

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

March 18, 2021

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

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

- a. Roll Call – Herb
 - The LTF Meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. Mr. Cantu confirmed a quorum was present.
- b. Introductions (New members) – Doug
 - Mr. Kobold introduced Deepti Jain, Steven Halligan, and Jane Fajardo as new members to the LTF.
- c. Approval of February Minutes
 - Mr. Mohajer made a few modifications to the draft minutes. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the minutes incorporating the modifications.
- d. Approval of February Treasurer’s Report
 - i. Mr. Kernkamp reviewed the revenues, expenses, and cash balances for February 2021. The following data below was summarized.
 1. February 2021 Financials
 - a. Revenue - \$2,070.32
 - b. Expenses - \$4,639.51
 - c. Ending Cash Balance - \$42,537.14
- e. Officers Lobby Day- Cancelled
 - Doug conveyed the meeting will be canceled for this year. Continue to provide comments to legislation. The plan is to commence a meeting again next year.

2. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (10:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.)

- a. AB 1 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
 - i. Monitor
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- b. AB 33 (Ting) Energy Conservation Assistance Act
 - i. Oppose Unless Amended
 - Amended on the 16th, a motion was made, seconded, and passed to change the LTF position from “Oppose Unless Amended” to “Watch”.
- c. AB 96 (O’Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
 - i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- d. AB 246 (Quirk) Contractors: disciplinary actions.
 - i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.

- e. **AB 318 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.**
- i. Monitor
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to change the LTF position from “Monitor” to “Concern”. Miss Quiroz will touch base with Levine’s office to obtain clarification and discuss concerns with the intent of this bill. Larry to provide talking points and Mike will share comment letter from the LA County Task Force.
- f. **AB 322 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.**
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- g. **AB 332 (ESTM) Treated Wood Waste**
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- h. **AB 504 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.**
- i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- i. **AB 652 (Friedman) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**
- The LTF will continue to watch this bill. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at a detectable level above an unspecified amount. The bill would establish requirements for manufacturers when replacing PFAS in juvenile products.
- j. **AB 659 (Mathis) Dumping**
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- k. **AB 698 (ESTM) Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.**
- The LTF will continue to watch this bill. Mr. Sweetser currently evaluating this.
- l. **AB 707 (Quirk) Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008.**
- A motion was made, seconded, and passed to monitor this bill. This bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed \$30. This bill would make other non-substantive changes to the act.
- m. **AB 818 (Bloom) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.**
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- n. **AB 881 (Gonzalez) Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.**
- i. Concerns



- No change in position. Mr. Cantu to provide Miss Quiroz with talking points for discussion with author's office.
- o. **AB 962 (Kamlager) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.**
- i. Monitor
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- p. **AB 1001 (Garcia) Environmental permitting and air pollution.**
- A motion was made, seconded, and passed to oppose this bill. Mrs. Green and Mr. Caponi will create a sub-committee to assist Miss Quiroz with providing a letter to the authors office.
- q. **AB 1200 (Ting) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals**
- A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support this bill in concept. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold, or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains any of several specified intentionally added ingredients, such as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except under specified circumstances. This bill would also prohibit, beginning January 1, 2022, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.
- r. **AB 1261 (Carrillo) Single-use food accessories.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- s. **AJR 4 (C. Garcia) Basel Convention: ratification.**
- i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- t. **SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage containers.**
- i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- u. **SB 42 (Wieckowski) Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.**
- i. Monitor
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- v. **SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.**
- No discussion was had on this item.
- w. **SB 207 (Dahle) Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group.**
- i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- x. **SB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.**
- i. Support
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- y. **SB 289 (Newman) Recycling: household batteries.**



- i. Watch
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support this bill. This bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to annually be audited and submit a report and budget to the department, as prescribed, and would require a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site to, among other things, provide the department with relevant records necessary to determine compliance with the bill. This bill would require reports and records provided to the department pursuant to the bill to be provided under penalty of perjury, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury.
 - z. **SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.**
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed that there is a concern with this bill. It is believed the root issue in not being addressed. This bill does not address the manufactures practice for creating recyclable products. There was one no vote and one abstain vote.
 - aa. SB 557 (Wieckowski) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
 - i. Watch
 - No discussion was had on this item.
 - bb. SB 741 (Archuleta) Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.
 - i. Monitor
 - No discussion was had on this item.
 - cc. **SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations.**
 - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to monitor this bill. RCRC and League of Cities pushing for this bill.
- 3. Regulatory Update (11:45 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.)**
- a. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling
 - No discussion was had on this item.
- 4. Miscellaneous**
- a. AB 426 and AB 2588 will be discussed during the next LTF meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 12:24 p.m.

Respectfully:


Herb Cantu, Secretary



Attachments:

Agenda

Meeting Minutes

Treasurer's Report

Roster

Bill Matrix





Legislative Task Force
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

2021 OFFICERS

Chair	Doug Kobold, <i>California Product Stewardship Council</i>
Vice Chair	Chris Hanson, <i>Placer County</i>
Treasurer	Hans Kernkamp, <i>Riverside County</i>
Secretary	Herb Cantu, <i>City of Santa Maria</i>

SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda

March 18, 2021

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/94478740988?pwd=aUd2Nit0TGpkZXFLclVMdUtwbzFCdz09>

Meeting ID: 944 7874 0988

Passcode: 641987

One tap mobile

+14086380968

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

- a. Roll Call - Herb
- b. Introductions (New members) – Doug
- c. Approval of February Minutes
- d. Approval of February Treasurer’s Report
- e. Officers Lobby Day- Cancelled

2. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (10:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.)

- a. AB 1 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
 - i. Monitor
- b. AB 33 (Ting) Natural Gas
 - i. Oppose Unless Amended
- c. AB 96 (O’Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
 - i. Support
- d. AB 246 (Quirk) Contractors: disciplinary actions.
 - i. Support
- e. AB 318 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.
 - i. Monitor
- f. AB 322 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.
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- l. **AB 707 (Quirk) Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008.**

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

- m. AB 818 (Bloom) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.
 - i. Support
- n. **AB 881 (Gonzalez) Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.**
 - i. Concerns
- o. AB 962 (Kamlager) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.
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 - i. Watch
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- y. **SB 289 (Newman) Recycling: household batteries.**
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- aa. SB 557 (Wieckowski) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
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3. Regulatory Update (11:45 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.)

- a. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling



SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
February 2021 Treasurer's Report
SUMMARY

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BEGINNING BALANCE ¹	\$49,418.21	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14
REVENUES	\$870.37	\$2,070.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
EXPENSES ²	\$5,182.25	\$4,639.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
ENDING BALANCE	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14	\$42,537.14
MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?	Yes	Yes										

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
\$2,941	\$43,006	7%

(Line 7)

\$9,822	\$64,000	15%
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(Line 6)

NOTES:

- 1- Bank balance of each listed month. Balance for January reflective of Statement balance on December 31, 2020.
- 2- Expenses reflect checks and debits posted by bank in month shown.

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
February 2021 Treasurer's Report
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	DUES SURCHARGE ¹	\$870	\$2,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,940	\$18,000
2	WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	MOLO COURSE REVENUES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	INTEREST	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.69	\$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														
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$870	\$2,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,941	\$43,006
													% OF BUDGETED	7%	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE
February 2021 Treasurer's Report
EXPENSES

		Incurred													
<i>Line No.</i>		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,100	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,815	\$41,000
3	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$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	\$2,500
4	NON-SYASL EXPENSES	\$0.00	\$182.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$182	\$6,000
5	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$725	\$1,500
6	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,822	\$64,000
7														% INCURRED	15%

		Posted to Account													
<i>Line No.</i>		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	
11	SYASL EXPENSES	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,915	
12	OTHER EXPENSES		\$182.26											\$182	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00												\$725	
14														\$0	
15	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,822	

		SYASL Payment Data													
<i>Line No.</i>	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	18504	18592												
21	CHECK NO.	8014	8,015												
22	AMOUNT	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25												
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/19/21	2/12/21												

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$8,914.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS
Monthly Conference Call March 18, 2021

VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER	NAME	Mar 18th	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (C)	P	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Christina Hanson (VC)	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@hazman.us
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White	P	Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
VM/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana		South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg	P	Monterey Regional Waste Management District	510-453-5081	gpetraborg@mrwmd.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Deepti Jain	P	City of Sunnyvale	408-730-7791	djain@sunnyvale.ca.gov
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)	P	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	951-486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	P	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Steven Halligan	P	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-4116	steven.halligan@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Jane Fajardo	P	City of San Diego	858-997-3300	jfajardo@sandiego.gov
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	P	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsdsd.org
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	P	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	P	Retired	714-624-1945	fcaponi5@gmail.com
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	P	Merced County Association of Governments	209-723-4481 x221	Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu (S)	P	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951 x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Nicole Pena	P	Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer	P	San Luis Obispo IWMA	805-782-8530	bstayer@iwma.com
ALT/Sierra	Dawayne Balch	P	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	P	<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@SYASLPartners.com</i>

*Joined or left while meeting was in progress.

Chapter Presidents:

Gold Rush – David Gorton - dgorton@sjgov.org

Founding – Diko Melkonian - diko.melkonian@longbeach.gov

Sierra Chapter – Melissa St. John - Melissa.St.John@aptim.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 2019-20 Legislation as of Wednesday, March 17, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 1/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws.This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would provide for the duties of the board, which would include, among others, reviewing specified policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes; and hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions and certain financial assurance decisions. The bill would establish an office of ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions, to evaluate complaints received, to report findings and make recommendations to the Director of Toxic Substances Control and the board, and to render assistance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Monitor</p>
<p>AB 33 Ting D</p> <p>Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and transportation electrification infrastructure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & E. 3/16/2021 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on U. & E. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission, working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission, to prepare and biennially update a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 states the intent of the Legislature that the Energy Commission administer the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities.This bill would require the Energy Commission, in administering the account, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, expand installation of energy storage systems and expand the availability of transportation electrification infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, energy storage, and transportation electrification infrastructure measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/16/2021</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
<p>AB 96 O'Donnell D</p> <p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRAN S. 1/11/2021 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.</p> <p>3/22/2021 2:30 p.m. - Assembly</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 in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases 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 extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would create a</p>	<p>Support</p>

	Chambers ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair	separate definition for “near-zero-emission” and revise the definition for “zero-emission,” as provided.This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 246 Quirk D Contractors: disciplinary actions.	ASSEMBLY B.&P. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.	Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors’ State License Board (board). Under existing law, a willful or deliberate disregard by a licensed contractor of various state building, labor, and safety laws constitutes a cause for disciplinary action by the board. This bill would reorganize these provisions and would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the board.	Support
AB 318 Levine D Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/10/2021 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	The hazardous waste control laws regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, as provided. Existing law exempts certain kinds of waste, including, among other things, wood waste, as defined, from regulation under the hazardous waste control laws under specified conditions. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would exclude from classification as a hazardous waste green waste, as defined, that has not been contaminated by a chemical that the department determines is hazardous or toxic during the production, harvest, or processing stage. The bill would require that green waste to be disposed of in a permitted class I, II, or III disposal unit or in a compostable materials handling operation, as defined. Because disposal of green waste in violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/9/2021	Monitor
AB 322 Salas D Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 2/12/2021 - Referred to Coms. on U. & E. and NAT. RES.	The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), with jurisdiction over all public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing decisions of the PUC institute an Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) to fund renewable energy and research, development, and demonstration programs. Existing law creates in the State Treasury the Electric Program Investment Charge Fund to be administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the PUC to forward to the Energy Commission, at least quarterly, moneys for those EPIC programs the PUC has determined should be administered by the Energy Commission for deposit in the fund. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, in administering moneys in the fund for research, development, and demonstration programs, to develop and implement the EPIC program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state’s statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires the Energy Commission to expend certain percentages of the moneys appropriated from the fund for technology demonstration and deployment at sites that benefit certain communities. This bill would require the Energy Commission to allocate not less than 20% of the funds appropriated for the EPIC program to bioenergy projects for biomass conversion, as defined.This bill contains other existing laws.	Support
AB 332 Committee on	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M.	Former law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, required 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. Former	Support

<p>Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards.</p>	<p>2/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>law required the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2007, in consultation with specified state agencies and after consideration of any known health hazards associated with treated wood waste, to adopt, and authorized the department to subsequently revise as necessary, regulations establishing management standards for treated wood waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws and implementing regulations. These provisions were repealed as of January 1, 2021. This bill would require a regulation that was adopted before January 1, 2008, pursuant to the above-specified provisions exempting a hazardous waste management activity from one or more of the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws to remain valid unless repealed. The bill would repeal this provision as of an unspecified date. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 416 Kalra D</p> <p>California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act: public works projects: wood and wood products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY A. & A.R.</p> <p>2/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.</p>	<p>Existing law governs the bidding and awarding of public contracts by various state agencies. Existing law imposes requirements on contractors awarded various public contracts, including, among others, certifying that no equipment, materials, supplies, apparel, garments, or accessories provided under specified contracts are produced by sweatshop labor, forced labor, convict labor, indentured labor under penal sanction, abusive forms of child labor, or exploitation of children in sweatshop labor. This bill would establish the California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act. The bill would require a contractor, as defined, and specified subcontractors, for any contract entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, contracting with a state agency for the procurement of products comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities to certify that the commodities were not grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2022. The bill would exempt a credit card purchase of goods of \$2,500 or less, not to exceed a total of \$7,500 of goods per contractor per year, from these certification requirements. The bill would require specified contractors to have a No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation policy, as specified, and would require the contractors to make the policy and corresponding data publicly available. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2023, the Department of General Services to issue an informational notice or memorandum on a Deforestation-Free Code of Conduct to be used by contractors that includes, among other things, a list of forest-risk commodities subject to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 426 Bauer-Kahan D</p> <p>Toxic air contaminants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.</p> <p>2/12/2021 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and TRANS.</p> <p>3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the attainment of state ambient air quality standards, to adopt and implement regulations that accomplish certain objectives. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to require data regarding air pollution within the district's jurisdiction from areawide stationary sources of air pollution, including mobile sources drawn by those stationary sources, to enable the calculation of health risks from toxic air contaminants. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to accomplish these objectives in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the reduction of health risks from toxic air contaminants.</p>	

<p>AB 478 Ting D</p> <p>Solid waste: thermoform containers: minimum recycled content.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/9/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to meet, on average, at least 1 of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to the minimum recycled content of thermoform containers.</p>	
<p>AB 480 Carrillo D</p> <p>Hazardous substances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/18/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>((1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. Existing law requires a business that handles a hazardous material, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of that business, to, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of a hazardous material, or an actual release of a hazardous substance, as defined, to the UPA and the Office of Emergency Services, as provided. This bill would require that reporting of the release or threatened release to the UPA and the Office of Emergency Services, as provided. The bill would require a handler, employee, authorized representative, agent, or their designee to provide state, city, or county fire or public health or safety personnel and emergency response personnel with access to the handler's facility if there is a release or threatened release at the facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 504 McCarty D</p> <p>Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/18/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste, as defined, to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business that is subject to that requirement that provides customers access to that business, including a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility, to provide 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 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, for a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities, instead of providing an organic recycling bin or container, to implement a process for recycling organic waste 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," deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 649 Bennett D</p> <p>Department of Resources</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/15/2021 - Re-</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified powers and duties relating to waste management. This bill would establish the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within the department. The bill would prescribe the duties of the office, including, among others, ensuring that the department's programs effectively address the needs of</p>	

Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations.	referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers. Last Amended on 3/11/2021	
AB 652 Friedman D Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, at a detectable level above 0.1 parts per billion, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children three years of age or younger. Existing law prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any toy or child care article that contains di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, or benzyl butyl phthalate, in concentrations exceeding 0.1%. Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or exchanging, having in their possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposing or offering for sale or exchange to any retailer, any toy that is contaminated with a specified toxic substance. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at a detectable level above an unspecified amount. The bill would establish requirements for manufacturers when replacing PFAS in juvenile products.	
AB 659 Mathis R Dumping.	ASSEMBLY PUB. S. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S. 4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair	Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
AB 661 Bennett D Recycling: materials.	ASSEMBLY A. & A.R. 3/15/2021 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	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 a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, without regard to cost. The bill would substantially revise product categories. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the DGS, to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, as determined to be appropriate, commencing January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and	

		Recovery to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. The bill would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2022, until updated by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. The bill would require all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training, as prescribed, conducted jointly by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the DGS. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products. The bill would require the DGS, in collaboration with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to establish a requirement to offer products that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements to state agencies that utilize their statewide contracts. The bill would require the Prison Industry Authority, in collaboration with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to make every attempt to procure parts that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements for the products it creates and sells to state agencies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/11/2021	
AB 683 Grayson D Solid waste: recycling.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/13/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to recycling.	
AB 684 Fong R Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, 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. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch
AB 698 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY E	Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law designates certain generators of hazardous waste in specified amounts as a "conditionally exempt small quantity generator," also known as "CESQG" for certain regulations. The term CESQG is defined with reference to a specified federal regulation that provides that a generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month and that specifies which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. That federal regulation also exempts specified amounts of acute hazardous wastes and residues from clean up of acute hazardous waste, as specified. Existing law defines the term "storage facility" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws as including an onsite facility where the hazardous waste is held for more than 90 days and excludes certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month from this definition of storage facility subject to specified conditions, including compliance with specified	

	NVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	federal waste accumulation regulations. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would replace the terms “conditionally exempt small quantity generator” and CESQG with “very small quantity generator” and “VSQG” with reference to a different federal regulation that recasts those provisions regarding the amount of hazardous waste and which hazardous wastes are included in, or excluded from, that calculation. The bill would also change the provision referencing compliance with certain federal waste accumulation regulations as a condition for certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month to be excluded from the definition of storage facility to conform to updated federal waste accumulation regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 707 Quirk D Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law, the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008, requires a manufacturer that owns or owned a name brand of mercury-added thermostats, as defined, sold in this state before January 1, 2006, to establish and maintain a collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal program for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, as defined. The act requires each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed \$25. This bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed \$30. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes to the act.	
AB 713 Garcia, Cristina D Greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism: price ceiling.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of greenhouse gas emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt regulations that establish a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases that the state board determines will achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, in the aggregate, from those sources or categories of sources. The act requires the state board, in adopting those regulations, to establish a price ceiling for the market-based compliance mechanism, with consideration of various factors, including the full social cost associated with emitting a metric ton of greenhouse gases. The act defines “social cost” for these purposes. The bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this definition of “social cost.”	
AB 734 Garcia, Eduardo D Solid waste: home-generated sharps.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles and other similar devices to annually submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices. Existing law requires the manufacturer and the department to post and maintain the plans on their respective internet websites. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.	
AB 735 Smith R Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires a retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by each July 1, to survey, as specified, battery handling or battery recycling facilities, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the previous calendar year. This bill would authorize the department to include on its internet website the prior years’ previously posted information of the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling.	

<p>AB 818 Bloom D</p> <p>Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.</p> <p>4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require, except as provided, certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after July 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase “Do Not Flush” and a related symbol, 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 premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 842 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use plastic packaging and products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.</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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to substantially reduce local, statewide, and global impacts resulting from the generation and improper disposal of single-use plastic packaging and products by subsequently enacting legislation related to single-use plastic packaging and products. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 870 Santiago D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: liens.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes that any costs or damage incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and regional water quality control boards in carrying out or overseeing a response or corrective action for a release of hazardous materials on a real property constitute a claim and lien upon the real property owned by a responsible party that is subject to, or affected by, that action. Existing law establishes that the lien has the force and effect of, and a priority of, a judgment lien. This bill would require the department, upon a determination of the scope of a necessary response or corrective action, to provide to the responsible parties an estimate of the costs to complete the response or corrective action. The bill would establish that the estimated costs constitute a claim and a lien upon the real property owned by a responsible party that is subject to, or affected by, the response or corrective action. The bill would establish that the lien takes priority over all other liens and encumbrances that are or have been recorded on the real property upon its recordation. The bill would establish that the lien does not apply if the responsible parties establish and demonstrate to the department sufficient financial assurance to cover the estimated costs.</p>	
<p>AB 881 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p> <p>Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/16/2021 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and refer to Com. on</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and joint powers authority formed under the act, referred to as a regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic wastes “disposal” for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. These provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico pursuant to a trade agreement, as specified. To the extent</p>	<p>Concerns</p>

	<p>NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/16/2021</p>	
<p>AB 906 Carrillo D</p> <p>Zero-emission trucks: tax and fee exemptions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. and TRANS.</p> <p>3/22/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, BURKE, Chair</p>	<p>(1) Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would exempt from those taxes, on and after January 1, 2022, the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, fuel for the operation of a zero-emission medium- or heavy-duty truck that is the subject of a lease entered into after July 1, 2022, with specified characteristics. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 908 Frazier D</p> <p>Natural Resources Agency: statewide natural resources inventory.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency in state government and requires the agency, in consultation with each department, board, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to develop and maintain a database of lands and easements that have been acquired by the departments and boards within the agency. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, to the extent a specified appropriation is made, to prepare a comprehensive, statewide inventory of the natural resources of the state and establish treatment measures necessary to protect those resources, and to post its initial inventory on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, with annual updates on or before January 1 of each year thereafter.</p>	
<p>AB 962 Kamlager D</p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department the redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred to a dealer for deposit into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines "recycling" for its purposes as the reuse or refilling of empty beverage containers, or the process of sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting empty postfilled beverage containers for the purpose of using the altered form. This bill would authorize, for a</p>	Monitor

Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.		reusable beverage container, a processor approved by the department to handle reusable beverage containers to satisfy those operation requirements by transferring the reusable beverage container to a washer approved by the department. By creating crimes relating to reusable beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define “reusable beverage container” for purposes of the act to mean a beverage container that has been used to contain a beverage, for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid, and that is returned whole and intact to a recycler or other certified entity designated by the department and capable of reuse as a beverage container. The bill would provide that an empty reusable beverage container for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid and that is collected and processed unbroken for reuse as a beverage container shall continue to be eligible for all applicable payments and incentives provided in the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 992 Cooley D Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project.	ASSEMBLY TRAN S. 3/4/2021 - Referred to Com. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to the Air Quality Improvement Program, the state board has established the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project to provide vouchers to help California fleets purchase hybrid and zero-emission trucks and buses. This bill would require the state board to ensure that a person or entity that purchases a hybrid or zero-emission truck or bus for purposes of placing that vehicle on a peer-to-peer truck sharing platform for use by various operators is eligible for financial assistance under the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project established as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program.	
AB 1027 Seyarto R Solid and organic waste.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law, 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. Existing law declares the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. Existing law requires each jurisdiction to implement a solid waste recycling program appropriate for that jurisdiction designed to divert commercial solid waste from businesses subject to specified commercial solid waste recycling requirements. Existing law also requires each jurisdiction to implement an organic waste recycling program appropriate for the jurisdiction and designed to specifically divert organic waste generated by businesses subject to specified organic waste recycling requirements. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide relief from those solid waste recycling, composting, and source reduction requirements and organic waste recycling requirements, for no more than one year, to cities and municipalities struggling due to the impacts of COVID-19.	
AB 1035 Salas D Transportation: Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program: recycled material standards.	ASSEMBLY TRAN S. 3/4/2021 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation and cities and counties receiving funds under the program, to the extent possible and cost effective, and where feasible, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating the streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. This bill would delete the condition in that requirement imposed on the department and those cities and counties to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques to the extent possible. The bill would require those cities and counties to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the department’s most recently published standard specifications for recycled base and subbase materials, reclaimed asphalt pavement and other materials in asphalt, reclaimed aggregate, fly ash, returned plastic concrete, and other materials in concrete, and including any recycled materials that are published in the department’s future standard specifications, as specified.	
AB 1067 Ting D Beverage	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2021 -	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires the department to certify operators of recycling centers, as prescribed, including reviewing whether an application for	

containers: recycling centers: certification.	Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	certification or renewal is complete within 30 working days of receipt. The act requires, if the department deems a recycling center's application for certification or renewal complete, the department to approve or deny the application no later than 60 calendar days after the date when the application was deemed complete. This bill would require the department to approve or deny the completed application no later than 45 calendar days, instead of 60 calendar days, after the date when the application was deemed complete.	
AB 1086 Aguiar-Curry D Organic waste: implementation strategy.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair	Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills through certain actions, and, in developing those policies, to promote a goal of reducing at least 5,000,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with other specified state agencies, to, among other things, develop recommendations for promoting organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure statewide and to post those recommendations on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website and update them annually. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, and in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature, by January 1, 2023, a report that provides an implementation strategy to achieve the state's organic waste, and related climate change and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. The bill would authorize the Natural Resources Agency to, by July 1, 2022, contract with outside entities, including the California Council on Science and Technology and the University of California, to prepare the report. The bill would require the implementation strategy to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1099 Rivas, Robert D State funding: environmental equity.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law requires the council to identify and review 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 would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide new approaches and considerations for directing investments and allocating funds, as well as increasing accountability for how those funds are expended to achieve key objectives. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that incorporates, to the extent practicable, specified principles of environmental equity into the administration of all environmental and natural resources state funding.	
AB 1184 Chiu D Product safety: bisphenol A.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law prohibits, on and after July 1, 2013, the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A at a detectable level above 0.1 parts per billion, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption by children 3 years of age or younger, except as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	
AB 1200 Ting D Plant-based food packaging: cookware:	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/8/2021 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/7/2021 9 a.m. -	Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any toy or child care article, as defined, that contains phthalates exceeding a specified percentage. Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, above a specified detectable level, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children 3 years of age or younger. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold, or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains any of several specified intentionally added ingredients, such as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except under specified circumstances. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2022,	

hazardous chemicals.	State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. The bill would define “food packaging,” in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/4/2021	
AB 1201 Ting D Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled as 'compostable' or 'home compostable' unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets a specified specification or has a specified 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 prohibit a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled with the term 'compostable,' 'home compostable,' or 'soil biodegradable' unless the product meets specified standards and satisfies specified criteria. The bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations for plastic product labeling to ensure that plastic products labeled 'compostable' or 'home compostable' are clearly distinguishable from noncompostable products upon quick inspection by consumers and solid waste processing facilities. This bill contains other existing laws.	Monitor
AB 1261 Burke D Renewable gas.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	Existing law requires state agencies to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies and incentives to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas. Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with specified entities, to develop recommendations for the development and use of renewable gas, and requires the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with specified entities, to consider additional policies to support the development and use in the state of renewable gas that reduce short-lived climate pollutants in the state. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
AB 1263 Rubio, Blanca D Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by the department, as prescribed. The act authorizes the department to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-of-state vendor, after obtaining the certificate, fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
AB 1276 Carrillo D Single-use food accessories.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/4/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol,	Existing law prohibits a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. Existing law specifies that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. This bill would instead prohibit a food facility or a third-party food delivery platform, as specified, from providing single-use food accessories, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer, or unless necessary to protect public health and safety or safe delivery. The bill would require enforcement of the prohibition by enforcement officers, as determined by a local governing body. The bill would remove the fines from the penalty provisions described above. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on	

	Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVA S, LUZ, Chair	local governing bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1311 Wood D	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act defines the term “beverage container” for purposes of the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that definition.	Recycling: beverage containers: definition.
AB 1371 Friedman D	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to accept grants, gifts, and donations for the purposes of the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Waste management.
AB 1389 Reyes D	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to modify the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.	Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.
AB 1395 Muratsuchi D	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would declare the policy of the state to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter. The bill would require the state board to work with relevant state agencies to develop a framework for implementation and accounting that tracks progress toward achieving carbon neutrality, to set and manage targets and accounting for negative emissions separately from existing and future greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, and to ensure that updates to the scoping plan identify and recommend measures to achieve carbon neutrality. The bill would require a specified plan prepared by the state board and other specified agencies to include sequestration targets consistent with achieving carbon neutrality, and would impose other requirements on state agencies relating to working toward carbon neutrality.	Greenhouse gases: carbon neutrality.
AB 1397 Garcia, Eduardo D	ASSEMBLY A. & A.R. 3/11/2021 -	Existing law, the Buy Clean California Act, requires the Department of General Services to establish and publish a maximum acceptable global warming potential for categories of eligible materials, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law further requires the department to review the maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible	

Public contracts: California Lithium Economy Act.	Referred to Com. on A. & A.R. and NAT. RES.	materials and adjust that number based on specified criteria.This bill, entitled the California Lithium Economy Act, would revise the definition of “eligible materials” to include lithium, commencing January 1, 2023. The bill would require an awarding authority, by January 1, 2025, to require the successful bidder for a contract that includes electric vehicles to be provided as part of that contract, to disclose the sources of lithium used in the manufacture of the electric vehicles’ batteries. The bill would also require, by January 1, 2035, that at least 35% of the lithium used in electric vehicle batteries pursuant to a contract under the act be produced in California. The bill would include related findings and declarations.This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1411 Cunningham R Agriculture: greenhouse gas mitigation: Healthy Soils Program.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including, but not limited to, loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, and educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.	
AB 1454 Bloom D The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/8/2021 - Re- referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	(1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. This bill would establish the Beverage Container Recycling Program Advisory Board, consisting of 9 members in specified categories appointed by the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and would require the department to consult with the board when initiating, reviewing, or expanding policies, guidelines, or budgetary changes impacting the beverage container recycling program. The bill would provide that board members are entitled to payment of necessary traveling expenses, to be paid, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, to the board for that purpose. The bill would require the board to keep confidential all proprietary information that the board gathers or becomes aware of. The bill would require the director to adopt regulations and procedures to be used by the board to administer these provisions.(2)The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones on a statewide basis and requires that at least one certified recycling center or location that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone, with exemptions. The act defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2 mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department in a rural region.This bill would allow the department to designate a regional convenience zone serving multiple unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors.(3)The act requires a certified recycling center to accept from any consumer or dropoff or collection program any empty beverage container and to pay to the consumer or dropoff or collection program the refund value of the beverage container. A violation of the act is an infraction.This bill would require the refund value to be paid onsite at the time of redemption, through a voucher, or through an electronic payment within 5 business days. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/4/2021	
AB 1463 O'Donnell D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels, as specified.	

Standard regulations.			
AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY W.,P. & W. 3/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W. and NAT. RES. 4/8/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA , EDUARDO, Chair	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. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 1508 Flora R Agriculture: whole orchard recycling: carbon offset credits and healthy soils.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force, with a specified membership, to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism for the purposes of increasing offset projects with direct environmental benefits in the state, as specified.This bill would require the state board to develop a carbon offset credit for whole orchard recycling.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1523 Gallagher R Greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. For the emissions of pollutants other than greenhouse gases, existing law generally designates the state board with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.This bill would revise the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 by designating the state board with the responsibility of regulating vehicular sources of emissions of greenhouse gases and each district with the responsibility of regulating all sources, other than vehicular sources, of emissions of greenhouse gases within its jurisdiction. By imposing additional duties on the districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AJR 4 Garcia, Cristina D Basel Convention: ratification.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.	Watch

	3/24/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVA S, LUZ, Chair		
SB 38 Wieckowski D Beverage containers.	SENATE APPR. 3/16/2021 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (March 15). 3/18/2021 #7 SE NATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE	(1)Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to the department and subjects the organization to audits, if necessary. The act requires the organization to reimburse the department for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is in compliance with the act. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty.This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit to the department a plan, annual report, and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers in the state similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the beverage container stewardship program. The bill would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcing the program. The bill would require the department to deposit all moneys submitted for reimbursement into the Beverage Container Stewardship Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would require moneys in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the department to administer and enforce the program and reimburse any outstanding loans, as specified. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. The bill would require the department to deposit all collected penalties into the Beverage Container Stewardship Penalty Account, which the bill would create in the Beverage Container Stewardship Fund. The bill would provide that moneys in the account shall be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer and enforce the program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/1/2021	Watch
SB 42 Wieckowski D Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.	SENATE E.Q. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	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 establish the Board of Environmental Safety in the department. The bill would prescribe the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no fewer than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would impose duties on the board, which would include, among others, hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions; proposing statutory changes for hazardous waste management in the state; developing a multiyear schedule for long-term goals for specified department activities; and annually preparing and transmitting to the Secretary for Environmental Protection a review of the department's performance. The bill would establish an office of the ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions from the public, to evaluate complaints, to report findings and make recommendations to the Director of Toxic Substances Control and the board, and to render assistance to the public.	Monitor

<p>SB 54 Allen D</p> <p>Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/11/2021 - Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</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, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the department publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that, annually, not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted. This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 2/25/2021</p>	
<p>SB 83 Allen D</p> <p>California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</p>	<p>SENATE GOV. & F. 3/16/2021 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 16). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.</p>	<p>The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 207 Dahle R</p> <p>Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group.</p>	<p>SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 3/16/2021 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 15).</p> <p>3/18/2021 #5 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to, on or before April 1, 2022, convene the Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group, consisting of specified members, to review and advise the Legislature on policies pertaining to the recovery of photovoltaic panels and their components. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with relevant entities in order to develop and, on or before April 1, 2025, submit to the Legislature policy recommendations aimed at ensuring that, to the extent possible, 100% of photovoltaic panels in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>SB 244 Archuleta D</p> <p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p>	<p>SENATE N.R. & W. 3/16/2021 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 15). Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.</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, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 289 Newman D</p> <p>Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/7/2021 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</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 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 at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to annually be audited and submit a report and budget to the department, as prescribed, and would require a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site to, among other things, provide the department with relevant records necessary to determine compliance with the bill. The bill would require reports and records provided to the department pursuant to the bill to be provided under penalty of perjury, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering a stewardship program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/7/2021</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 342 Gonzalez D</p> <p>South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/10/2021 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District vested with the authority to regulate air emissions from stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin and establishes a district board, consisting of 13 members. This bill would add 2 members to the district board, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the 2 additional members to reside in and work directly with communities in the South Coast Air Basin that are disproportionately burdened by and vulnerable to high levels of pollution and issues of environmental justice. Last Amended on 3/10/2021</p>	
<p>SB 343 Allen D</p> <p>Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.</p>	<p>SENATE JUD. 3/16/2021 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law declares that it is the public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products and that, for consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards. This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a plastic</p>	

	<p>(Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 15).</p> <p>3/18/2021 #6 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>product be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a plastic product.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 451 Dodd D</p> <p>Beverage container recycling: pilot projects.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/25/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the department to approve up to 5 limited-term recycling pilot projects that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones. The act authorizes the department to issue probationary operation certificates to pilot project recyclers for not more than 3 years and makes those recyclers eligible to apply for handling fees from the department. The act makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2022, and repeals them on January 1, 2023. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay handling fees. This bill would postpone to January 1, 2023, the date by which the department may approve recycling pilot projects. The bill would increase the maximum number of pilot projects from 5 to 10. By increasing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund for these extensions, the bill would make an appropriation.This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 502 Allen D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 3/16/2021 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 15). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>3/22/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, P ORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. Regulations adopted by the department refer to a chemical-product combination that has been identified and prioritized pursuant to that provision as a “priority product.” Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations that establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in priority products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure to or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, as specified. Regulations adopted by the department require a responsible entity, defined to mean a manufacturer, importer, assembler, or retailer, for a priority product to conduct an analysis of alternatives for the priority product. Existing law requires the department’s regulations to specify the range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the completion of the analysis of alternatives. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including the Green Chemistry program, is a crime.This bill would authorize the department, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response, as provided. The bill would require the department to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions.The bill would authorize the department to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and would require a product manufacturer to provide to the department data and information on the ingredients and use of a consumer product upon the department’s request within a specified timeframe, including, among other specified data and information, information on ingredient chemical identity, concentration, and functional use. The bill would require a product manufacturer, if the product manufacturer certifies in writing that it does not have access to information requested, in whole or in part, and has attempted to, but cannot, obtain that information from the supplier or chemical manufacturer, as defined, to provide the identity and contact information of the supplier or chemical manufacturer to the department. The bill would authorize the department to issue an independent information request to the supplier or chemical manufacturer for the unknown information that the product manufacturer certifies it does not have access to and for the identity and contact information of other suppliers or chemical manufacturers, as necessary to access the</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>information requested. The bill would require the chemical manufacturer or supplier to provide that information to the department. The bill would impose, except as provided, a civil penalty of no more than \$50,000 on a person who violates any of these provisions for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, and would require that any penalties collected be deposited in the Toxic Substances Control Account. Because a violation of these requirements would also be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would declare that it is the policy goal of the state to ensure the safety of consumer products sold in California through timely administrative and legislative action on consumer products and chemicals of concern in those products, particularly those products that may have disproportionate impacts on sensitive populations. (2) Regulations adopted by the department require the department to issue a "Priority Product Work Plan" every 3 years that identifies and describes the product categories that the department will evaluate to identify product-chemical combinations to be added to the priority products list during the 3 years following the issuance of the work plan. This bill would require, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, the department to include in each work plan, commencing with the 2024–26 work plan, in addition to any other information that the department is required to include pursuant to the regulations, specified information, including any additional ingredient information that is needed for the department to evaluate the safety of the consumer products, as provided. (3) Regulations adopted by the department provide for an informal dispute resolution procedure that authorizes a responsible entity to request that the department informally resolve a dispute regarding a decision made by the department and requires the department to provide the responsible entity with an opportunity to resolve the dispute informally. The regulations also provide for an appeal process, following completion of the informal dispute resolution process, as provided. This bill would provide that, if the department provides public notice of a proposed regulation pursuant to the Green Chemistry program, and an opportunity to comment prior to the adoption of the regulation, that dispute resolution procedure and appeal process is not available to a person who seeks to dispute the regulation. (4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Last Amended on 3/3/2021</p>	
<p>SB 557 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/3/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, 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. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 575 Durazo D</p> <p>Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/4/2021 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2018, to adopt regulations establishing or updating criteria used to issue a new, modified, or renewed hazardous waste facilities permit, which may include criteria for the denial or suspension of a permit. Existing law requires the department to consider for inclusion in the regulations specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the number and types of past violations that will result in a denial of a hazardous waste facilities permit. The department's regulations, known as the Violations Scoring Procedure, require the department to calculate an annual Facility Violations Scoring Procedure Score or Facility VSP Score for a permitted hazardous waste facility by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores, as described, for each compliance inspection, as defined, conducted during the preceding 10-year period, divided by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during</p>	

	referred to Com. on RLS.	that 10-year period. Existing law requires the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to one of 3 compliance tiers, which consist of acceptable, conditionally acceptable, and unacceptable, based on the facility's Facility VSP Score and to take certain actions, including, but not limited to, taking steps to modify, deny, suspend, or revoke a hazardous waste facilities permit, if the facility falls within a conditionally unacceptable or unacceptable compliance tier. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to revise its Violations Scoring Procedure regulations to calculate the Facility VSP Score of a hazardous waste facility for the 2022 calendar year, and annually thereafter, by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores for each compliance inspection conducted during the preceding 10-year period. The bill would prohibit the department from dividing the sum of the provisional and final inspection violation scores by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during that 10-year period. The bill would continue to require the department to assign a hazardous waste facility to a compliance tier based on the facility's Facility VSP Score, but would revise the numerical ranges for each compliance tier. Last Amended on 3/4/2021	
SB 580 Hueso D Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.	SENATE TRANS. 3/10/2021 - Set for hearing April 13. 4/13/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, 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 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, 2023, 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 including recycled plastics in asphalt, 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.	
SB 582 Stern D Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration, and Just Resilience Act of 2021.	SENATE RLS. 3/10/2021 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and to update the plan not less than every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least an unspecified percentage below the 1990 level by 2030, and 80% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit no later than December 31, 2045. The bill would adopt a state policy to lead a global effort to restore oceanic and atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions to preindustrial levels as soon as possible to secure a safe climate for all, and to restore community health and reverse the impacts	

		from the damage and injustice climate change is causing to the people, the economy, and the environment of California. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the State Air Resources Board, and concurrent with the scoping plan, to develop a climate restoration plan that (1) achieves and maintains net negative greenhouse gas emissions in California no later than 2035, (2) exercises global leadership in restoring atmospheric and oceanic concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions to preindustrial levels as soon as possible, but by no later than 2050, and (3) specifies carbon removal targets, before 2035, as necessary to facilitate achievement of those goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/10/2021	
SB 619 Laird D Organic waste: reduction regulations.	SENATE RLS. 3/10/2021 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and authorizes those regulations to require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators or other relevant entities within their jurisdiction, to authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for noncompliance, and to include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. Existing law provides that those regulations shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022, except that the imposition of penalties by local jurisdictions pursuant to the regulations shall not take effect until 2 years after the effective date of the regulations. This bill would delay the effective date of the regulations from January 1, 2022, to January 1 of an unspecified year, and would provide that the operative date of each of the requirements in the regulations in effect as of December 31, 2021, shall be an unspecified amount of years after the operative date identified in the regulations. The bill would delay the imposition of penalties by local jurisdictions and the department pursuant to the regulations to January 1 of an unspecified year and would authorize the department to develop tools and incentives that encourage and reward early action by local jurisdictions. Last Amended on 3/10/2021	
SB 741 Archuleta D Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE TRANS. 3/10/2021 - Set for hearing April 13. 4/13/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law vests the board of supervisors of a county with general supervision, management, and control of county highways. Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and roads. This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side. The bill would authorize a civil penalty against a person who violates this prohibition pursuant to an action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would specify how these civil penalty moneys would be deposited depending on which entity brings the civil penalty action, including requiring the deposit of the moneys collected by the Attorney General into the General Fund for the purpose of offsetting the Attorney General's cost of enforcement of this prohibition.	Monitor
SB 759 Hueso D Short-lived climate pollutants: methane: organic waste: landfills.	SENATE RLS. 3/3/2021 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as provided. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that latter provision.	

<p>SB 769 Becker D</p> <p>Housing: pilot program: rental vouchers: skilled nursing facility patients.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 3/10/2021 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law required the Department of Housing and Community Development, in response to a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on January 17, 2014, to provide housing rental-related subsidies to individuals who were unemployed or underemployed because agricultural or other businesses were affected by drought conditions and to other persons who suffered economic losses due to drought conditions. This bill would create a pilot program, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2026, that would require the department to implement, upon appropriation by the Legislature, a program to provide housing rental-related subsidies to skilled nursing facility patients who, but for a lack of housing, would be discharged from the facility. The bill would authorize the department to administer the housing rental-related subsidies or to contract with qualified local government agencies or nonprofit organizations to administer the subsidies. The bill would also require the department to adopt guidelines establishing criteria for the subsidies, including, but not limited to, eligibility, income limits, and subsidy amounts. Last Amended on 3/10/2021</p>	
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