SYASL CONTRACT</b>	\$3,407.25	\$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	\$17,036	\$41,000	
3	<b>SYASL ADMIN EXPENSES (FAXES)</b>	\$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	<b>SYASL WEBSITE</b>	\$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	<b>SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS</b>	\$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	<b>NON-SYASL EXPENSES</b>	\$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	<b>NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)</b>	\$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	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$5,404</b>	<b>\$4,639</b>	<b>\$4,457</b>	<b>\$4,932</b>	<b>\$4,457</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$23,890</b>	<b>\$66,750</b>							
9														% INCURRED	36%	
10																
11																
12		Posted to Account													YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
13	<b>SYASL Expenses</b>	\$14,959.41	\$0.00	\$9,426.43	\$4,456.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0		
14	<b>Other Expense</b>	\$191.74		\$1.00											\$193	
15	<b>NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)</b>				\$900.00										\$900	
															\$0	
17	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$15,151</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,427</b>	<b>\$5,356</b>	<b>\$4,457</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$34,392</b>	<b>\$66,750</b>							
18														% SPENT	52%	
19																
20																
21	<b>MONTH SERVICES RENDERED</b>	JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
22	<b>SYASL INVOICE NO.</b>	17327	17598	17695	17785	17880										
23	<b>CHECK NO./WEB DRAFT NO.</b>	1010	1011	8002	998004											
24	<b>AMOUNT</b>	\$4,787.01	\$4,639.42	\$4,456.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25										
25	<b>DATE CHECK POSTED</b>	3/6/20	3/6/20	4/6/20	5/18/20											

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)					
1ST QUARTER		2ND QUARTER		3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$24,385.84		\$8,913.50		\$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**  
**May 2020 Treasurer's Report**  
**REVENUE**

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2020	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE <sup>1</sup>	\$1,350	\$2,340	\$3,090	\$1,710	\$1,860	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,350	\$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	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05	\$6
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$15,000	\$25,000
a	City of Stockton														
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Colfax														
d	City of Fresno														
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca							\$750							
g	City of Berkeley								\$750						
h	City of Roseville														
	City of San Bernardino														
i	City of San Diego														
j	City of Santa Maria														
k	Kern County					\$1,500									
l	City of Sunnyvale														
m	City of Tulare					\$750									
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County														
p	Humboldt WMA					\$1,750									
q	Kings County/KWRA					\$500									
r	LA County Sanitation Districts														
s	Merced County RWMA														
t	Monterey RWMD														
u	Orange County														
v	Placer County														
w	Riverside County						\$2,500								
x	Salinas Valley SWA						\$1,000								
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,000								
z	San Mateo County														
aa	City of Visalia														
bb	Ventura County														
cc	Sacramento County	\$1,500													
dd	Town of Loomis					\$500									
	South Bayside WMA					\$1,000									
	County of San Luis Obispo					\$1,000									
	City of Watsonville						\$500								
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$2,850	\$2,340	\$3,090	\$1,710	\$9,610	\$5,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,352	\$60,006
														% OF BUDGETED	42%

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

**SWANA 2019-20 Legislation as of Wednesday, June 24, 2020**

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><u>AB 352</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Eduardo D</u></a>  Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	SENATE E.Q. 8/14/2019 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.	Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. <b>Last Amended on 8/14/2019</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 464</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Cristina D</u></a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	SENATE E.Q. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act defines specified terms, including, among others, district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district until January 1, 2031. This bill would indefinitely define district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 793</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Ting D</u></a>  Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content.	SENATE E.Q. 6/19/2020 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and	(1) 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. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after	Watch

	re-referred to Com. on EQ.	January 1, 2030, except as specified. The bill would impose civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for violating these requirements, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would exempt from the California Public Records Act information resulting from those audits and investigations. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in the state. The bill would require the department to contract with a research university for a specified study and would authorize the department to allocate moneys from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, upon appropriation, for the study, as specified. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/19/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 995</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia, Cristina D</u></a> Hazardous waste.	SENATE RLS. 9/9/2019 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	(1) Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2019</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1002</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Quirk-Silva D</u></a> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard	SENATE RLS. 1/27/2020 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time,	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,	

regulations: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	commencing January 1, 2021, require the Legislative Analyst's Office to also annually prepare an analysis of moneys allocated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as specified. <b>Last Amended on 1/27/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1080</u></a> <b>Gonzalez D</b>  Solid waste: packaging and products.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/9/2019</b>	Watch
<a href="#"><u>AB 1567</u></a> <b>Aguiar-Curry D</b>  Organic waste: scoping plan.	SENATE N.R. & W. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. <b>Last Amended on 1/15/2020</b>	

<a href="#"><u>AB 1672</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Bloom</u></a> D  Solid waste: nonwoven disposable products.	SENATE E.Q. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions. <b>Last Amended on 1/23/2020</b>	Support
<a href="#"><u>AB 1770</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Frazier</u></a> D  Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2104</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Cristina</u></a> D  Lead-acid batteries: Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program.	SENATE E.Q. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program to identify areas of the state that are eligible for expenditure of moneys from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund for certain purposes. Existing law requires the program to provide public notice of the initiation of the investigation or site evaluation of any area reasonably suspected to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. Existing law requires the department to accept and review comments or information from the public on the public notice submitted at any time after the release of the public notice until the department completes its investigation. Existing law requires the department to investigate and respond to any reasonable information provided by the public that might suggest the area was not contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility or that the facility in question was not involved in the recycling of lead-acid batteries. Existing law provides that expenditure from the fund for purposes of further investigation or evaluation for a site is no longer authorized if, within 2 years of the public notice, the department is unable to designate a site as determined with reasonable certainty to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. Existing law authorizes the department to extend the deadline for the completion of an investigation, with good cause shown and adequate public notice of the basis for that extension, to no more than 3 months after the original 2-year deadline. This bill would require the department to accept comments and information from the public that are submitted within 90 days after the issuance of the public notice and to review, and respond in writing to, the comments and information before the department completes its investigation. The bill would require the department to investigate and respond to any information provided by the public that	

		indicates either of the two circumstances described above, or that indicates that another source may be responsible for the contamination. The bill would authorize the department to extend the deadline for the completion of an investigation additional times in increments of up to 3 months, not to exceed one year after the original 2-year deadline in total. <b>Last Amended on 3/4/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2285</u></a> <b>Committee on Transportation</b>	SENATE RLS. 6/11/2020 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. 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 by the Legislature. This bill would instead require a person driving a vehicle on a highway approaching, among other things, a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is displaying emergency lights to approach with due caution and, before passing in a lane immediately adjacent to one of those specified vehicles, absent other direction by a peace officer, either proceed to make a lane change into an available lane not immediately adjacent to one of those specified vehicles, or slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions, as specified. Because this bill would expand the application of this provision from freeways to highways, it would expand the scope of an existing crime and would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/4/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2287</u></a> <b>Eggman D</b>  Solid waste: plastic products: certification.	SENATE E.Q. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	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 repeal the provision that conditionally prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled "marine degradable." The 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 Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a specified standard for biodegradable mulch film plastic, or a standard that is equivalent to, or more stringent than, that standard, 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 is certified to meet, and the department adopts, that specified standard. 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. <b>Last Amended on 5/5/2020</b>	Support
<a href="#"><u>AB 2920</u></a> <b>Obernolte R</b>  Hazardous	SENATE E.Q. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	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	Watch

waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedures.		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 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. <b>Last Amended on 5/6/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2959</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Calderon D</u></a>  Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.	SENATE E.Q. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/5/2020</b>	Watch
<a href="#"><u>AB 3163</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Salas D</u></a>  Energy: biomethane: procurement.	SENATE E. U., & C. 6/23/2020 - Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/5/2020</b>	Support
<a href="#"><u>AB 3256</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Eduardo D</u></a>  Economic	ASSEMBLY RLS. 6/8/2020 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	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,	Support if Amended

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 drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/4/2020</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 43</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen D</u></a>  Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2022, to submit a report to the Legislature on the findings from a study, as specified, to determine the feasibility and practicality of assessing the carbon intensity of all retail products subject to the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law, so that the total carbon equivalent emissions associated with such retail products can be quantified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 45</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen D</u></a>  Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	ASSEMBLY DES K 1/30/2020 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 1/23/2020</b>	Support if Amended
<a href="#"><u>SB 54</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen D</u></a>	ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/23/2020 -	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and	Watch

Solid waste: packaging and products.	Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.	Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/10/2019</b>	
<u><a href="#">SB 68</a></u> <u><a href="#">Galgiani</a></u> 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	Support

		would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the department relating to that dissemination, as provided. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require the department to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2019</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 405</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Archuleta D</u></a>  Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/15/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project, the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 424</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Jackson D</u></a>  Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/10/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	(1)Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/17/2019</b>	Support

<a href="#"><u>SB 515</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Caballero D</u></a>  Public Utilities Commission: high hazard zone fuel: report.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, and electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include plans for vegetation management. Existing law requires the commission and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution system. This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on or before January 6, 2020, that contains specified information relating to high hazard zone fuel. <b>Last Amended on 7/2/2019</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 667</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Hueso D</u></a>  Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/30/2019 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2019</b>	Support
<a href="#"><u>SB 895</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Archuleta D</u></a>  Energy: zero-emission fuel, infrastructure, and	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 6/22/2020 - Ordered to special consent calendar.	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.	

transportation technologies.	<a href="#">6/24/2020 #81 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO. 23</a>		
<a href="#">SB 1044 Allen D</a>  Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.	SENATE THIRD READING 6/22/2020 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <a href="#">6/24/2020 #47 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</a>	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, as defined, including a manufacturer, as defined, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment to any person 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 would be punishable by a specified civil penalty. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2020</b>	
<a href="#">SB 1156 Archuleta D</a>  Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 6/23/2020 - Ordered to special consent calendar.  <a href="#">6/24/2020 #95 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO.</a>	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. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2020</b>	Support
<a href="#">SB 1238 Hueso D</a>  Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 6/23/2020 - Ordered to special consent calendar.  <a href="#">6/24/2020 #97</a>	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	

and specifications.	<b>SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO.</b>	<p>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 authorize 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 prepare and submit, on or before January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2022, an analysis to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation 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 related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2020</b></p>	
<u><a href="#">SB 1258</a></u> <u>Stern D</u>  California Climate Technology and Infrastructure Financing Act.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 6/18/2020 - June 18 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	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