

**Legislative Task Force**  
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

**2022 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 Minutes**

*January 27, 2021*

*10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.*

Zoom Meeting

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

- a. Roll Call - Herb
  - The meeting was called to order at 10:04 a.m.
- b. Approval of November 2021 Annual Meeting Minutes
  - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the November 2021 minutes.
- c. Approval of November & December 2021 Treasurer's Reports
  - Mr. Kernkamp reviewed the revenues, expenses, and ending cash balance for November and December 2021. The following financial data below was summarized:
    - November 2021
      - Revenues: \$1,680.46
      - Expenses: \$4,457.25
      - Ending Cash Balance: \$54,455.24
    - December 2021
      - Revenues: \$2,430.45
      - Expenses: \$0
      - Ending Cash Balance: \$56,885.69
      - A footnote (No. 3) will be added to the December 2021 Treasurer's Report, noting additional expenses will be incurred for a check that was sent for SYASL services in December 2021.
      - Two additional jurisdictions made contributions in December 2021.
  - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the November and December 2021 Treasurer's Reports.
  - Mr. Caponi mentioned that the LTF could receive revenue from the WASTECON event scheduled in December 2022.
  - Mr. Kobold mentioned he was working on obtaining clarification on LTF tax status and invoice reporting for expenses for services from SYASL.
- d. March 23 & 24, 2022 meetings
  - This meeting will be held via zoom due to the COVID pandemic. In person meetings are limited. The LTF will be conducting officers meeting first and then will debrief the LTF team.
- e. WASTECON 2022 Funding
  - It was discussed if the SWANA LTF can loan funds or agree upon a split cost allocation amongst the Chapters to cover cost to acquire venues for WASTECON.
  - Chapters will need to assess if they can contribute sufficient funding to obtain a venue.
  - The WASTECON event may need assistance with proctors.
  - Potential WASTECON Committees
    - Events
    - Tours

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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

- Chapters to provide support

## 2. State Budget (10:30 a.m.-10:45 a.m.)

- Governor's proposed budget will contain a \$47.5 billion surplus.
- Focus on one time funding:
  - Circular economy, allocating \$65 million.
  - Electric vehicles will be a significant focus.
  - Continue to work with others to seek additional funding for SB 1383 implementation
    - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support initiatives that provide funding for SB 1383 implementation.

### a. AB 1201 BCP

- i. Sign on letter (Attached)
- RCRC requested the SWANA LTF consider an oppose position to the trailer bill and sign on to the letter from RCRC.
- A motion was made, seconded, and passed to sign on to the letter from RCRC.

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

- a. AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials.
  - i. Support if Amended
  - This bill would substantially revise product categories. This 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, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter.
- b. AB 1001 (C. Garcia) Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.
  - i. Oppose Unless Amended
  - The bill would require compensating measures, included as mitigation measures, to mitigate those effects directly in the affected disadvantaged community. The bill would require all public agencies, in implementing CEQA, to consider the principles of environmental justice, as provided, by ensuring the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins.
  - Mr. White mentioned Cal Chamber, Housing Industry Association, and RCRC, California Special Districts Association considers this bill a job and housing killer.
- c. AB 1690 (Rivas, Luz) Tobacco products: single-use components.
  - This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, or a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.
  - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to support this bill in concept. Mr. Magee abstained.
  - NSAC is a sponsor of this bill.
- d. SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage Containers.
  - No discussion was had on this item.
- e. SB 45 (Portantino) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.
  - No discussion was had on this item.
- f. SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.
  - This is a spot bill for continued discussion.

- Additional language won't be incorporated until spring or summer of 2022.

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

- a. CARB Scoping Plan
  - No discussion was had on this item. Frank to provide update during next meeting
- b. Biomethane Standards (Attached)
  - It is not clear if the CPUC's proposed decision will have impacts to SB 1383 procurement requirements or the solid waste industry.
  - It was mentioned that out of state methane commerce may be a concern.
  - There will be continued discussion of this item during the next LTF meeting.
- c. Recycling initiative
  - No discussion was had on this item
- d. Caltrans
  - No discussion was had on this item

#### 5. Items for Discussion at Next Meeting

- a. Packinghouse Waste

#### 6. Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at 12:06 p.m.

Respectfully,



Herb Cantu, Secretary

#### Attachments:

Meeting Minutes

Draft RCRC AB 1201 Letter

RCRC Comments to PUC Proposed Decision, Rulemaking 13-02-008

Agenda

Treasurer's Report

Roster

Bill Matrix





January 31, 2022

The Honorable Bob Wieckowski  
Chair, Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Subcommittee  
No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection & Energy  
1020 N Street, Room 502  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: CalRecycle Compostable and Biodegradable Product Labeling  
Implementation (AB 1201) Budget Change Proposal – OPPOSE UNLESS  
AMENDED**

Dear Senator Wieckowski:

On behalf of the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ we must regretfully oppose the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) Compostable and Biodegradable Product Labeling Implementation (AB 1201) Budget Change Proposal (BCP) (3970-033-BCP-2022-GB), unless amended.

CalRecycle's BCP seeks \$132,000 and one PY to implement last year's Assembly Bill 1201 (Ting). AB 1201 imposes new labeling requirements for compostable products to improve the quality of inputs into the compost stream and prohibit the use of problematic chemicals in compostable products. AB 1201 also requires CalRecycle to convene a stakeholder process to determine whether it is feasible to separate the collection of compostable products that are suitable for use in organic agricultural applications.

We do not dispute the overarching request for one PY and \$132,000 in funding to implement AB 1201; however, we do object to the scope of work outlined in the BCP and are deeply concerned that it appears to predetermine that CalRecycle will find bifurcation feasible before the stakeholder process has begun. The scope of work contemplated in the BCP conflicts with the expressed legislative intent in adopting AB 1201.

While local governments previously supported AB 1201, we were caught off guard by the September 3, 2021 amendments to that bill. We objected to the new Public Resources Code Section 42357(g)(1)(B) because we feared it would require CalRecycle

to modify its new SB 1383 regulations to adopt a completely new dual stream collection system for organic waste.

Local governments engaged extensively with the author and the drafters of the language about the intended objective of this new section. The author and stakeholders all agreed that bifurcation of the *collection system* was never their goal – they intended the bifurcation to apply to *product labeling*. We worked closely with the author to clarify this, but it was too late to adopt any more amendments to AB 1201 at that point in the legislative process. To address this concern, the author submitted the attached Letter to the Journal clarifying this intent, as follows:

It is not the intent of the Legislature that AB 1201, specifically the additions to Public Resources Code Section 42357(g)(1)(B), require CalRecycle to modify their newly-adopted organic waste recycling regulations and impose a completely new dual stream collection system for organic waste. The only intent of this provision was for CalRecycle's feasibility determination to trigger a requirement to adopt regulations to establish a bifurcated approach to product labeling.

To the extent that AB 1201 could be construed to grant CalRecycle broader authority than outlined above, I am clarifying that the language in the bill is intended only for CalRecycle, after a public stakeholder process and a feasibility determination to focus its efforts on establishing a bifurcated approach to product labeling, and does not provide authority to adopt new regulations requiring a bifurcated organic waste collection and processing system.

I commit that in 2022, I will seek to amend this statute to clarify this intent and address this unintended consequence of AB 1201.

We are deeply concerned that this BCP contemplates that bifurcating of the organic waste *collection system* will follow completion of its feasibility analysis when the author stated during the legislative process and in the record that this was NOT his intent.

We are also concerned that the BCP notes “upon determination that it is feasible to bifurcate the collection of organic waste products” staff will organize working groups, public meetings, and promulgate regulations to require a bifurcated organic waste collection system. This BCP seems to predetermine that CalRecycle will find bifurcation feasible before even beginning the stakeholder process.

Again, we don't dispute the need for staff resources to implement the labeling requirements and stakeholder process outlined in AB 1201, but believe that CalRecycle is misinterpreting the Legislature's intent and predetermining the outcome of that stakeholder process. As such, we suggest amending the BCP so that any resulting regulations are limited to bifurcation of product labeling rather than the organic waste collection system.

The Honorable Bob Wieckowski  
CalRecycle AB 1201 Implementation BCP  
January 31, 2022  
Page 3

Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns regarding RCRC's recommendations.

Sincerely,



JOHN KENNEDY  
Legislative Advocate

cc: The Honorable Nancy Skinner, Chair, Senate Budget & Fiscal Review  
Committee  
Members of the Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 2 on  
Resources, Environmental Protection & Energy  
Joanne Roy, Consultant, Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee  
Genevieve Wong, Consultant, Senate Environmental Quality Committee  
Kirk Feely, Consultant, Senate Republican Caucus

ATTACHMENT: AB 1201 (Ting) Letter to the Assembly Journal

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Adopt Biomethane  
Standards and Requirements, Pipeline Open Access  
Rules, and Related Enforcement Provisions.

Rulemaking 13-02-008  
(Filed February 13, 2013)

**OPENING COMMENTS OF THE RURAL COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES  
OF CALIFORNIA AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT  
POWERS AUTHORITY ON THE PROPOSED DECISION  
IMPLEMENTING SENATE BILL 1440 BIOMETHANE PROCUREMENT  
PROGRAM**

**RURAL COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES  
OF CALIFORNIA**

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January 25, 2022

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## **TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**

California Health and Safety Code Section 39730.6

California Public Resources Code Section 41780

California Public Resources Code Section 41780.01

California Public Resources Code Division 30, Part 3, Chapter 13.1

California Vehicle Code Section 670

Senate Bill 155 (Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 258, Statutes of 2021), Section 50

California Short Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP): Organic Waste Reduction Regulations

CPUC Commission Rules of Practice and Procedures: Rule 14.3

## **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Per Rule 14.3 (b) of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, and as discussed below, RCRC/ESJPA respectfully requests that the Proposed Decision be modified to:

- Recognize that changes in the facility tipping fee will not always require the project developer and investor-owned utility to modify or renegotiate the terms of the biomethane procurement contract.
- Align the scope of the NZE/ZE procurement requirement with the intended purpose to minimize the purchase and/or lease of diesel trucks rather than heavy-duty construction vehicles used at those facilities (for which a NZE/ZE option is not commercially available).
- Provide that the NZE/ZE procurement requirement does not apply if a ZNE/ZE/biomethane option is not commercially available for the intended use at the time of purchase or lease.
- Align the Proposed Decision with previous discussions that the NZE/ZE procurement requirement is specific to the facility and/or facilities that the biomethane is to be procured from and does not necessarily commit the producer to exclusively purchase NZE or ZE vehicles used in other facilities or for other aspects of the operations.
- Allow biomethane production facilities co-located at landfills to increase on-site energy generation using biogas if they can demonstrate that 1) on-site conversion to biomethane and use in a fuel cell (or similar technology) is infeasible, 2) that increased on-site energy generation will produce fewer emissions than flaring, and 3) that emissions from increased on-site energy generation will be mitigated.
- Clarify that biomethane procurement contracts may be renewed upon expiration of the 10-15 year contract term.

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Adopt Biomethane  
Standards and Requirements, Pipeline Open Access  
Rules, and Related Enforcement Provisions.

Rulemaking 13-02-008  
(Filed February 13, 2013)

**OPENING COMMENTS OF THE RURAL COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES  
OF CALIFORNIA AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT  
POWERS AUTHORITY ON THE PROPOSED DECISION  
IMPLEMENTING SENATE BILL 1440 BIOMETHANE PROCUREMENT  
PROGRAM**

**I. Introduction**

In accordance with Rule 14.3 of the California Public Utilities Commission (“Commission” or “CPUC”) Rules of Practice and Procedure (“Rules”), the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) and the Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA), collectively referred to hereafter as “RCRC/ESJPA,” respectfully submits comments on the Proposed Decision of Commissioner Rechtschaffen’s *Decision Implementing Senate Bill 1440 Biomethane Procurement Program* (revised on January 6, 2022) to the Order Instituting Rulemaking 13-02-008 (“Rulemaking”). RCRC/ESJPA was granted party status on January 18, 2022 and timely files these comments pursuant to Administrative Law Judge Bemesderfer’s email ruling on January 23, 2022.

**II. Background**

RCRC is an association of thirty-eight<sup>1</sup> rural California counties, and its Board of Directors is comprised of elected supervisors from those member counties. Rural counties are on the front

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<sup>1</sup> RCRC members include Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas,

lines in providing a full range of services that are the "nuts and bolts" of representative democracy and service delivery. Many RCRC counties own and operate landfills and are charged with meeting the state's solid and organic waste diversion requirements.

ESJPA is a local government Joint Powers Authority formed in 1993 to assist its rural county members in complying with solid waste laws and waste diversion goals. ESJPA is currently comprised of 24 rural counties<sup>2</sup>. ESJPA provides regulatory advocacy and technical assistance to these rural counties, supports local public education campaigns, and administers various grants for recycling and hazardous waste management programs.

### **III. Discussion**

RCRC/ESJPA's member counties are uniquely interested in the Biomethane Procurement Program Proposed Decision because of their role in meeting the state's solid and organic waste diversion requirements and because many counties own and/or operate solid waste landfills and organic waste recycling facilities. Under Assembly Bill 939 (Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989)<sup>3</sup>, local governments are charged with diverting 50% of solid waste from landfills. This was the precursor to AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011)<sup>4</sup>, which established a statewide goal of diverting 75% of solid waste from landfill disposal by 2020. Local governments are also charged with implementing the state's new requirement to divert 75% of organic waste from landfills by 2025 in order to significantly reduce short lived climate pollutant emissions.<sup>5</sup>

As noted in the Proposed Decision, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) estimates that the state's existing infrastructure is inadequate to meet those goals, as it is estimated to be capable of diverting only 10 million of the 18 million tons of organic waste that must be diverted.<sup>6</sup> RCRC/ESJPA believe the Proposed Decision is complimentary to the extensive new requirements imposed upon local governments by CalRecycle's new Short

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San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo and Yuba counties.

<sup>2</sup> ESJPA members include Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Imperial, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne counties.

<sup>3</sup> Public Resources Code Section 41780.

<sup>4</sup> Public Resources Code Section 41780.01.

<sup>5</sup> SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016), Health and Safety Code Section 39730.6, Chapter 13.1 of Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code.

<sup>6</sup> CalRecycle, *Analysis of the Progress Toward the SB 1383 Organic Waste Reduction Goals* (2020), pages 9-10, [www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Download/1589](http://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Download/1589).

Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP): Organic Waste Reduction Regulations<sup>7</sup> regarding organic waste diversion and will help the state achieve those ambitious organic waste recycling targets.

We support the Proposed Decision as a way to help meet the state's organic waste reduction requirements and relieve some of the pressure local governments face in achieving those targets alone; however, we recognize that there will be significant costs associated with these procurement requirements. Our member counties – many of whom have median household incomes far below the statewide average - are very sensitive to rising energy prices. We note that the CPUC Staff expects this procurement program could increase ratepayer costs 10-13%<sup>8</sup>; however, we urge the CPUC and utilities to do all in their power to minimize any cost increases for customers.

As the owners and/or operators of landfills and organic waste recycling facilities, our member counties are also very interested in making sure that the Biomethane Procurement Program is well-crafted, implementable, and achievable. To that end, we believe that several refinements to the Proposed Decision are vital to achieve the program's goals and avoid unintended consequences that would chill interest in the program.

Beyond the short-term procurement requirements, RCRC/ESJPA is also interested in the proposed pilot projects. Our counties have been disproportionately impacted by recent catastrophic wildfires, so wildfire risk reduction and forest health improvement are among our counties' most pressing goals. Agriculture is a major industry in many of our counties, and disposal pathways for managing agriculture waste are becoming more difficult to find. For these reasons, we support the pilot gasification projects to convert woody biomass, agricultural waste, and urban wood waste in support of wildfire prevention and SLCP reduction efforts.<sup>9</sup>

***A. Order Paragraph 17 Regarding Tipping Fees Needs Minor Refinement.***

The Proposed Decision appropriately rejects the staff proposal on tipping fees, which would have triggered renegotiation of contracts if a facility's tipping fees are increased. Instead, the Proposed Decision requires contracts to “specify how tipping fees may modify contract terms.”

Tipping fees (or gate fees) are adjusted for a variety of reasons, including changed market conditions, labor costs, new laws, etc. RCRC/ESJPA had serious reservations about the staff proposal, since requiring contract renegotiation each time the tipping fee is adjusted would be

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Docs/Web/118371>.

<sup>8</sup> CPUC Energy Division Staff, R.13-02-008 Phase 4A Staff Proposal (DRAFT), June 1, 2021, pages 29-30.

<sup>9</sup> Proposed Decision Implementing Senate Bill 1440 Biomethane Procurement Program, January 6, 2022, pages 36-37.



extremely difficult and further complicate an already complex rate adjustment process. These challenges would have chilled interest among local governments and facility operators.

While we believe the Proposed Decision's Order Paragraph 17 is better, it should still be refined as noted below. There will be cases where contracts do not need to be modified when the tipping fee is adjusted. Furthermore, parties may contractually determine that rates do not need to be renegotiated when tipping fees change - either at all or if the change is under a specified threshold. The CPUC should not predetermine an outcome and imply that contract terms must be changed if tipping fees change. The proposed Order Paragraph 17 should be modified to clarify that contracts need not always require modifications or renegotiations when tipping fees change.

*17. Any contract between a project developer and an investor-owned utility shall specify how tipping fees may modify contract terms, if at all. Energy Division staff shall ensure that each contract meets this requirement prior to approval.*

***B. Sections Regarding Prohibition of Diesel Vehicles Need Significant Revisions to Conform to Scope of Previous Discussions and Avoid Introduction of Fatally Different and Ambiguous Terms and Requirements.***

There has been much discussion in this proceeding about barring the prospective purchase or lease of diesel trucks/vehicles by biomethane production facilities, but little discussion about the practical impact of those requirements in different contexts and for different types of operations. Biomethane production facilities may either be co-located at a solid waste landfill or at an off-site facility. How this section is constructed could have very different impacts for co-located and off-site biomethane facilities.

While we conceptually support the transition to clean vehicles, we note that this is a very challenging area where the desired alternatives may simply not be available to perform the type and scope of work demanded. Furthermore, Conclusion of Law #7 and Order Paragraph #18 are not consistent with the discussion on page 33 of the Proposed Decision or pages 51-52 of the Staff Proposal and introduce ambiguities and differences that could fatally chill program participation. As such, we take this opportunity to suggest modifications to better align the Proposed Decision with what has previously been discussed and contemplated and to reflect the practical reality of implementation.

***1. Trucks vs. Vehicles.***

RCRC/ESJPA is particularly concerned by the way in which the terms "trucks" and "vehicles" are used interchangeably in these documents, as the two terms can mean very different

things. While Vehicle Code Section 670 defines “vehicle” as devices that are used upon a highway, in common use “vehicle” means something much broader. It is not clear from the record whether the CPUC is relying on the Vehicle Code Section 670 definition of “vehicle.”

In common usage, the term “truck” is far narrower than “vehicle” and contemplates those vehicles used in the on-road transportation of organic waste. On the other hand, use of the term “vehicle” could be construed to capture all other equipment used at those facilities.<sup>10</sup> In light of the party comments and discussion, the Proposed Decision should be modified to specify that the diesel prohibition applies to *trucks*, rather than *vehicles*. Furthermore, the CPUC should provide an off-ramp for those types of vehicles for which a NZE/ZE/biomethane option is not commercially available for the intended uses (which may include heavy-duty trucks in the very short-term, but will likely include bulldozers, loaders, compacters, and graders commonly used at landfills for a longer period).

The Staff Proposal recommends requiring biomethane facilities to commit to the exclusive use of low carbon fuel *vehicles* as part of any expanded operations.<sup>11</sup> It further refines this by recommending that all newly purchased or leased *trucks* associated with biomethane facilities exclusively use Bio-CNG, electricity, or hydrogen, since the major concern appears to center on a potential to increase trucking of organic waste to digesters and the resulting diesel emissions.<sup>12</sup>

This shift from requiring the prospective lease or purchase of new *trucks* to be NZE or ZE to instead require all *vehicles* that operate at the biomethane facility to be NZE or ZE is very troubling and potentially unimplementable – especially for biomethane production facilities co-located at landfills. Moreover, it is unclear how the CPUC is defining “NZE” and whether a vehicle running on Bio-CNG will be considered NZE or something different for this procurement program.

Landfills use a large variety of equipment in daily waste management operations, including trucks and other types of heavy-duty construction vehicles. “Trucks” are commonly used to transport waste to the facility and would normally be used to move organic waste to an on-site or off-site biomethane facility. Large, heavy-duty bulldozers, compactors, graders, and loaders are

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<sup>10</sup> Note that the Miriam-Wester Dictionary defines “vehicle” more broadly to include “a machine that is used to carry people or goods from one place to another” and would certainly encompass the heavy-duty construction equipment used at landfills.”

<sup>11</sup> *Staff Proposal*, pages 51-52.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

integral to daily landfill operations. Off-landfill biomethane production facilities are likely to use larger loaders, although they may also use smaller equipment like backhoe loaders or skid steers where a transition to natural gas-fueled vehicles may be closer to reality.

Natural gas-powered heavy-duty trucks are entering the marketplace, although truly electric heavy-duty trucks are still largely aspirational at this point (especially in rural areas where charging infrastructure is already in short supply). Many, but not all, solid waste collection vehicles have transitioned to run on renewable gas produced by landfills. At the same time natural gas/biogas or electric bulldozers, compactors, graders, or loaders do not appear to be available in the marketplace and it is not clear that they will be available anytime in the foreseeable future. While some manufacturers appear to be exploring natural gas-powered construction equipment, it appears that those are currently at the concept phase for the larger types of equipment (bulldozers, loaders, graders, compactors, etc.) used in landfill operations.

Requiring all newly purchased or leased *vehicles* used at biomethane facilities be NZE, ZE, or run on bio-CNG could significantly chill interest in this program given the lack of compliance pathways that exist for meeting those requirements. Furthermore, such a requirement would disincentivize co-location of biomethane production facilities at landfills, thereby having the perverse impact of putting more trucks on the road to take material from the landfill to the biomethane production facility. Unless modified, the Proposed Decision could have the unintended consequence of putting more trucks on the road to haul material to off-site biomethane production facilities.

For these reasons, the CPUC should replace the term *vehicle* with *truck* in Order Paragraph 18 and provide an off-ramp for those types of vehicles for which a ZNE/ZE/biomethane option is not commercially available for the intended uses (which may include heavy-duty trucks in the very short-term, but will likely include bulldozers, loaders, compactors, and graders commonly used at landfills for a longer period). Failure to address these issues will create significant confusion and leave project operators in a Catch-22 situation where they are compelled to procure equipment that does not exist in the marketplace and thereby be in material breach of the CPUC's order (and likely also the contract with the investor-owned utility).

Additionally, Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7 is even broader and a greater departure from the previous discussions in the staff documents and party comments in suggesting that biomethane facilities should minimize the use of all fossil-fueled equipment. Again, this is not practical for

the reasons previously stated – especially for biomethane production facilities co-located at landfills. Furthermore, it is broader than what is contemplated in this proceeding and interferes with state and local air board permitting of mobile and stationary equipment at those facilities. For this reason, the Proposed Decision should replace the term *equipment* with *trucks* in Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7

## 2. Universe of Facilities Impacted.

The discussion section of the Proposed Decision suggests that the diesel provisions are “specific to the facility and/or facilities that the biomethane is to be procured from and does not necessarily commit the producer to exclusively purchase NZE or ZE vehicles used in other facilities or for other aspects of its operations.”<sup>13</sup> This is an important nuance that is not reflected in Order Paragraph 18 and which could have a tremendous impact on participation in the program – especially for those who seek to co-locate biomethane production facilities at a landfill facility. RCRC/ESJPA proposes to add that clarifying clause from page 33 of the Proposed Decision to Conclusion of Law Paragraph 18.

Biomethane facility owners will come in many shapes and sizes. Some will only operate standalone biomethane production facilities. Others will operate one or more landfills and/or fleets of solid waste collection facilities. Still others - like county governments - have large fleets and many different types of facilities that they operate in addition to a municipal landfill at which a biomethane production facility is co-located.

Reading Order Paragraph 18 in isolation, some potential participants may fear that they will have to commit to the procurement of NZE/ZE vehicles for all activities at a landfill at which a biomethane facility is co-located (or for their entire fleet), rather than just for that biomethane facility under contract with a gas utility. Given the discussion and direction on page 33 of the Proposed Decision, we believe this omission was an oversight and so merely seek to clarify that point in Conclusion of Law Paragraph 18. We have attempted to provide these conforming changes in section #4 below.

## 3. Prospective Lease or Purchase vs. Use.

The Staff Proposal and discussion section of the Proposed Decision contemplate that the restrictions on diesel powered “trucks” concern *prospective purchase and lease* activities;

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<sup>13</sup> *Proposed Decision*, page 33.

however, Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7 seems to expand this requirement to all future use of all equipment at impacted facilities. This is deeply concerning for those who own and operate landfills and biomethane production facilities and who may be interested in participating in the program. RCRC/ESJPA believes that while the broad construction of Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7 likely stems from unintentional drafting ambiguities, the problem it creates must be resolved to provide certainty to those who may seek to participate under the Biomethane Procurement Program. RCRC/ESJPA have attempted to provide conforming changes to those section in #4 below.

RCRC/ESJPA appreciates that “Revision 1” to the Proposed Decision aligns the procurement requirement with previous discussions so it only impacts prospective leases and/or purchases. This resolves a major concern we had with the January 3, 2022 Proposed Decision.

#### 4. Suggested Amendments.

To address these inconsistencies, improve the implementability of the Proposed Decision, and avoid unintentionally chilling participation, RCRC/ESJPA suggest the following modifications to Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7 and Order Paragraph 18:

*Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7. Biomethane procurement requirements should include minimizing the ~~use~~ prospective purchase or lease of ~~equipment~~ trucks powered by fossil fuels.*

*Order Paragraph 18. All biomethane procured through this program must be from facilities that commit to exclusively purchase and/or lease either near-zero emissions (NZE) or zero-emissions (ZE) ~~vehicles~~ trucks prospectively, except for circumstances where a NZE or ZE option is not commercially available for the intended use at the time of purchase or lease. This requirement is specific to the facility and/or facilities that the biomethane is to be procured from and does not necessarily commit the producer to exclusively purchase NZE or ZE vehicles used in other facilities or for other aspects of the operations. The greenhouse gas reduction and environmental benefit of such vehicles shall be factored in the carbon intensity score.*

#### C. **On-Site Generator Restrictions Need Modification.**

Proposed Decision Order Paragraph 19 requires the gas utilities to “prioritize procurement of biomethane from production facilities that agree not to increase on-site generation of electricity using their own biogas beyond current generation levels unless that biogas is upgraded to biomethane that generates electricity through non-combustion technology such as an on-site fuel cell stack.” The narrative section of the Proposed Decision suggests that this should operate as “a procurement requirement, rather than a priority, to ensure the program does not exacerbate



exceedances of air quality standards for facilities located in a county listed as severe or extreme federal nonattainment area for particulate matter or eight-hour ozone.”<sup>14</sup>

RCRC/ESJPA believe that a bifurcated approach to prioritize, as opposed to require, capping on-site electrical generation from combustion is reasonable, as that this should not be a requirement throughout the state. We note that different parts of the state face very different air quality challenges. While the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the San Joaquin Valley areas have major air quality problems and looming deadlines to come into attainment with federal air quality standards, many of our rural member counties are already in attainment and so should not be subject to an inflexible requirement.

This requirement may not impose a substantial burden at standalone biomethane production facilities; however, it could impose a significant burden on biomethane production co-located at existing landfills. The Proposed Decision seeks to create demand for diverted organic waste, which will help achieve the state’s SB 1383 organic waste diversion requirements. To further the state’s other air quality and greenhouse gas reduction targets, landfills also capture methane from previously disposed waste through their landfill gas collection systems. That gas is commonly either flared or used to generate electricity on-site. Imposing restrictions on increased electrical production will preclude the productive use of landfill gas, where increased electrical generation could include either emissions control technologies or mitigation. We are concerned that this requirement could disincentivize co-location of biomethane production at existing landfills and increase the number of trucks taking organic waste to off-site biomethane facilities.

For these reasons, we suggest building in some flexibility to allow biomethane production facilities co-located at landfills to expand on-site energy generation if they can demonstrate that: 1) On-site conversion to biomethane and use in a fuel cell (or similar technology) is infeasible; 2) Increased on-site energy generation will produce fewer emissions than flaring; and, 3) Emissions from increased on-site energy generation will be mitigated.

#### ***D. Proposed Decision Should Refine Scope of Pilot Projects.***

The Proposed Decision modifies the Staff Proposal for woody biomass pilot projects by allowing utilities to include agricultural waste and urban wood waste diverted from landfills. Order Paragraph 22 requires projects to coordinate with those pilot projects authorized for the

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<sup>14</sup> *Proposed Decision*, page 34.

Department of Conservation by Senate Bill 155.<sup>15</sup> SB 155<sup>16</sup> allocated \$50 million to construct pilot projects in the Sierra Nevada range to create carbon-negative fuels from materials resulting from forest vegetation management. We agree that the CPUC and Department of Conservation should coordinate to maximize public and environmental benefits. At the same time, it is unclear whether the Proposed Decision is intended to merely allow forest vegetation management pilot projects to also accept agricultural and urban wood waste or to instead create projects that focus exclusively on the agricultural and/or urban wood waste streams.

Given the pressing need to deploy additional facilities to assist with vegetation management and forest health projects, RCRC/ESJPA believes that agricultural and urban wood waste pilot projects should not displace forest health projects. Recognizing that different regions have different needs, we suggest requiring development of at least one pilot project for each waste stream, with an important caveat that facilities should not be limited to taking only one *type* of organic waste if other types can be accommodated. This will help prove technologies, address different waste streams, and promote geographic diversity.

***E. Proposed Decision Should be Modified to Clarify That Contracts May Be Renewed Upon Expiration of the Term.***

The Proposed Decision states that procurement contracts shall be for a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 15 years; however, it is silent as to renewal. As a result, it is unclear whether utilities can renew contracts with biomethane producers for one or more additional terms. To resolve this ambiguity, RCRC/ESJPA suggests modifying Order Paragraph 30 as follows:

*30. Biomethane procurement contracts shall be for a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 15 years **and may be renewed upon agreement of both parties.***

**IV. Conclusion**

RCRC/ESJPA urges the Commission to adopt the suggestions contained herein and accept these comments for filing.

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<sup>15</sup> *Proposed Decision*, pages 49-50.

<sup>16</sup> “SEC. 50. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) shall be available in the 2022–23 fiscal year to the Department of Conservation, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, for pilot projects in the Sierra Nevadas to create carbon-negative fuels from materials resulting from forest vegetation management. All eligible projects shall identify a California use of the hydrogen or liquid fuel to be created and have a lifecycle analysis of the carbon emitted and sequestered from the project, including any emissions from related transportation needs of bringing the feedstock materials to the facility and delivering resulting fuels and carbon dioxide to its end uses...”

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John Kennedy

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/s/ Staci Heaton

Staci Heaton  
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Dated: January 25, 2022

## APPENDIX A

This Appendix is provided in compliance with Rule 14.3(b) of the Rules of Practice and Procedure and contains RCRC's proposed changes to the Conclusion of Law and Order.

1. The following changes should be made to the Conclusions of Law. Additions are underlined, and strikethroughs signify deletions.

*Conclusion of Law Paragraph 7. Biomethane procurement requirements should include minimizing the ~~use~~ prospective purchase or lease of ~~equipment~~ trucks powered by fossil fuels.*

2. The following changes should be made to the ORDER. Additions are underlined, and strikethroughs signify deletions.

*Order Paragraph 17. Any contract between a project developer and an investor-owned utility shall specify how tipping fees may modify contract terms, if at all. Energy Division staff shall ensure that each contract meets this requirement prior to approval.*

*Order Paragraph 18. All biomethane procured through this program must be from facilities that commit to exclusively purchase and/or lease either near-zero emissions (NZE) or zero-emissions (ZE) ~~vehicles~~ trucks prospectively, except for circumstances where a NZE or ZE option is not commercially available for the intended use at the time of purchase or lease. This requirement is specific to the facility and/or facilities that the biomethane is to be procured from and does not necessarily commit the producer to exclusively purchase NZE or ZE vehicles used in other facilities or for other aspects of the operations. The greenhouse gas reduction and environmental benefit of such vehicles shall be factored in the carbon intensity score.*

*Order Paragraph 30. Biomethane procurement contracts shall be for a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 15 years and may be renewed upon agreement of both parties.*

**Legislative Task Force**  
CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

2022 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**

*January 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

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

- a. Roll Call - Herb
- b. Approval of November 2021 Annual Meeting Minutes
- c. Approval of November & December 2021 Treasurer's Reports
- d. March 23 & 24, 2022 meetings

**2. State Budget (10:30 a.m.-10:45 a.m.)**

- a. [AB 1201 BCP](#)
  - i. Sign on letter (Attached)

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

- a. AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials.
  - i. Support if Amended
- b. AB 1001 (C. Garcia) Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.
  - i. Oppose Unless Amended
- c. AB 1690 (Rivas, Luz) Tobacco products: single-use components.
- d. SB 38 (Wieckowski) Beverage Containers.
- e. SB 45 (Portantino) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.
- f. SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.

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

- a. CARB Scoping Plan
- b. Biomethane Standards (Attached)
- c. Recycling initiative
- d. Caltrans

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Priscilla Quiroz

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



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

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE <sup>1</sup></b>	\$49,418.21	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$39,706.01	\$53,949.10	\$62,852.32	\$59,715.61	\$58,808.84	\$57,232.03	\$54,455.24
<b>REVENUES</b>	\$870.37	\$2,070.32	\$3,150.37	\$1,890.32	\$5,729.49	\$18,700.34	\$13,360.47	\$1,320.54	\$3,550.48	\$2,880.44	\$1,680.46	\$0.00
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
<b>EXPENSES <sup>2</sup></b>	\$5,182.25	\$4,639.51	\$4,464.03	\$4,457.25	\$4,680.03	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 15)												
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$39,706.01	\$53,949.10	\$62,852.32	\$59,715.61	\$58,808.84	\$57,232.03	\$54,455.24	\$54,455.24
<b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
<b>\$55,204</b>	<b>\$43,006</b>	<b>128%</b>

(Line 7)

<b>\$50,167</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>78%</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**  
**November 2021 Treasurer's Report**  
**EXPENSES**

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$11,550	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$0.00	\$37,480	\$41,000
3	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$2.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9	\$2,500
4	NON-SYASL EXPENSES	\$0.00	\$182.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$220.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$403	\$6,000
5	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$725	\$1,500
6	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$4,464	\$4,457	\$4,680	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$0	\$50,167	\$64,000
7														% INCURRED	78%
8															
9															
10		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	\$4,459.65	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$49,039	
12	OTHER EXPENSES		\$182.26			\$220.38								\$403	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00												\$725	
14														\$0	
15	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$4,464	\$4,457	\$4,680	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$0	\$50,167	
16															
17															
18															
19	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	18504	18592	18679	18770	18855	18949	19051	19138	19226	19323	19497			
21	CHECK NO.	8014	8015	8016	8018	8019	8020	8021	8022	8023	8024	8025			
22	AMOUNT	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,464.00	\$4,457.25	\$4,459.65	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25			
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/19/21	2/12/21	3/22/21	4/20/21	5/25/21	6/14/21	7/16/21	8/23/21	9/16/21	10/8/21	11/8/21			

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,378.53	\$13,374.15	\$13,371.75	\$8,914.50

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE  
November 2021 Treasurer's Report  
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES													
		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
1	DUES SURCHARGE <sup>1</sup>	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$1,350	\$1,950	\$1,110	\$1,320	\$1,800	\$1,380	\$1,680	\$0	\$18,570	\$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	\$4,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,379	\$0
4	INTEREST	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$0.47	\$0.54	\$0.48	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.00	\$4.40	\$6
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$32,250	\$25,000
a	City of Stockton														
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Colfax							\$750							
d	City of Riverside									\$1,000					
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca														
g	City of Berkeley														
h	City of Roseville														
i	City of San Diego							\$2,500							
j	City of Santa Maria							\$2,000							
k	City of Watsonville						\$750								
l	City of Sunnyvale									\$750					
m	City of Tulare						\$750								
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County							\$2,500							
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kings County/KWRA							\$500							
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500								
s	Merced County RWMA									\$1,500					
t	Monterey RWMD						\$2,500								
u	Orange County							\$2,500							
v	Placer County						\$2,000								
w	Riverside County						\$2,500								
x	Salinas Valley SWA						\$1,000								
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,500								
z	San Mateo County														
aa	Kern County														
bb	Ventura County														
cc	Sacramento County														
dd	South Bayside WMA						\$2,500								
ee	Imperial County							\$500							
ff	Yolo County							\$1,000							
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$5,729	\$18,700	\$13,360	\$1,321	\$3,550	\$2,880	\$1,680	\$0	\$55,204	\$43,006
FOOTNOTES:												% OF BUDGETED		128%	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

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

MONTHLY SUMMARY												
	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE <sup>1</sup></b>	\$49,418.21	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$39,706.01	\$53,949.10	\$62,852.32	\$59,715.61	\$58,808.84	\$57,232.03	\$54,455.24
<b>REVENUES</b>	\$870.37	\$2,070.32	\$3,150.37	\$1,890.32	\$5,729.49	\$18,700.34	\$13,360.47	\$1,320.54	\$3,550.48	\$2,880.44	\$1,680.46	\$2,430.45
(from Revenues sheet, Line 7)												
<b>EXPENSES <sup>2</sup></b>	\$5,182.25	\$4,639.51	\$4,464.03	\$4,457.25	\$4,680.03	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00
(from Expenses sheet, Line 15)												
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	\$45,106.33	\$42,537.14	\$41,223.48	\$38,656.55	\$39,706.01	\$53,949.10	\$62,852.32	\$59,715.61	\$58,808.84	\$57,232.03	\$54,455.24	\$56,885.69
<b>MATCHES BANK STATEMENT?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

YTD	BUDGETED	% BUDGET
<b>\$57,634</b>	<b>\$43,006</b>	<b>134%</b>

(Line 7)

<b>\$50,167</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>78%</b>
-----------------	-----------------	------------

(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**  
**December 2021 Treasurer's Report**  
**EXPENSES**

Line No.		Incurred												YTD	BUDGET
		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1	SYASL REGULATORY REVIEW	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$12,600	\$13,000
2	SYASL CONTRACT	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$3,407.25	\$40,887	\$41,000
3	SYASL TELECONFERENCE/MEETINGS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$2.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9	\$2,500
4	NON-SYASL EXPENSES	\$0.00	\$182.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$220.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$403	\$6,000
5	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$725	\$1,500
6	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$4,464	\$4,457	\$4,680	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$54,624	\$64,000
7														% INCURRED	85%
8															
9															
10		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	\$4,459.65	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$0.00	\$49,039	
12	OTHER EXPENSES		\$182.26			\$220.38								\$403	
13	NETTOP PUBLISHING (WEBSITE)	\$725.00												\$725	
14														\$0	
15	TOTALS	\$5,182	\$4,640	\$4,464	\$4,457	\$4,680	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$4,457	\$0	\$50,167	
16															
17															
18															
19	MONTH SERVICES RENDERED	JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
20	SYASL INVOICE NO.	18504	18592	18679	18770	18855	18949	19051	19138	19226	19323	19497			
21	CHECK NO.	8014	8015	8016	8018	8019	8020	8021	8022	8023	8024	8025			
22	AMOUNT	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,464.00	\$4,457.25	\$4,459.65	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25	\$4,457.25			
23	DATE CHECK POSTED	1/19/21	2/12/21	3/22/21	4/20/21	5/25/21	6/14/21	7/16/21	8/23/21	9/16/21	10/8/21	11/8/21			

QUARTERLY LOBBYING PAYMENTS (BY POSTED DATES)			
1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
\$13,378.53	\$13,374.15	\$13,371.75	\$8,914.50

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE  
December 2021 Treasurer's Report  
REVENUE

Line No.		REVENUES													
		JAN 2021	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	BUDGET
1	DUES SURCHARGE <sup>1</sup>	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$1,350	\$1,950	\$1,110	\$1,320	\$1,800	\$1,380	\$1,680	\$930	\$19,500	\$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	\$4,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,379	\$0
4	INTEREST	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$0.47	\$0.54	\$0.48	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.45	\$4.85	\$6
5	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS													\$33,750	\$25,000
a	City of Stockton														
b	City of Clovis						\$750								
c	City of Colfax							\$750							
d	City of Riverside								\$1,000						
e	City of Los Angeles														
f	City of Manteca														
g	City of Berkeley														
h	City of Roseville														
i	City of San Diego							\$2,500							
j	City of Santa Maria							\$2,000							
k	City of Watsonville						\$750								
l	City of Sunnyvale									\$750					
m	City of Tulare						\$750								
n	Butte County														
o	Fresno County							\$2,500							
p	Humboldt WMA														
q	Kings County/KWRA							\$500							
r	LA County Sanitation Districts						\$2,500								
s	Merced County RWMA									\$1,500					
t	Monterey RWMD						\$2,500								
u	Orange County							\$2,500							
v	Placer County						\$2,000								
w	Riverside County						\$2,500								
x	Salinas Valley SWA						\$1,000								
y	San Joaquin County						\$1,500								
z	San Mateo County														
aa	Kern County												\$1,500		
bb	Ventura County														
cc	Sacramento County														
dd	South Bayside WMA						\$2,500								
ee	Imperial County							\$500							
ff	Yolo County							\$1,000							
6	OTHER													\$0	
7	TOTALS	\$870	\$2,070	\$3,150	\$1,890	\$5,729	\$18,700	\$13,360	\$1,321	\$3,550	\$2,880	\$1,680	\$2,430	\$57,634	\$43,006
FOOTNOTES:												% OF BUDGETED		134%	

FOOTNOTES:

1 - \$30/member

**SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERS**  
**Monthly Conference Call January 27, 2022**

<b>VOTING MEMBER/ CHAPTER</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>Present</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		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		South Bay Waste Management Authority	650-802-3505	jlamariana@rethinkwaste.org
ALT/Gold Rush	Guy Petraborg	X	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@lacsdc.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	Retired Solid Waste Professional	562-699-7411	fcaponi5@gmail.com
VM/Sierra	Chuck Magee	X	Kern County	661-862-8915	chuckm@kerncounty.com
VM/Sierra	Curtis Larkin	X	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	X	Kings Waste & Recycling Authority	559-583-8829	nriley@kwrarecycles.net
ALT/Sierra	Dawyne Balch	X	City of Clovis	559-696-8248	Dawayneb@ci.clovis.ca.us
ALT/Sierra	Lynnda Martin	X	American Refuse	661-758-5316	lynnda@americanrefuse.co
<i>Lobbyist</i>	<i>Priscilla Quiroz</i>	<i>X</i>	<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 – Patrick Mathews – patrickm@svswa.org*

*Founding – Khalil Gharios, Khalil.gharios@lacity.org*

*Sierra Chapter – Kyle Loreto – kloreto@mcrwma.org*

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, January 26, 2022**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina</a> D  Hazardous waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/9/2021)(M ay be acted upon Jan 2022)	(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.	Monitor
<a href="#">AB 33</a> <a href="#">Ting</a> D  Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure: Native American tribes.	ASSEMBLY C HAPTERED 9/23/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 226, Statutes of 2021.	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 authorizes a school, hospital, public care institution, or unit of local government to submit an application to the Energy Commission for an allocation for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a project, which includes an energy audit, energy conservation and operating procedure, or energy conservation measure in an existing or planned building or facility, an energy conservation project, or a technical assistance program. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to approve only those applications for projects that will recover costs through savings in the cost of energy to the eligible institution during the repayment period of the allocation. Existing law creates the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account, which is continuously appropriated to the Energy Commission for purposes of the act. Under existing law, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 is repealed on January 1, 2028, as specified.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 electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, energy storage, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities. The bill would authorize an eligible institution to propose to bundle	Watch



		multiple projects where the determination of whether the costs of the projects will be recovered through savings during the repayment period of the allocation would be determined by the savings of those multiple projects bundled together. The bill would make changes to terminology used in the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979. By expanding the purposes for which moneys in the account can be expended, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 7/15/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 96</a> <a href="#">O'Donnell D</a>  California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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 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>	Support
<a href="#">AB 111</a> <a href="#">Boerner</a> <a href="#">Horvath D</a>  Transportation: zero-emission vehicles.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/30/2021)	Would require the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with certain state entities, to implement a Safe and Clean Truck Infrastructure Program to support the construction and operation of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parking and electric vehicle charging and hydrogen refueling infrastructure on public and private properties, and to encourage the use of zero-emission vehicles. <b>Last Amended on 1/3/2022</b>	
<a href="#">AB 170</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a>  Budget Act of 2021.	SENATE BUD GET & F.R. 1/6/2022 - From inactive file. Re- referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	The Budget Act of 2021 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2021 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 9/6/2021</b>	Support

<p><a href="#">AB 246 Quirk</a> D</p> <p>Contractors: disciplinary actions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 46, Statutes of 2021.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors State License Board (board). Under existing law, 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>	Support
<p><a href="#">AB 318 Levine</a> D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: classification: cannabis waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</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>	Concerns
<p><a href="#">AB 322 Salas</a> D</p> <p>Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/23/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 229,</p>	<p>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. This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, funding for eligible biomass conversion to energy projects, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in determining the appropriate amount of EPIC funding for biomass conversion, to consider the recommendations of the State Air Resources Board and the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, and to coordinate with the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of Food and Agriculture about the need for biomass conversion. The bill would also require the Energy Commission to consider opportunities to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions, generate carbon negative emissions, reduce wildfire impacts, and increase energy reliability. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/18/2021</b></p>	Support

	Statutes of 2021.		
<a href="#">AB 332</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>  Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards.	ASSEMBLY C CHAPTERED 8/31/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 147, Statutes of 2021.	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 6/29/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 363</a> <a href="#">Medina D</a>  Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/28/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board. The program authorizes the state board to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of eligible projects that reduce emissions from covered vehicular sources. The program also authorizes funding for a fueling infrastructure demonstration program and for technology development efforts that are expected to result in commercially available technologies in the near-term that would improve the ability of the program to achieve its goals. This bill would 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 provided, and in low-income 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 7/5/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 416</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a>  California	ASSEMBLY V ETOED 1/3/2022 - Consideratio	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	

Deforestation-Free Procurement Act: public works projects: wood and wood products.	n of Governor's veto pending.  1/27/2022 # 11 ASSEMBLY GOVERNOR'S VETOES	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 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 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 426 Bauer-Kahan D</a>  Toxic air contaminants.	ASSEMBLY DEADLINE 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/7/2021)	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 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 thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2021)( May be acted	(1)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, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. The bill would exclude a person or company that produces, harvests, and packages an agricultural commodity on the site where the commodity is grown or raised from this requirement.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/5/2021</b>	Concerns

	upon Jan 2022)		
<a href="#">AB 480 Carrillo</a> D Hazardous materials.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 743, Statutes of 2021.	(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. This bill would revise that reporting requirement to require, for regulated facilities, a handler, or an employee, authorized 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 8/16/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 504 McCarty</a> D Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/9/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 56, Statutes of 2021.	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 Bennett</a> D Department of Resources	ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 1/24/2022 - Read second	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	

Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations.	time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.  1/27/2022 #109 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY- ASSEMBLY BILLS	effectively address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers. <b>Last Amended on 3/11/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 652 Friedman D</a>  Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 500, Statutes of 2021.	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 childcare 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 regulated 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 8/18/2021</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 659 Mathis R</a>  Dumping.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was PUB. S. on 12/21/2021)	Current 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. Existing law requires those fines to be doubled if the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was used tires. This bill would also require those fines to be doubled if the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was a livestock carcass. <b>Last Amended on 1/3/2022</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 661 Bennett D</a>	ASSEMBLY T HIRD	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	Support if

Recycling: materials.	READING 1/25/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  1/27/2022 # 92 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. The bill would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2023, 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 1/24/2022</b>	Amended
<a href="#">AB 683 Grayson D</a>  Recycling: procurement.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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>	
<a href="#">AB 684 Fong R</a>  Hazardous	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/14/2022 - Failed	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	Watch



waste: treated wood waste.	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 698</a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>  Hazardous waste: small quantity generator.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/31/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 153, Statutes of 2021.	Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, 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 a hazardous waste is held for more than 90 days and excludes from this definition certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month, 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. <b>Last Amended on 7/14/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 707</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a>  Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 703,	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 recast the program, still as part of the state's hazardous waste control laws, as the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. The bill would require each manufacturer of mercury-added thermostats, or group of manufacturers, on or before March 1, 2022, to contract with or retain a qualified third party, as defined, to develop and implement a convenient, cost-effective, and efficient program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to issue a request for proposals for a qualified third party to develop and implement the program, and	



	Statutes of 2021.	would require the manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to consider specified factors when selecting the qualified third party. The bill would require the qualified third party to develop and implement a program that includes, but is not limited to, the collection, handling, and arrangement for the appropriate management of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, unless these activities are performed by a manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, an educational and outreach campaign sufficient to inform appropriate entities about the importance of safe recycling and disposal of out-of service mercury-added thermostats, and informational materials about the program. The bill would require the qualified third party to make available to consumers, as defined, and service technicians out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collection incentives of no less than \$30 per out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collected. The bill would require that an incentive be provided to these persons only if the person attests, under penalty of perjury, to their California state residency, among other things. By requiring a person to provide an attestation under penalty of perjury, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 713 Garcia, Cristina D</a>  State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions scoping plan: comprehensive health analysis.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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>	
<a href="#">AB 734 Garcia, Eduardo D</a>  Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR	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>	

	on 4/30/2021)		
<a href="#">AB 735 Smith R</a>  Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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.	ASSEMBLY C CHAPTERED 10/6/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 590, Statutes of 2021.	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. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 842 Garcia, Cristina D</a>  California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR	(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 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	

	on 4/30/2021)	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 Santiago D</a>  Hazardous materials: liens.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 1/6/2022)	Current 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. Current law establishes that the lien has the force and effect of, and a priority of, a judgment lien. This bill would specify the notice and hearing procedures to be provided to the affected property owner. <b>Last Amended on 1/3/2022</b>	
<a href="#">AB 881 Gonzalez, Lorena D</a>  Recycling: plastic waste: export.	ASSEMBLY C CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 501, Statutes of 2021.	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 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 8/18/2021</b>	Concerns
<a href="#">AB 906 Carrillo D</a>  Zero-emission trucks: tax and fee exemptions.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR	(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.	

	on 4/30/2021)		
<a href="#">AB 908 Frazier</a> D  Natural Resources Agency: statewide natural resources inventory.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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</a> D  California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY C HAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 502, Statutes of 2021.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires 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 the department to authorize a processor to satisfy that cancellation requirement by washing a reusable beverage container or transferring a reusable beverage container for subsequent washing to a processor approved by the department. The bill would authorize the department to certify additional models of processors that are determined necessary to implement that provision and would require, by January 1, 2024, the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt by regulation the requirements and standards for the certification and operation of those processors, as specified. 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 glass beverage container with a refund value established pursuant to the act and that is processed by a processor for subsequent washing for refill and sale by a beverage manufacturer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 992 Cooley</a> D  California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and	ASSEMBLY C HAPTERED 10/7/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by	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>	

Equipment Technology Program.	Secretary of State - Chapter 624, Statutes of 2021.		
<a href="#">AB 1001 Garcia, Cristina D</a>  Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.	ASSEMBLY T HIRD READING 1/24/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading. (Ayes 48. Noes 16.)  1/27/2022 # 63 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would authorize mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air or water quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for the adverse effects on that community. The bill would require compensating measures, included as mitigation measures, to mitigate those effects directly in the affected disadvantaged community. The bill would require all public agencies, in implementing CEQA, to give consideration to the principles of environmental justice, as provided, by ensuring the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins. Because the bill would impose additional duties on the lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/24/2022</b>	Oppose Unless Amended
<a href="#">AB 1027 Seyarto R</a>  Solid and organic waste.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/7/2021)	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.	

<p><a href="#">AB 1035</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a></p> <p>Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 1/3/2022 - Consideration of Governor's veto pending.  1/27/2022 #35 ASSEMBLY GOVERNOR'S VETOES</p>	<p>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, beginning January 1, 2023, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/1/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1067</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a></p> <p>Beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 1/24/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  1/27/2022 #64 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling, and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires the department to annually designate convenience zones statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone, as defined, that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location. This bill would require the department to conduct a study inquiring whether the \$100 per day payment to the department provides inducement for dealers to meet the standards for redemption. The bill would require the department to submit to the Legislature a report regarding the study by July 1, 2023. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/12/2022</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1086</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a></p> <p>Organic waste: implementation strategy: report.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/27/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>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</p>	

	Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	statewide and to post those recommendations on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website and update them annually. This bill would request that the California Council on Science and Technology, in consultation with its academic and research partners and specified state agencies, undertake and, within 12 months of entering into a contract, complete 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. If the council agrees to undertake and complete the report, the bill would require the council to provide the report to the relevant state agencies after peer review in order for one or more of the relevant state agencies to conduct at least one public meeting and publish the draft implementation strategy on its internet website. The bill would also require the council, if it agrees to undertake and complete the report, to submit the report to the Legislature. 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 7/7/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1099 Rivas, Robert D</a> Environmental equity: principles: bond and fund expenditures.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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 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 Chiu D</a> Medical information: confidentiality.	ASSEMBLY C HAPTERED 9/22/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 190, Statutes of 2021.	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. This bill, on and after July 1, 2022, 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 contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/31/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1200 Ting D</a>	ASSEMBLY C HAPTERED 10/5/2021 -	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	Support and Seek



Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals.	Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 503, Statutes of 2021.	designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or cup by children 3 years of age or younger. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold, or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains any of several specified intentionally added ingredients, such as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except under specified circumstances. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS in food packaging to comply with this requirement. 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 8/23/2021</b>	Amendments
<a href="#">AB 1201 Ting D</a> Solid waste: products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability .	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 504, Statutes of 2021.	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. Existing law authorizes a person to sell commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has adopted a certain specification and the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet both that specification and the ASTM standard specification for compostability. This bill would repeal that definition of “plastic product” and replace certain references to “plastic product” in those and related provisions with “product,” which includes, but is not limited to, a consumer product, as defined, a package or packaging component, a thin plastic sheet film product, and a food or beverage container. The bill would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a product that is labeled as “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, at the time of sale or offering for sale, the product meets that specified specification or has that specified certification and would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” unless the product meets one of those specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. The bill would additionally authorize a person to offer for sale commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” if the department adopts that specification and the film has that certification. The bill would exempt from the requirement to comply with an ASTM standard specification pursuant to these provisions fiber products that are demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1261 Burke D</a> State Air Resources Board: greenhouse gas emissions:	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of	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	



incentive programs.	State - Chapter 714, Statutes of 2021.	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 its incentive programs in its annual reports to the Legislature, its funding plans, or any long-term planning documents or reports. The bill would require the 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 or funding plans, as provided. The bill would require the state board to contract with the University of California or the California State University to collect the information necessary to better isolate greenhouse gas emission reductions and socioeconomic benefits ascribed to its incentive programs. 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 8/26/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1263</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D  Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/7/2021)	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</a> D  Single-use foodware accessories and standard condiments.	ASSEMBLY C CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2021.	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 from providing any single-use foodware accessory or standard condiment, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. The bill would prohibit those items from being bundled or packaged in a way that prohibits the consumer from taking only the item desired. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer, or a food facility located within a public airport to ask a walk-through consumer, if the consumer wants a single-use foodware accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a food facility using a third-party food delivery platform to list on its menu the availability of single-use foodware accessories and standard condiments and only provide those items when requested, as provided. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public	Support

		and private school cafeterias. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1311</a> <a href="#">Wood D</a>  Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY C CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 506, Statutes of 2021.	(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. This bill would apply the above-specified provisions applicable to reverse vending machines to bag drop recycling centers, defined to mean a recycling location operated by a recycling center at which consumers can drop off bagged empty beverage containers for redemption. The bill would require a bag drop recycling center to pay the refund value for beverage containers within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 3 business days. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1371</a> <a href="#">Friedman D</a>  Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(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 Amendm ents
<a href="#">AB 1389</a> <a href="#">Reyes D</a>  Alternative and Renewable Fuel	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline	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	

and Vehicle Technology Program.	pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/7/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would revise and recast the program to expand the purpose of the program to include developing and deploying innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help reduce criteria air pollutants and air toxics. The bill would no longer require the commission to provide certain project preferences. The bill would delete the list of projects that the commission is required to make eligible for funding. The bill would authorize the commission to periodically review incentive programs, as provided. The bill would provide that the goals of the program shall be to advance the state's clean transportation, equity, air quality, and climate emission goals and would require the commission to ensure program investments support specified requirements. The bill would require the commission to expend at least 50% of the moneys appropriated to the program for projects that directly benefit or serve residents of disadvantaged and low-income communities and low-income Californians, and would require at least 50% of funding for tangible location-based investments to be expended in disadvantaged and low-income communities. The bill would delete various other requirements relating to the administration of the program. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1395 Muratsuchi D</a>  The California Climate Crisis Act.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 90% below the 1990 levels. 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 and to identify a variety of policies and strategies that support carbon dioxide removal solutions, carbon capture and storage technologies, and nature-based climate solutions in California, as specified. The bill would require the state board to work with relevant agencies to establish criteria for the use of carbon dioxide removal technologies and carbon capture and storage technologies for purposes of achieving these policy goals. The bill would require the state board to identify interim 5-year greenhouse gas emission reduction goals that begin on January 1, 2025, and submit an annual report, as specified. The bill would impose other requirements on state agencies, as specified. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1397 Garcia, Eduardo D</a>  Public contracts: California	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to	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	

Lithium Economy Act.	Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 12/29/2021)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 1411</a> <a href="#">Cunningham</a> R  Agriculture: greenhouse gas mitigation: Healthy Soils Program.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/7/2021)	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.	
<a href="#">AB 1454</a> <a href="#">Bloom</a> D  The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/16/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(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 the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, moneys in which, except for civil penalties or fines, are continuously appropriated to the department to, among other things, pay refund values, processing payments, and handling fees, as prescribed.This bill would allow the department to designate a regional convenience zone serving up to 5 adjacent unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors. The bill would require the department to certify bag drop redemption programs, as defined, and dealers under certain conditions and would require those certified entities to be eligible for handling fees and processing payments, as provided, thereby making an appropriation.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/28/2021</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1463</a> <a href="#">O'Donnell</a> D  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(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 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	

Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	(Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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 D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	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 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</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo D</a>  Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on 5/20/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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>	

Bond Act of 2022.			
<a href="#">AB 1508</a> <a href="#">Flora R</a> Agriculture: whole orchard recycling: carbon offset credits and healthy soils.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(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</a> <a href="#">Gallagher R</a> Greenhouse gases.	ASSEMBLY D EAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. For the emissions of pollutants other than greenhouse gases, existing law generally designates the state board with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.This bill would revise the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 by designating the state board with the responsibility of regulating vehicular sources of emissions of greenhouse gases and each district with the responsibility of regulating all sources, other than vehicular sources, of emissions of greenhouse gases within its jurisdiction. By imposing additional duties on the districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1624</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a> Budget Act of 2022.	ASSEMBLY B UDGET 1/20/2022 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year.This bill contains other related provisions.	

<a href="#">AB a Rivas, Luz D</a>  Tobacco products: single-use components.	ASSEMBLY P RINT 1/25/2022 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 24.	Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, or a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AJR 4 Garcia, Cristina D</a>  Basel Convention: ratification.	ASSEMBLY C HAPTERED 7/15/2021 - Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 77, Statutes of 2021	This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 38 Wieckowski D</a>  Beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/10/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1) Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to the department and subjects the organization to audits, if necessary. The act requires the organization to reimburse the department for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is in compliance with the act. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit to the department a plan, annual report, and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers in the state similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the beverage container stewardship program. The bill would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcing the program. The bill would require the department to deposit all moneys submitted for reimbursement into the Beverage Container Stewardship Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would require moneys in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the department to administer and enforce the program and reimburse any outstanding loans, as specified. The bill	Watch



		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 6/30/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 42</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D  Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/14/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/10/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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 45</a> <a href="#">Portantino</a> D  Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.	ASSEMBLY D ESK 1/24/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. <b>Last Amended on 1/3/2022</b>	
<a href="#">SB 54</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D	ASSEMBLY D ESK 1/24/2022 -	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	



Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.	Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the department publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that, annually, not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted. This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable. This bill contains other existing laws. <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 VET OED 10/7/2021 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.  1/26/2022 #17 SENATE GOVERNOR'S VETOES	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 and completes all other requirements imposed by the conservancy. 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 6/29/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 244</a> <a href="#">Archuleta D</a>  Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.	SENATE VET OED 10/7/2021 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.	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 pursuant to specified laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/30/2021</b>	Support

	1/26/2022 # 18 SENATE G OVERNOR'S VETOES		
<a href="#">SB 289</a> <a href="#">Newman</a> D  Recycling: batteries and battery- embedded products.	SENATE DEB D 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/25/2021)	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>	Support
<a href="#">SB 342</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D  South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership.	SENATE 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(M ay be acted upon Jan 2022)	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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/26/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 343</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D  Environmental advertising: recycling symbol:	SENATE CHA PTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chapters by	(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 product or packaging be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related	Watch

recyclability: products and packaging.	Secretary of State. Chapter 507, Statutes of 2021.	to how to properly handle the end of life of a product or packaging.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/31/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 372 Leyva D</a>  Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/7/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 639, Statutes of 2021.	Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources 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 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 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 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 state board and the authority, in developing and implementing the program, to consult with various stakeholders regarding specified program components, develop and design, in consultation with other relevant state agencies, as provided, financing tools and nonfinancial supports that are most appropriate for different sizes and sectors of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets, and ensure that the financial tools and nonfinancial supports required pursuant to the program are available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty fleets by January 1, 2023, as provided. The bill would require the authority to develop, in consultation with the state board, a data collection and dissemination strategy for the program, as provided, and to track project implementation and report to the state board project outcomes no less than annually. The bill would require the state board to provide on its internet website information regarding the potential financing and grant options and other technical assistance available through the program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 451 Dodd D</a>  Beverage container recycling: pilot program.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/10/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/10/2021)(	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act 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	

	May be acted upon Jan 2022)	inconvenience 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.	ASSEMBLY D ESK 1/18/2022 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 5.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(1)The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. Regulations adopted by the department refer to a chemical-product combination that has been identified and prioritized pursuant to that provision as a “priority product.” Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations that establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in priority products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure to or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, as specified. Regulations adopted by the department require a responsible entity, defined to mean a manufacturer, importer, assembler, or retailer, for a priority product to conduct an analysis of alternatives for the priority product. Existing law requires the department’s regulations to specify the range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the completion of the analysis of alternatives. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including the Green Chemistry program, is a crime.This bill would authorize the department, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response, as provided. The bill would require the department to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions.The bill would authorize the department to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and would require a product manufacturer to provide to the department data and information on the ingredients and use of a consumer product upon the department’s request within a specified timeframe, including, among other specified data and information, information on ingredient chemical identity, concentration, and functional use. The bill would require a product manufacturer, if the product manufacturer certifies in writing that it does not have access to information requested, in whole or in part, and has attempted to, but cannot, obtain that information from the supplier or chemical manufacturer, as defined, to provide the identity and contact information of the supplier or chemical manufacturer to the department. The bill would authorize the department to issue an independent information request to the supplier or chemical manufacturer for the unknown information that the product manufacturer certifies it does not have access to and for the identity and contact information of other suppliers or chemical manufacturers,	Watch

		<p>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, following completion of the informal dispute resolution process, as provided. This bill would provide that, if the department provides public notice of a proposed regulation pursuant to the Green Chemistry program, and an opportunity to comment prior to the adoption of the regulation, that dispute resolution procedure and appeal process is not available to a person who seeks to dispute the regulation. (4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. <b>Last Amended on 3/3/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#">SB 557</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.	SENATE DEAD 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/25/2021)	<p>Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 575</a> <a href="#">Durazo</a> D	SENATE DEAD	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2018, to adopt regulations establishing or updating criteria used to issue a new, modified, or renewed hazardous waste facilities permit, which</p>	

Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations.	1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/25/2021)	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 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 2 YEAR 6/4/2021 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/26/2021)( May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	



		<p>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></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 582 Stern D</a></p> <p>Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration, and Just Resilience Act of 2021.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 1/19/2022 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>1/26/2022 #34 SENATE SENATE BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</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 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 impose 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></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 619 Laird D</a></p> <p>Organic waste: reduction regulations: local jurisdiction compliance.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/5/2021 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 508, Statutes of 2021.</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%. 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. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction facing continuing violations that commence during the 2022 calendar year of those regulations to submit to the department no later than March 1, 2022, a notification of intent to comply, as prescribed. For violations of the regulations that are disclosed in a notification that is approved by the department, the bill would require the department to waive administrative civil penalties for the violations if the local jurisdiction implements the actions proposed in the notification to remedy the violations. The bill would authorize the department,</p>	Neutral

		notwithstanding those regulations, to establish any maximum compliance deadline in a corrective action plan that it determines to be necessary and appropriate under the circumstances for the correction of a violation of the regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt emergency regulations it determines to be necessary to implement and enforce these provisions. <b>Last Amended on 9/3/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 741 Archuleta D</a>  Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.	SENATE DEAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 4/30/2021)	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law vests the board of supervisors of a county with general supervision, management, and control of county highways. Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and roads. This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side. The bill would authorize a civil penalty against a person who violates this prohibition pursuant to an action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would specify how these civil penalty moneys would be deposited depending on which entity brings the civil penalty action, including requiring the deposit of the moneys collected by the Attorney General into the General Fund for the purpose of offsetting the Attorney General's cost of enforcement of this prohibition.	Monitor
<a href="#">SB 759 Hueso D</a>  Short-lived climate pollutants: methane: organic waste: landfills.	SENATE DEAD 1/21/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 9/10/2021)	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 DEAD 1/14/2022 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR	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>	



	on 4/30/2021)		
<a href="#">SB 840 Skinner</a> D  Budget Act of 2022.	SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 1/11/2022 - From printer.	This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year.This bill contains other related provisions.	