

## SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Minutes

May 27, 2021

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

### 1. Administrative Items (10:00 – 10:35 a.m.)

- a. Roll Call - Herb
  - The LTF Meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. Ms. Hanson confirmed a quorum was present.
- b. Approval of April Minutes
  - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the minutes incorporating the modifications.
- c. Approval of April Treasurer's Report
  - Mr. Kernkamp reviewed the revenues, expenses, and cash balances for April 2021. The following data below was summarized.
    1. March 2021 Financials
      - a. Revenue - \$1,890.32
      - b. Expenses - \$4,457.25
      - c. Ending Cash Balance - \$38,656.55
    - Mr. Kernkamp shared that although not budgeted for, he received a check for \$4,379 from the Southern Chapter from MOLO revenues. Mr. Kobold noted that the LTF budget indicated if MOLO and WRS revenues were received, an end of year in-person meeting may be possible.
    - Mr. Kernkamp reported that invoices will be mailed out next week.
    - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the treasurer's report.
- d. Annual Meeting (added) – The group discussed options for the annual meeting (e.g. in person or virtual). A motion was made, seconded, and passed to plan for a virtual meeting with the potential option to meet in person in Sacramento if needed/desired (e.g. to conduct audit, banking activities).

### 2. Regulatory Update (10:35 a.m.- 11:25 a.m.)

- a. AB 426/2588 – Frank & Sharon
  - AB 426 – Frank noted this is now a 2-year bill. LTF should continue to monitor next year.
  - AB 2588 – Frank reported that ARB approved updates to its toxics reporting program. The latest update clarified it applies to air-permitted facilities *that have organic material retained for 24 hours*, so could impact compost facilities, transfer stations, MRFs, and landfills. Solid waste advocates were unsuccessful in getting the criteria changed to 48 hours. Next step is for CARB to release Initial Statement of Reasons.
  - Frank noted CARB is about to update the Climate Change Scoping Plan.
- b. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling
  - i. Doug reported the Commission will meet twice in June to discuss any changes to their existing recommendations and potentially new recommendations to include in the report due July 1.
- c. State Budget (added) – Ms. Quiroz reported the May revise was released and includes additional spending due to the state surplus - including funding for solid waste and recycling related activities. LTF signed on to coalition letter asking Legislature to increase the amount of organics funding for local governments and infrastructure. The budget must be voted on by June 15, but trailer bills will be worked on through the end of this first year of session.

3. **Legislative Review/Capitol Update (11:25 a.m. – 12:25 p.m.)** – Ms. Quiroz reported that every Legislator can only move forward 12 bills, so not all the bills below may move forward this year. June 4 is the last day for bills to pass house of origin.
- a. **AB 1 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.**
    - i. Concerns. (Position unchanged)
  - b. AB 33 (Ting) Natural Gas
    - i. Watch
  - c. AB 96 (O'Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
    - i. Support
    - ii. 2-year bill
  - d. AB 246 (Quirk) Contractors: disciplinary actions.
    - i. Support
  - e. **AB 318 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: cannabis waste.**
    - i. Concern
    - ii. *Amended.* Ms. Green reported that the amendments did not address the LTF's concerns; additionally, the bill has no public process for development of guidance for characterizing cannabis waste. Ms. Quiroz will reach out to the author's office and RCRC.
  - f. AB 322 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.
    - i. Support
  - g. AB 332 (ESTM) Treated Wood Waste
    - i. Support
  - h. AB 426 (Bauer-Kahan) Toxic air contaminants
    - i. 2-year bill
  - i. AB 478 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer recycled plastic.
    - i. Monitor
  - j. AB 504 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
    - i. Watch
  - k. AB 652 (Friedman) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
    - i. Watch
  - l. AB 659 (Mathis) Dumping
    - i. Support
  - m. AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling Materials
    - i. Support if amended
    - ii. 2-year bill
  - n. AB 698 (ESTM) Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.
    - i. LS evaluating this.
  - o. AB 707 (Quirk) Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008.
    - i. Monitor
  - p. AB 818 (Bloom) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.
    - i. Support
  - q. **AB 881 (Gonzalez) Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.**
    - i. Concerns.
    - ii. Ms. Quiroz reported that the author's office may make amendments when the bill is in the next house. She will reach out to the author's office to confirm.

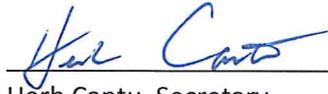


- r. AB 962 (Kamlager) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.
  - i. Support
- s. AB 1001 (Garcia) Environmental permitting and air pollution.
  - i. Oppose unless amended
  - ii. 2-year bill
- t. AB 1067 (Ting) Beverage Containers
  - i. 2-year bill
- u. AB 1200 (Ting) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals
  - i. Support and seek amendment
  - ii. PFAs
- v. AB 1201 (Ting) Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.
  - i. Watch
- w. AB 1276 (Carrillo) Single-use food accessories.
  - i. Support
- x. AB 1371 (Friedman) Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.
  - i. Support and seek amendment
  - ii. Affects certain online retailers.
- y. AB 1454 (Bloom) The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act.
  - i. Not discussed
- z. **AJR 4 (C. Garcia) Basel Convention: ratification.**
  - i. Watch (Position unchanged)
- aa. SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage containers.
  - i. Watch
- bb. SB 42 (Wieckowski) Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.
  - i. Monitor
- cc. SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.
  - i. 2-year bill
- dd. SB 207 (Dahle) Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group.
  - i. Watch
- ee. SB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.
  - i. Support
- ff. SB 289 (Newman) Recycling: household batteries.
  - i. Support
  - ii. Died
- gg. **SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.**
  - i. Concerns
  - ii. Ms. Quiroz noted that amendments are coming. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to take a watch position (majority aye, 1 abstain, one nay).
- hh. SB 557 (Wieckowski) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste
  - i. Watch
  - ii. Died
- ii. SB 741 (Archuleta) Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.
  - i. Monitor
- jj. SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations.
  - i. Support in Concept



Meeting adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

Respectfully:



Herb Cantu, Secretary

**Attachments:**

Meeting Minutes

Agenda

Treasurer's Report

Roster

Bill Matrix





Legislative Task Force  
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

2021 OFFICERS

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

**SWANA Legislative Task Force Meeting Agenda**

*May 27, 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,, 94478740988#

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

- a. Roll Call - Herb
- b. Approval of April Minutes
- c. Approval of April Treasurer's Report

**2. Regulatory Update (10:30 a.m.- 11:00 a.m.)**

- a. AB 426/2588 (1987 & 1990's?) – Frank & Sharon
- b. Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling

**3. Legislative Review/Capitol Update (11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.)**

- a. AB 1 (C. Garcia) Hazardous waste.
  - i. Concerns
- b. AB 33 (Ting) Natural Gas
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- c. AB 96 (O'Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.
  - i. Support
  - ii. 2-year bill
- d. AB 246 (Quirk) Contractors: disciplinary actions.
  - i. Support
- e. **AB 318 (Levine) Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: green waste.**
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  - ii. *Amended*
- f. AB 322 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.
  - i. Support
- g. AB 332 (ESTM)Treated Wood Waste
  - i. Support
- h. AB 426 (Bauer-Kahan) Toxic air contaminants
  - i. 2-year bill
- i. **AB 478 (Ting) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer recycled plastic.**
  - i. Monitor

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

- j. AB 504 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.
  - i. Watch
- k. AB 652 (Friedman) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
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- z. AJR 4 (C. Garcia) Basel Convention: ratification.
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- ee. SB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.
  - i. Support



- ff. SB 289 (Newman) Recycling: household batteries.
  - i. Support
  - ii. Died
- gg. **SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.**
  - i. Concerns
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  - i. Watch
  - ii. Died
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  - i. Monitor
- jj. SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations.
  - i. Support in Concept



**SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE**  
**April 2021 Treasurer's Report**  
**SUMMARY**

<b>MONTHLY SUMMARY</b>												
	<b>JAN 2021</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>MAY</b>	<b>JUN</b>	<b>JUL</b>	<b>AUG</b>	<b>SEP</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE</b> <sup>1</sup>	\$49,418.21	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55
<b>REVENUES</b>	\$870.37	\$2,070.32	\$3,150.37	\$1,890.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
<b>EXPENSES</b> <sup>2</sup>	\$5,182.25	\$4,639.51	\$4,464.03	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 16)												
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55	\$38,656.55
<b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes								

<b>YTD</b>	<b>BUDGETED</b>	<b>% BUDGET</b>
<b>\$7,981</b>	<b>\$43,006</b>	<b>19%</b>

*(Line 7)*

<b>\$18,743</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>29%</b>
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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  
April 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 <sup>1</sup>	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,980	\$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	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.38	\$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	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,981	\$43,006
													% OF BUDGETED	19%	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

**SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE**  
**April 2021 Treasurer's Report**  
**EXPENSES**

		Incurred													
Line No.		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	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,200	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,629	\$41,000
3	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7	\$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	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$5,182</b>	<b>\$4,640</b>	<b>\$4,464</b>	<b>\$4,457</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$18,743</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>							
7														% INCURRED	29%

		Posted to Account													
Line No.		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	
11	SYASL EXPENSES	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,464.03	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,836	
12	OTHER EXPENSES		\$182.26											\$182	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00												\$725	
14														\$0	
15	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$5,182</b>	<b>\$4,640</b>	<b>\$4,464</b>	<b>\$4,457</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$18,743</b>								

		SYASL Payment Data													
Line No.	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	18504	18592	18679	18855										
21	CHECK NO.	8014	8,015	8,016	8,018										
22	AMOUNT	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,464.00	\$4,457.25										
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/19/21	2/12/21	3/22/21	4/20/21										

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,378.53	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$0.00

**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS**  
**Monthly Conference Call May 27, 2021**

<b>VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>Pre sent</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>
VM/Gold Rush	Doug Kobold (C)	X	California Product Stewardship Council	916-706-3420	Doug@calpsc.org
VM/Gold Rush	Chris Hanson (VC)	X	Placer County/Western Placer WMA	530-886-4965	CHanson@placer.ca.gov
VM/Gold Rush	Larry Sweetser	X	Sweetser and Associates/ESJPA	510-703-0898	sweetser@aol.com
VM/Gold Rush	Charles White*	X	Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLC	916-552-2365	cawhite@manatt.com
VM/Gold Rush	Joe LaMariana*	X	South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg		Monterey Regional Waste Management District	510-453-5081	gpetraborg@mrwmd.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Deepti Jain	X	City of Sunnyvale		
VM/Founding	Hans Kernkamp (T)	X	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources	951-486-3232	hkernkam@RIVCO.ORG
VM/Founding	Steven Halligan	X	Orange County Waste and Recycling	714-834-4116	steven.halligan@ocwr.ocgov.com
VM/Founding	Mike Mohajer	X	Southern California Waste Mgmt. Forum	909-592-1147	mikemohajer@yahoo.com
VM/Founding	Sharon Green	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	sgreen@lacsds.org
VM/Founding	Jane Fajardo	X	City of San Diego	858-997-3300	jfajardo@sandiego.gov
ALT/Founding	Constance Hornig	X	Law Offices	323-934-4601	hornig@mswesq.com
ALT Founding	Frank Caponi	X	LA County Sanitation Districts	562-699-7411	fcaponi@lacsds.org
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee		Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin		Fresno County	559-600-4306	clarkin@fresnocountyca.gov
VM/Sierra	Eric Zetz	X	Merced County Association of Governments	209-723-4481 x221	Eric.Zetz@mcrwma.org
VM/Sierra	Herb Cantu (S)	X	City of Santa Maria	805-925-0951 x7212	hcantu@cityofsantamaria.org
VM/Sierra	Nicole Pena		Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Brooks Stayer		San Luis Obispo IWMA	805-782-8530	bstayer@iwma.com
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	X	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	X	<i>Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer &amp; Lange.</i>	<i>916-446-4656</i>	<i>Priscilla@SYASLpartners.com</i>

\*Joined or left call while meeting was in process.

**Chapter Presidents:**

*Gold Rush – David Gorton dgorton@sjgov.org*

*Founding – Jeff Southern, jeff.southern@ocwr.ocgov.com*

*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 Bill Matrix**  
**Wednesday, May 26, 2021**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1</a>  <a href="#">Garcia,</a>  <a href="#">Cristina D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY T  HIRD  READING  5/24/2021 -  Read second  time.  Ordered to  third  reading.</p> <p>5/27/2021 #  54 ASSEMBLY  THIRD  READING  FILE -  ASSEMBLY  BILLS</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><a href="#">AB 33</a>  <a href="#">Ting D</a></p> <p>Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and transportation electrification infrastructure.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS  .  5/20/2021 -  Read third  time. Passed.  Ordered to  the Senate.  In Senate.  Read first  time. To  Com. on RLS.  for  assignment.</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. The bill would make changes to terminology used in the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/29/2021</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p><a href="#">AB 96</a> <a href="#">O'Donnell D</a></p> <p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/11/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)</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 define "near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck" and revise the definition for "zero-emission," as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/22/2021</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 246</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a></p> <p>Contractors: disciplinary actions.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. &amp; E.D. 5/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on B., P. &amp; E.D.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board (board). Under existing law, a willful or deliberate disregard by a licensed contractor of various state building, labor, and safety laws constitutes a cause for disciplinary action by the board. This bill would 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.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 318</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: cannabis waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 319 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE -</p>	<p>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 list and to develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, as provided. Existing law requires the department, when identifying such wastes, to consider the immediate or persistent toxic effects to man and wildlife and the resistance to natural degradation or detoxification of the wastes. Existing law exempts certain kinds of waste 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 require, on or before January 1, 2023, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, as defined, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations within its jurisdiction establishing management standards for cannabis waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws and implementing regulations. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b></p>	<p>Concerns</p>

	ASSEMBLY BILLS		
<a href="#">AB 322</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a>  Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.	SENATE RLS . 5/20/2021 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, bioenergy projects for biomass conversion, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/12/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 332</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>  Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards.	SENATE DES K 5/24/2021 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and handling of hazardous waste. Under existing law, certain wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, is exempt from the hazardous waste control laws, 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 require a person managing treated wood waste to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of treated wood waste, as provided. The bill would limit those standards to treated wood waste that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would require the department to update the Legislature, upon request, regarding those management standards and changes to the treated wood waste program. The bill would make inoperative all variances granted by the department before the enactment of the bill. Since a violation of the requirements of the bill would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 363</a> <a href="#">Medina D</a>  Carl Moyer	ASSEMBLY S ECOND READING 5/25/2021 -	Existing law establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board. The program authorizes the state board to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of eligible projects that reduce emissions from covered vehicular sources. The program also authorizes funding for a fueling infrastructure demonstration program and for technology development efforts that	

<p>Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.</p>	<p>Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p> <p>5/27/2021 # 1 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>are expected to result in commercially available technologies in the near-term that would improve the ability of the program to achieve its goals. This bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop project grant criteria and guidelines for a new On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Incentive Program (VIP2) that shall provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that are deployed in disadvantaged communities, as defined. The bill would authorize, for purposes of the VIP2, the state board to allow existing engines or existing vehicles, as defined, regardless of model year, and all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, regardless of vehicle type or application, to participate in the VIP2, among other VIP2 components. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 416 Kalra D</a></p> <p>California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act: public works projects: wood and wood products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/27/2021 # 329 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</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. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 426 Bauer-Kahan D</a></p> <p>Toxic air contaminants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule</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 indirect and areawide sources of air pollution, including mobile sources drawn by those sources, to enable the calculation of health risks from toxic air contaminants. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement</p>	

	61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/12/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2021)	regulations to accomplish these objectives in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the reduction of health risks from toxic air contaminants. <b>Last Amended on 3/17/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 478 Ting D</a>  Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer recycled plastic.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 126 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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 one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, no less than 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/21/2021</b>	Monitor
<a href="#">AB 480 Carrillo D</a>  Hazardous materials.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 334 ASSEMBLY THIRD	(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 (handler), or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of the handler, 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. Existing law requires the office to adopt regulations implementing this requirement on or before January 1, 2016. This bill would revise that reporting requirement to require, for regulated facilities, a handler, or an employee, authorized	

	READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	representative, agent, or designee of the handler, to report a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance to the UPA and the office immediately upon discovery of the release or threatened release. The bill would require, for unregulated facilities, that reporting to be made upon the discovery of an actual release that results in an emergency response, as defined. The bill would require a handler, or an 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 of a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance at the facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 504</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a>  Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	SENATE E.Q. . 5/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.  6/14/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENA TE ENVIRON MENTAL QUALITY, ALL EN, Chair	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.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 649</a> <a href="#">Bennett D</a>  Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)( May be	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 disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers. <b>Last Amended on 3/11/2021</b>	

	acted upon Jan 2022)		
<a href="#">AB 652 Friedman D</a> Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	SENATE RLS . 5/20/2021 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals in a juvenile product. <b>Last Amended on 5/13/2021</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 659 Mathis R</a> Dumping.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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
<a href="#">AB 661 Bennett D</a> Recycling: materials.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to	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	Support if Amended

	<p>Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>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. <b>Last Amended on 3/11/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 683</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a> Recycling: procurement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. &amp; A.R. on 3/18/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law relating to public contracting establishes the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), which requires state agencies to ensure specific percentages of reportable purchases from prescribed product categories to be recycled products. Existing law requires each state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at the same or a lesser total cost than nonrecycled products. Existing law establishes minimum content requirements for recycled products. Existing law requires a state agency to report annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery its progress in meeting the recycled product purchasing requirements using a SABRC report format. Existing law requires the Department of General Services (DGS), if a requirement has not been met, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review purchasing policies and make recommendations for immediate revisions to ensure that the recycled product purchasing requirements are met. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or after January 1, 2022, to add additional products based on criteria selected by the Department of General Services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 684</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a> Hazardous</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed</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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

waste: treated wood waste.	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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><a href="#">AB 698</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b></p> <p>Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.  6/14/2021 9 a.m. - <b>John L. Burton</b> <b>Hearing Room (4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALL EN, Chair</b></p>	<p>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 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.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 707</a> <b>Quirk D</b></p> <p>Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008, as part of the state’s hazardous waste control laws, 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. Among other requirements, 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. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.This bill would repeal the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008 and recast the program, as part of the</p>	

	<p>reading.</p> <p>5/27/2021 # 352 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>state's hazardous waste control laws, as the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 713</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina</a> D</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions scoping plan: comprehensive health analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/27/2021 # 353 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to conduct a comprehensive health analysis in conjunction with the development of each update of the scoping plan that includes a framework to provide an overview of the breadth of health impacts and health benefits that may accrue from the outcomes in the scoping plan, as specified. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 734</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D</p> <p>Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2021)( May be</p>	<p>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% below 2013 levels by 2030. 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 requires the regulations to include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025. This bill would revise that goal by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2021</b></p>	

	acted upon Jan 2022)		
<a href="#">AB 735 Smith R</a> Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 818 Bloom D</a> Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.	SENATE RLS . 5/13/2021 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require, 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.	Support
<a href="#">AB 842 Garcia, Cristina D</a> California	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and single-use products, as defined, made partially or entirely of	

Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.	pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	plastic, to be administered by the department. The bill would require producers, within 6 months of the department’s adoption of regulations to implement the act, to individually, or to collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will, develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce, recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget, as prescribed. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support, among other things, mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter. The bill would require, starting in 2025, a stewardship organization to collect from its member producers funding for the purposes of paying the administrative and operational costs of the stewardship program. The bill would require, on or before the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year, and once every 3 months thereafter, a stewardship organization to pay to the department an administrative fee to cover the department’s full costs of administering and enforcing the act, not to exceed the department’s actual and reasonable regulatory costs.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/22/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 870</a> <a href="#">Santiago D</a>  Hazardous materials: liens.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 881</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez,</a> <a href="#">Lorena D</a>  Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.	SENATE RLS . 5/20/2021 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To	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. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source	Concerns

	Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 906 Carrillo D</a> Zero-emission trucks: tax and fee exemptions.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(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.	
<a href="#">AB 908 Frazier D</a> Natural Resources Agency: statewide natural resources inventory.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 962 Kamlager D</a>	SENATE RLS . 5/20/2021 -	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	Support

<p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.</p>	<p>Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 992</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a></p> <p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS 5/20/2021 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to fund development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies. This bill would specify that peer-to-peer truck sharing platform demonstration is eligible for funding under the program. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1001</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina D</a></p> <p>Environment: air pollution and mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT.</p>	<p>Existing law requires each air pollution control district and each air quality management district (air district) that has a nonattainment area for one or more air pollutants to adopt an expedited schedule for the implementation of best available retrofit control technology (BARCT) by the earliest feasible date, but not later than December 31, 2023. Existing law provides that the adopted expedited schedule applies only to each industrial source that, as of January 1, 2017, was subject to a market-based compliance mechanism for the emissions of greenhouse gases adopted by the State Air Resources Board, as provided. This bill would additionally require those air districts to adopt an expedited schedule for the implementation of best available control technology (BACT). The bill would delete the provision applying the expedited schedule only to industrial sources that are subject to the market-based compliance mechanism. The bill would provide that industrial sources that, as of January 1, 2027, were subject to the market-based compliance mechanism and that fail to implement BARCT by December 31, 2023, are not eligible</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>

	RES. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	to participate in the market-based compliance mechanism. Because this bill would impose additional duties on air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1027 Seyarto R</a>  Solid and organic waste.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 1035 Salas D</a>  Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 213 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would require the department and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. The bill would require, on and after January 1, 2025, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, as specified. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would	

		impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. <b>Last Amended on 4/5/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1067</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/21/2021 - 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. The act establishes a beverage container recycling goal of 80%. This bill would revise that beverage container recycling goal to establish beverage container recycling rate goals of 80% by 2025, 85% by 2030, and 90% by 2035. The bill would also make a conforming change. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1086</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a>  Organic waste: implementation strategy.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 223 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/5/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1099</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert D</a>  Environmental equity: bond and fund principles: bond and fund expenditures.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location	The existing State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance, sale, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Existing law establishes various funds in the State Treasury for purposes of providing financial incentives to eligible entities for specified purposes. This bill would require the administration of proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under a bond act that is enacted by the Legislature and is approved by the voters on or after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and that addresses environmental issues, and the administration of certain funds established on or after January 1, 2022, that provide financial assistance to eligible entities to incorporate certain principles of environmental equity. The bill would require guidelines or regulations adopted by state agencies receiving funding	

	was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	to administer a competitive grant program funded by the proceeds of those bonds or moneys in those funds to meet certain requirements. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1184</a> <a href="#">Chiu D</a>  Medical information: confidentiality.	SENATE RLS . 5/13/2021 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 59. Noes 13.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, prohibits specified entities from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, unless a specified exception applies. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits an employer from using, disclosing, or knowingly permitting its employees or agents to use or disclose medical information that the employer possesses pertaining to its employees without the prescribed permission of the patient. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. Existing law, the Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act, generally regulates how insurers collect, use, and disclose information gathered in connection with insurance transactions.Existing law specifies the manner in which a health care service plan or health insurer is required to maintain confidentiality of medical information regarding the treatment of an insured, subscriber, or enrollee, including requiring a health care service plan or health insurer to accommodate requests by insureds, subscribers, and enrollees relating to the form and format of communication of confidential medical information in situations involving sensitive services or situations in which disclosure would endanger the individual.This bill would revise and recast these provisions to require the health care service plan or health insurer to accommodate requests for confidential communication of medical information regardless of whether there is a situation involving sensitive services or a situation in which disclosure would endanger the individual.This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from requiring a protected individual, as defined, to obtain the policyholder, primary subscriber, or other enrollee’s authorization to receive health care services or to submit a claim, if the protected individual has the right to consent to care. The bill would require the health care service plan or health insurer to direct all communications regarding a protected individual’s receipt of sensitive health care services directly to the protected individual, and would prohibit the disclosure of that information to the policyholder, primary subscriber, or any plan enrollees without the authorization of the protected individual, as provided. Because a violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, and because this bill would expand the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1200</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Plant-based food packaging: cookware:	SENATE HE ALTH 5/12/2021 - Referred to Coms. on	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	Support and Seek Amendments

hazardous chemicals.	HEALTH and E.Q.	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, 2023, 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 require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. 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. <b>Last Amended on 3/29/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1201 Ting D</a> Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 243 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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. <b>Last Amended on 4/5/2021</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1261 Burke D</a> State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions: incentive programs.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 408 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING	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, as well as implementing various regulatory and incentive programs to assist the state in reaching its greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals. Existing law, for example, establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the state board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the production and use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would require the state board to establish specified processes to assist the state in achieving its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, including a process to identify any overlap among its incentive programs, as defined, that share the same objectives and a process to define, collect, and evaluate data on the behavioral changes that result from each of its incentive programs. The bill would require the state board to use the information collected pursuant to these processes to refine the greenhouse gas emissions estimates for each of its incentive programs in its annual reports to the Legislature, its funding plans, and any long-term planning documents or reports. The bill would require the	

	<b>FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</b>	state board to develop a process to define, collect, and evaluate data that will translate to metrics demonstrating the socioeconomic benefits that result from each of its incentive programs, and to use this data to make funding and design recommendations in its annual reports to the Legislature and funding plans, as provided. The bill would make the requirement for the state board to perform these duties contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature and would require the state board to complete certain of these duties within 3 years of receiving an appropriation from the Legislature for these purposes. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1263</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca D</a>  Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2021)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 1276</a> <a href="#">Carrillo D</a>  Single-use food accessories and serviceware.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <b>5/27/2021 # 253 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</b>	Existing law prohibits a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer, and places the duty to enforce this prohibition on specified state and local health and environmental health officers and their agents. Existing law specifies that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation is 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 defined, from providing any single-use food accessories, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would require a third-party food delivery platform to provide each of its ready-to-eat food vendors with the option to customize the vendor's menu, on the online food-ordering platform, regarding the availability of single-use food accessories, as provided. The bill would, commencing on January 1, 2023, prohibit a full-service restaurant that has adequate dishwashing capacity to sanitize reusable serviceware from providing single-use serviceware to consumers except under specified conditions. The bill would exclude certain facilities from these requirements. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or before June 1, 2022, to authorize an enforcement agency to enforce these requirements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of the prohibitions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$100 for each day in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$1,000. By creating a new crime and imposing additional duties on local governing	Support

		bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/29/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1311</a> <a href="#">Wood D</a>  Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 256 ASSEMB LY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	(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. The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, throughout the state, and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts and pays the refund value, if any, at one location for all types of beverage containers. The act requires a certified recycling center or location to be open for business during at least 30 hours per week with a minimum of 5 hours of operation occurring during periods other than from Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., as provided. The act specifies that a certified recycling center that is not a reverse vending machine, as defined, is “open for business” if specified criteria are met, including that an employee of the certified recycling center or location is present during the hours of operation and available to the public to accept containers and to pay the refund values.The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2022, the department to develop and implement a process pursuant to which a certified recycling center can annually apply to the department for authorization to operate on an alternative schedule, as specified. The bill would require the department to include in its process, among other components, criteria the department shall use to authorize a certified recycling center to operate on an alternative schedule. The bill would provide that, until July 1, 2022, a certified recycling center or location that is not a reverse vending machine or a bag drop recycling center is additionally “open for business” if the certified recycling center or location receives written authorization from the department to operate pursuant to an appointment system during the hours of operation and the certified recycling center or location meets specified requirements. The bill would require the department to authorize a certified recycling center or location to operate pursuant to an appointment system only if the department determines that high customer demand, weather, or public health and safety concerns warrant the implementation of an appointment system at the certified recycling center or location, and the certified recycling center or location posts certain information.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/7/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1371</a> <a href="#">Friedman D</a>  Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/25/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 414 ASSEMB LY THIRD	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, as defined, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers, as defined. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2021</b>	Support and Seek Amendme nts

	READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS		
<a href="#">AB 1389</a> <a href="#">Reyes D</a>  Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/13/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 44 ASSEMBL Y THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. This bill would revise and recast the program to no longer require the commission to provide certain project preferences and to additionally require the commission to provide preference to projects that meet certain other criteria, including to a project that has the ability to support vehicle deployment and advanced vehicle infrastructure needed to meet specified climate goals. The bill would revise the list of projects that the commission is required to make eligible for funding to include, among others, medium- and heavy-duty vehicle research, pilot, demonstration, and deployment projects that reduce emissions and particulate matter from fleets in the goods movement and public transit sectors. The bill would change the list of projects required for funding into a list of projects that the commission would be authorized to make eligible for funding, as specified. The bill would require the commission to expend at least 50% of the moneys appropriated to the program for projects located in, and benefiting, disadvantaged communities. <b>Last Amended on 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1395</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>  Greenhouse gases: carbon neutrality.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/27/2021 # 267 ASSEMB LY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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 ensure that updates to the scoping plan identify and recommend measures to achieve these policy goals, to ensure that by 2045 statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 90% below the 1990 level, and to prioritize the use of nature-based solutions in California to achieve carbon neutrality. The bill would require the state board to work with relevant agencies to establish criteria for the use of technology-based solutions for purposes of achieving these policy goals. The bill would impose other requirements on state agencies relating to working toward these policy goals. <b>Last Amended on 5/4/2021</b>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1397</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D</p> <p>Public contracts: California Lithium Economy Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. &amp; A.R. on 3/11/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1411</a> <a href="#">Cunningham</a> R</p> <p>Agriculture: greenhouse gas mitigation: Healthy Soils Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/7/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1454</a> <a href="#">Bloom</a> D</p> <p>The California Beverage Container and</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to</p>	<p>(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. 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</p>	

Litter Reduction Act.	third reading.  5/27/2021 # 274 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	department to designate a regional convenience zone serving up to 5 unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/22/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1463</a> <a href="#">O'Donnell D</a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 1469</a> <a href="#">Santiago D</a>  Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)( May be	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 the applicable ASTM standard specification for plastics designed to be aerobically composted in municipal or industrial facilities or the OK compost HOME certification. Existing law exempts from that prohibition those plastic products that meet a subsequently revised or different standard specification adopted by the department under specified conditions, or if the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. Existing law authorizes the department to otherwise make a recommendation to the Legislature if ASTM International, or any other entity, develops a new standard specification or other applicable standard for either of the terms “compostable” or “home compostable” and the department determines that the new standard for the use of the term, when compared to the current ASTM standard in effect, is more stringent and more protective of public health, public safety, and the environment, and is reflective of and consistent with state policies and programs.This bill would prohibit a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled with the term “industrially compostable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard	

	acted upon Jan 2022)	specification for plastics designed to be aerobically composted in municipal or industrial facilities, and would specify that the labeling prohibition for “compostable” or “home compostable” applies unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product has the OK compost HOME certification. The bill would additionally exempt a plastic product labeled with the term “industrially compostable,” “compostable,” or “home compostable” from the prohibition on using those terms if the plastic product meets another specification adopted by the department that is adopted or developed by ASTM International or a similar existing standards body, as provided. <b>Last Amended on 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D</a> Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 5/20/2021 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (May 20). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide 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 \$7,080,000,000 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. <b>Last Amended on 5/11/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1508 Flora R</a> 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.	
<a href="#">AB 1523 Gallagher R</a> Greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline	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	

	<p>pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AJR 4 Garcia, Cristina D</a></p> <p>Basel Convention: ratification.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. . 4/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>6/14/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALL EN, Chair</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 38 Wieckowski D</a></p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/26/2021 # 117 SENATE SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>(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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	-THIRD READING FILE	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. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 42</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/20/2021 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 20). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/26/2021 # 263 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO. 03	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
<a href="#">SB 54</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>  Plastic Pollution Producer	SENATE INACTIVE FILE 5/20/2021 - Ordered to inactive file	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	

Responsibility Act.	on request of Senator Allen.	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. <b>Last Amended on 2/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 83</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>  Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/26/2021 #125 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing law establishes in state government the Ocean Protection Council. Existing law requires the council to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing and administering various programs intended to preserve, protect, and restore the state's coastal areas. This bill would require the council, in consultation with the conservancy, to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program for purposes of providing low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property, as provided. The bill would require the council, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with other state planning and coastal management agencies, as provided, to adopt criteria and guidelines for the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program from the conservancy if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the conservancy a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria and guidelines for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 207</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>  Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/26/2021 #129 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	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 and recycling 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. The bill would make implementation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for these purposes in the annual Budget Act or another statute. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	Watch

<p><a href="#">SB 244</a> <a href="#">Archuleta D</a></p> <p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/20/2021 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 20). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/26/2021 # 275 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO. 03</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><a href="#">SB 289</a> <a href="#">Newman D</a></p> <p>Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)</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. <b>Last Amended on 4/13/2021</b></p>	<p>Support</p>

<p><a href="#">SB 342</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez D</a></p> <p>South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/11/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/26/2021 #19 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</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. The bill would also require a candidate for these positions to meet other specified requirements. <b>Last Amended on 4/22/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 343</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p>Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/26/2021 #151 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</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 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. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 372</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a></p> <p>Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would establish the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to the operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to designate the California Pollution Control Financing Authority as the agency responsible for</p>	

emission vehicles.	5/26/2021 # 156 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	administering the program and would require the state board and the authority to enter into an interagency working agreement for the development and administration of the program. The bill would require the authority to consult with various state agencies and stakeholders in the development and implementation of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 451</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a>  Beverage container recycling: pilot program.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/20/2021 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 20). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  5/26/2021 # 292 SENATE SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO. 03	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 terms “beverage” and “beverage container” for purposes of the act. The act requires the department 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 pilot project 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 to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a recycling pilot program for the collection and recycling of beverage containers. The bill would define the terms “beverage” and “beverage containers” for purposes of the pilot program to include certain beverage containers that are otherwise excluded for other purposes. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which the department is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require the recycling pilot program to include a requirement for a pilot project operator to submit to the department a pilot project plan with specified goals and elements, including that the pilot project operator provide the department with annual updates and a final report on or before April 1, 2026. The bill would require the department to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a pilot project operator plan within a reasonable timeframe. The bill would require the department to annually include an update on the recycling pilot program in a specified report to the Legislature. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2026, and would repeal them on January 1, 2027. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. <b>Last Amended on 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 502</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>  Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/20/2021 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.)	(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	Watch

<p>(May 20). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/26/2021 # 64 SENATE S ENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>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 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,</p>	
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<a href="#">SB 557</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/20/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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
<a href="#">SB 575</a> <a href="#">Durazo D</a>  Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/25/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)( May be	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 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,by January 1, 2023, 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	

	acted upon Jan 2022)	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. The bill would require the department to revise its Violations Scoring Procedure regulations for consistency with those provisions by July 1, 2022. <b>Last Amended on 4/15/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 580 Hueso D</a> Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. <b>5/26/2021 #197 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</b>	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 and detrimental impacts 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 conducts the study, the bill would require the Ocean Protection Council to review the study design and findings to determine how including recycled plastics in asphalt for use as a paving material will impact the ocean's health and would require the department to assess, as part of the study, any life-cycle environmental benefits or detrimental impacts identified by the council. 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. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 582 Stern D</a>	SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2021 -	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	

Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration, and Just Resilience Act of 2021.	Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <b>5/26/2021 # 198 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</b>	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. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% and up to 80% below the 1990 level by 2030. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would imposed a state-mandated local program. 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 specifies carbon removal targets, before 2035, as necessary to facilitate achievement of those goals.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 619 Laird D</a>  Organic waste: reduction regulations.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/20/2021 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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, until January 1, 2023, would require the department to only impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction, and would require a penalty to only accrue, for a violation of the regulations if the local jurisdiction did not make a reasonable effort, as determined by the department, to comply with the regulations. <b>Last Amended on 4/13/2021</b>	Support In Concept
<a href="#">SB 741 Archuleta D</a>  Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location	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	Monitor

	was TRANS. on 3/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	
<a href="#">SB 759 Hueso D</a>  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.	
<a href="#">SB 769 Becker D</a>  Housing: pilot program: rental vouchers: skilled nursing facility patients.	SENATE 2 YEAR 4/30/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HOUSING on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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. <b>Last Amended on 3/10/2021</b>	