



A Public Agency

## SBWMA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

MONDAY March 6, 202 at 2:00 p.m.

IN PERSON OR VIA ZOOM

Place:  
RethinkWaste Offices  
610 Elm Street Suite 202  
San Carlos, CA 94070

Teleconference Location\*  
Fran Dehn  
1661 Stone Pine Lane,  
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Teleconference Location\*  
Michael Brownrigg  
1524 Columbus Ave  
Burlingame, CA 94010

Join Zoom Meeting:  
[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86337260032?  
pwd=aVRwMzNvODM3T2xOcnNPTXIMbGo1QT09](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86337260032?pwd=aVRwMzNvODM3T2xOcnNPTXIMbGo1QT09)  
Dial in: 1 669 444 9171  
Meeting ID: 863 3726 0032  
Passcode: 938175

The public may observe/participate in Committee meetings using remote public comment options or attending in person. Committee members shall attend in person unless remote participation is permitted by law.

### TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE IN PERSON

Masking is not required but according to the California Department of Public Health guidelines, people at higher risk for severe illness should consider masking. To help maintain public health and safety, we respectively request that people NOT attend in-person if they are experiencing symptoms associated with COVID-19 or are otherwise ill and likely contagious (e.g., respiratory illnesses).

To address the Committee on any item – whether on the posted agenda or not – please fill out a Request to Speak Form and submit it to the Board Clerk. Speakers are not required to submit their name or address.

### REMOTE PARTICIPATION

Members of the public may participate in public Agency meetings by logging into the Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86337260032?pwd=aVRwMzNvODM3T2xOcnNPTXIMbGo1QT09>

Written public comments for the record may be submitted in advance by 12:00 p.m. on the meeting date by email to: [rethinker@rethinkwaste.org](mailto:rethinker@rethinkwaste.org) and will be made part of the written record but will not be read verbally at the meeting. Written public comments submitted by email should adhere to the following: 1) Clearly indicate the Agenda Item No. or specify “Public” in the Subject Line for items not on the agenda and 2) Include the submitter’s full name. You may also use the raise hand feature on Zoom to enter a verbal public comment.

\*Pursuant to Ralph M. Brown Act, government code section 54953, all votes shall be by roll call if any members of the board of directors are participating by teleconference and/or video conference.

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#### MEMBER AGENCIES

BELMONT \* BURLINGAME \* EAST PALO ALTO \* FOSTER CITY \* HILLSBOROUGH \* MENLO PARK \* REDWOOD CITY  
\* SAN CARLOS \* SAN MATEO \* COUNTY OF SAN MATEO \* WEST BAY SANITARY DISTRICT

February 28, 2023

## AGENDA

### 1. Call to Order/Roll Call

### 2. Public Comment

Persons wishing to address the Board on matters NOT on the posted agenda may do so. Each speaker is limited to three minutes. If there are more than five individuals wishing to speak during public comment, the Chairman will draw five speaker cards from those submitted to speak during this time. The balance of the Public Comment speakers will be called upon at the end of the Board Meeting. If the item you are speaking on is not listed on the agenda, please be advised that the Board may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed as allowed under The Brown Act (Government Code Section 54954.2). The Board's general policy is to refer items to staff for attention, or have a matter placed on a future Board agenda for a more comprehensive action or report and formal public discussion and input at that time. **Speakers may also submit comments via email prior to the meeting by sending those comments to [rethinker@rethinkwaste.org](mailto:rethinker@rethinkwaste.org).**

### 3. Executive Director's Report (*Verbal Update*)

p. 3

### 4. Approval of Consent Calendar

Consent Calendar item(s) are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless members of the Board, staff or public request specific items be removed for separate action. *Items removed from the Consent Calendar will be moved to the end of the agenda for separate discussion.*

A. Approval of the Minutes from the February 6, 2023, Legislative Committee Meeting

**ACTION p. 7**

### 5. Legislative and Regulatory Updates from EEC and Committee Discussion

p. 13

- 2023 Legislative Session Introduced Bills the SBWMA is tracking

### 6. Committee Member Comments

### 7. Adjourn

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#### MEMBER AGENCIES

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February 28, 2023



**A Public Agency**

# EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE

Agenda Item 3 is a verbal report only at the 3/6/2023  
SBWMA Legislative Committee Meeting





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# CONSENT CALENDAR



**DRAFT MINUTES**

**SOUTH BAYSIDE WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE  
February 26, 2023 2:00PM  
Via Zoom Tele or Video Conference**

**Call To Order: 2:02PM**

**1. Roll Call**

| <b>Member</b>     | <b>Present</b> | <b>Absent</b> |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Michael Brownrigg | X              |               |
| Al Royse          |                | X             |
| Adam Rak          | X              |               |
| Fran Dehn         | X              |               |

SBWMA Staff Members Present: Joe La Mariana, Julia Au, Cyndi Urman, Jean Savaree

Others Present: Kayla Robinson, Environmental and Energy Consulting; Reed Addis, Environmental and Energy Consulting,

**2. Public Comment**

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3(a), members of the public wishing to address the Committee may do so, and the comments shall be limited to the Special Meeting notice topic(s). Speakers may join the Zoom meeting via the meeting link and using the “raise hand” feature and the Clerk of the Board will call on people.

None

**3. Executive Director’s Welcome**

No report, due to members needing to leave early.

**4. Approval of Consent Calendar**

Consent Calendar item(s) are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless members of the Committee, staff or public request specific items be removed for separate action. *Items removed from the Consent Calendar will be moved to the end of the agenda for separate discussion.*

A. Approval of the Minutes from the December 5, 2022, Legislative Committee Meeting

Motion/Second: Dehn/Rak

Roll Call Vote: 3-0-0-1

| Member            | Yes | No | Abstain | Absent |
|-------------------|-----|----|---------|--------|
| Michael Brownrigg | X   |    |         |        |
| Al Royse          |     |    |         | X      |
| Adam Rak          | X   |    |         |        |
| Fran Dehn         | X   |    |         |        |

## 5. Legislative and Regulatory Updates from EEC and Committee Discussion

Kayla Robinson of EEC started with an update of the legislative timeline. There are two more weeks for legislators to introduce bills until February 17. Currently, it feels like there are less bills than there usually are at this point in the process, and it's unclear if that's just because there are a lot of newly elected legislators still trying to get the lay of the land, or if there is just going to be a lot of bills introduced in the next two weeks. We will know by February 17. She then went over the current list of introduced bills that will be relevant to RethinkWaste.

**AB 2** (Ward) is currently a spot bill related to solar panel recycling, so EEC will be keeping a watch on this bill.

**SB 244** (Eggman) is a right to repair bill that was introduced several years ago. New York passed a right to repair bill last year, which is very positive for this bill to be more palatable in California. Given that RethinkWaste has supported right to repair legislation in the past, this has potential for support from RethinkWaste.

**SB 303**(Allen) is Senator Allen's clean up mechanism for SB 54 - the plastic packaging reduction bill. There were some conversations at the end of the last session and deals were made about cleaning up the language, and this will give Senator Allen the vehicle to write that language and make those needed changes. She noted that the rumor mill is that there could be other bills related to plastics or packaging reduction, but SB 303 is Senator Allen's version so it's what the author wants to see.

Additionally, there is a bill that is coming but isn't in print yet, is a zero-emission vehicle battery recycling bill also authored by Senator Allen.

Currently EEC has eight bills to watch for RethinkWaste, but there will be more by the time we meet again in March.

Executive Director La Mariana asked EEC to give a quick explanation of the proposed right to repair bill.

Kayla Robinson answered that it will require manufacturers of electronic products to disclose information that enables consumers or recyclers with the ability to repair these products. RethinkWaste has supported similar bills in the past because it can reduce electronic waste entering the waste stream if it can be repaired and reused.

Executive Director La Mariana explained further that sometimes it can be as simple as needing to replace a battery, but the battery isn't accessible to the consumer.

Member Brownrigg commented that he has been waiting for the petrochemical industry to start pushing back on plastics, and he wondered if EEC had heard anything, or seen any movements to push plastics recycling backwards.



Kayla Robinson answered not yet, but everyone is expecting some kind of industry bill that makes changes to SB 54.

Member Brownrigg thought it was going to be important in the near future to play defense when it comes to plastics legislation.

Reed Addis that one element that can be a reason there hasn't been a lot of bills introduced yet this session or a lot of push back from the petrochemical industry yet, is that there is a lot of energy around the Governor's push for a tax on gas and oil in a special session that is going on right now outside of the regular session. Also, it has been a great year for petrochemical industry and petroleum companies, but that won't last, and he expected at some point they would pivot into realizing plastic is a way to continue to put their product to work.

Member Dehn asked if there is any legislation about food containers being compostable, the plastic like containers say they are compostable, but aren't.

Kayla Robinson answered that this is a big debate in the compost industry, and there is a lot of work to be done. The hope that SB 54 will be able to fix these issues by banning any of the plastic type "compostable" containers.

Staff Au added that a lot of the cities in the County have passed the County's food waste disposable ordinance and that requires fiber-based food packaging, it has to look like fiber. As that goes into effect in more and more cities this year RethinkWaste will start to see a shift in what we are collecting.

The committee continued to discuss consumer confusion over labels, and Kayla Robinson added that there are several bills going into effect in the next few years, that should help with both consumer confusion and packaging types being allowed. SB 54 to reduce packaging in general, AB 1201 which creates a stricter definition of what is compostable, and SB 343 which is the truth in recycling labels bill. She thought those three bills over the next few years should help get at the issue.

Member Rak noted that he would like to have a conversation at a future meeting, to circle back on enforcement of some of these bills and ordinances.

The committee then talked about an email sent by Board Member Froomin discussing the possibility of looking into a code bill in 2023 to make organics recycling and recycling in general more accessible for multi-family buildings.

Kayla Robinson noted that it is late in the process to find an author and write bill language in the next couple of weeks. She added that the building code gets updated every three years, so the next time that happens is 2025 with a 2026 effective date so there is time in the next bill year to impact the next code cycle. She also added that some work has been done in this area through SB 1383 which requires cities to adopt the Green Building portion of the building code which already requires multi-family buildings have access to recycling. She didn't think it was very robust, but the requirement does exist. She also noted that when discussing this through her state channels she got feedback that local ordinances may be the way to go on this issue, and she asked the committee if they have felt this issue in their local jurisdictions.

Member Rak noted that San Carlos has done several rounds of reach codes specifically around energy efficiency and getting rid of the use of gas power sources. They are currently in the process of what the reach codes will look like, so there is an opportunity if language was crafted to float it by San Carlos city staff to see what might be possible. He did note that he would want to understand better what this code would look like before pushing it, and that he was more likely to support new development code changes versus retrofitting because of the cost implications.

Kayla Robinson and Staff Au noted they would do some research around what other local jurisdictions are doing in the area and get back to Member Rak and the committee with what they find out.

Member Dehn agreed with Member Rak noting that it is particularly important with the new development as more dense housing developments come up, making sure recycling and compost service is available and accessible to the residents.

The committee then discussed the Board decision to support San Carlos and write a letter in support of changes to AB 2249. Kayla Robinson noted that they have been tracking but have not seen any bills introduced related to virtual meetings.

Member Rak noted that he's been in conversations with Assemblymember Papan and the conversations have been pretty positive and he thought she would introduce something around making changes to the Brown Act.

The committee then discussed the Governor's budget proposal for the next year. Kayla Robinson noted that his proposal maintains 95% of the organics funding, representing a very minimal cut to SB 1383 funding which is a good sign. This kicks off a debate between now and June 15 between the legislature and the Governor. She also noted that last year's budget included 1383 funding for infrastructure to local governments, so they are rolling out that funding now. Then there is still going to be additional money not related to infrastructure that you all may be able to access over the next year related to 1383.

Member Rak asked if the Governor's budget proposal was something for which the Agency wanted to send a letter of support.

The committee agreed to move a support recommendation forward to the Zero Waste Now Coalition to have a larger group of voices supporting the Governor's proposal.

Kayla Robinson then gave an update on SB 54, noting that the rule making regulatory process was just kicked off. It will be a huge undertaking to get those regulations ironed out over the next couple of years, so it was great to see the process getting started so quickly. There will be monthly workshops on SB 54, and EEC will be monitoring those and updating RethinkWaste and the advisory committee overseeing the rule making process.

Lastly the committee discussed the CARB advanced clean fleet rule. Kayla Robinson noted that CARB is undertaking this regulation right now which requires local governments and private companies to transition fleet to zero emissions by 2040. There has been a lot of work done by a coalition of waste haulers to try and carve out a pathway for vehicles that run on natural gas from organics. Currently the waste hauling community is not 100% excited about the language that CARB put out. February 13 is the day to publicly make comments on the language and the rule will get wrapped up this spring.

Executive Director La Marina noted that SWANA (Solid Waste Association of North America) is behind a movement to do a carve out for garbage trucks from this CARB ruling, because currently the technology for EV garbage trucks doesn't meet the demands of the job the garbage trucks need to do.

## **6. Legislative Committee Member Comments**

None

## **7. Adjourn 2:42PM**



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# LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY UPDATES



## STAFF REPORT

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**To:** SBWMA Legislative Committee Members  
**From:** Julia Au, Sr. Outreach, Education and Compliance Manager  
**Date:** March 6, 2023 Legislative Committee Meeting  
**Subject:** Legislative and Regulatory Updates from Environmental and Energy Consulting (EEC) and Committee Discussion

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### **Recommendation**

This staff report is for discussion purposes only.

### **Summary**

The agency's lobbyist, Environmental and Energy Consulting (EEC) will provide an update on the most up-to-date 2023 California Legislative Session and current regulatory activities, including legislation the agency is tracking and discussion on what bills to take positions on. February 17, 2023 was the deadline for bills to be introduced into the California state legislature.

Attachment A contains the full list of bills EEC is currently tracking for the agency.

### **Attachments:**

Attachment A – Bill Tracking for 2023 legislative session updated as of February 27, 2023

# RethinkWaste Legislative Update

## Monday, February 27, 2023

### Batteries

**[AB 495](#) (Hoover R) Battery recycling: records retention.**

**Status:** 2/8/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

**Location:** 2/7/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires each July 1, the Department of Toxic Substances Control to survey battery handling or battery recycling facilities, or both, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable battery returned for recycling in California during the previous calendar year. Current law makes the act inoperative on September 30, 2026, and repeals the act on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the department to continue to post that information on its internet website on and after October 1, 2026.

**[AB 777](#) (Cervantes D) Hazardous waste: discarded appliances.**

**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a person wishing to operate as a certified appliance recycler to apply to obtain or renew certification from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the department to review the application and, if the application is complete and meets specified requirements, to issue a numbered certificate to the applicant. Existing law requires the department, upon issuance of a certificate, to transmit the application and certification to the certified unified program agency in whose jurisdiction the person is located. Existing law requires the certified unified program agency to inspect, as soon as is practicable, the certified appliance recycling facility, as specified. This bill would delete the requirement that the inspection be conducted as soon as is practicable and would require a certified unified program agency, following an inspection of a certified appliance recycling facility, to transmit the results of the inspection to the department. By imposing a new duty on certified unified program agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to take any authorized enforcement action based on the results of the inspection and any other pertinent information.

**[SB 244](#) (Eggman D) Right to Repair Act.**

**Status:** 2/1/2023-Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 2/1/2023-S. JUD.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act provides a comprehensive set of procedures for the enforcement of express and implied warranties on consumer goods, as defined. Under existing law, every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, including televisions, radios, audio or video recording equipment, major home appliances, antennas, and rotators, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than \$50 nor more than \$99.99 is required to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 3 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 3-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. Current law also requires every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, as described above, with a wholesale price to the retailer of \$100 or more, to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 7 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 7-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. This bill would enact the Right to Repair Act. The bill would require, regardless of whether any express warranty is made, the manufacturer of an above-described electronic or appliance product, in the above-described circumstances, and in those same circumstances but sold to others outside of direct retail sales, to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, to product owners, service and repair facilities, and service dealers, the means, as described, to effect the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of the product, as provided.

**[SB 271](#) (Dodd D) Powered wheelchairs: right to repair.**

**Status:** 2/9/2023-Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E. D. and JUD.

**Location:** 2/9/2023-S. B., P. & E.D.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require an original manufacturer, as defined, of a powered wheelchair to provide documentation, parts, embedded software, firmware, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair the wheelchair to an owner or an independent repair provider for the purposes of providing service on the equipment in the state, on fair and reasonable terms and costs, as defined. The bill would also require an original manufacturer, for a powered wheelchair that contains an electronic security lock or other security-related function, to provide any documentation, parts, embedded software, firmware, or tools needed to reset the lock or function when disabled in the course of providing services, as specified.

**[SB 568](#)**

**(Newman D) Electronic waste: export.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. E.Q.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, enacts a comprehensive system for the reuse, recycling, and proper and legal disposal of covered electronic devices, as provided. The act requires a person who exports covered electronic waste, or covered electronic devices, except as specified, intended for recycling or disposal, to a foreign country, or to another state for ultimate export to a foreign country, to notify the department of certain matters concerning the waste or device to be exported. Current law requires the exporter to include with those notifications specified demonstrations, including a demonstration that exportation of the waste or device will be managed within the country of destination only at facilities whose operations meet or exceed specified recommendations and guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The act becomes inoperative if certain conditions are met. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would add to the requirements for export of covered electronic waste or a covered electronic device a demonstration that capacity does not exist in California to otherwise safely and responsibly recycle the waste or device. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

**[SB 615](#)**

**(Allen D) Electric vehicle traction batteries.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and TRANS.

**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. E.Q.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end-of-life in a safe and cost-effective manner. This bill would repeal those requirements. The bill would instead require all electric vehicle traction batteries, as defined, sold with motor vehicles in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, remanufactured, or recycled at the end of their useful life in a motor vehicle or any other application. The bill would also require a vehicle manufacturer, dealer, automobile dismantler, automotive repair dealer, and nonvehicle secondary user to be responsible for ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of an electric vehicle traction battery once it is removed from a vehicle or other application to which the electric vehicle traction battery has been used. The bill would include a related statement of legislative findings and declarations and a statement of policy regarding end-of-life management of electric vehicle traction batteries.

**Bond**

**[AB 1567](#)**

**(Garcia D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2023.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** 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 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 2023, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,105,000,000 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.

**SB 638 (Eggman D) Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,500,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects.

**SB 867 (Allen D) Drought and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, and Park Creation and Outdoor Access Bond Act of 2023.**

**Status:** 2/21/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would enact the Drought and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, and Park Creation and Outdoor Access Bond Act of 2023, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, and park creation and outdoor access programs.

**Bottle Bill**

**AB 348 (Ting D) Beverage containers: producer responsibility score.**

**Status:** 2/9/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/9/2023-A. NAT. RES.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act annually requires, on or before March 1, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Current law requires the department to post this information on its internet website within 45 days. This bill would instead require the department to post this information on its internet website within 30 days.

**AB 891 (Irwin D) Beverage container recycling: nonpetroleum materials.**

**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers, as defined, to contain an average of 15% of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act provides for periodic increases in the required percentage. The act increases the required percentage to 25% for each year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2029, and to 50% on and after January 1, 2030. This bill would provide that it is the policy goal of the state that the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, contain, on average, no less than an unspecified percentage of nonpetroleum materials, by January 1, 2026, and no less than an unspecified percentage of nonpetroleum materials by January 1, 2030. The



bill would define "nonpetroleum materials" for this purpose.

**SB 353 (Dodd D) Beverage containers: recycling.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-Set for hearing March 15.

**Location:** 2/15/2023-S. E.Q.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Calendar:** 3/15/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Chair

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act defines the term "beverage container" to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include caps or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. The act defines "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, including carbonated fruit drinks and noncarbonated fruit drinks that contain any percentage of fruit juice, but not 100% fruit juice in 46-ounce containers or larger. This bill would expand the application of the act to any size container of 100% fruit juice.

**Climate**

**AB 9 (Muratsuchi D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.**

**Status:** 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 1/26/2023-A. NAT. RES.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** 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. Under the act, 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 no later than December 31, 2030. 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 instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.

**AB 998 (Connolly D) Biomass energy facilities: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: report.**

**Status:** 2/16/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/15/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, on or before December 31, 2024, to issue a report on the utility-scale biomass combustion facilities still in operation as of January 1, 2024. The bill would require the report to include an assessment of operational factors of each facility, a comparison of direct combustion compared to other biomass energy technologies, and a recommended strategy, if appropriate, to repower biomass combustion facilities to noncombustion conversion technologies. The bill would also require the report to include recommendations and strategies related to areas where combustion biomass facilities may be shut down or repowered, including strategies related to baseload power generation, processing waste, and job training, as provided. The bill would require the commission, in preparing the report, to coordinate with the State Air Resources Board and local air districts on emissions assessments and emissions control options. By imposing new duties on local air districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**AB 1216 (Muratsuchi D) Wastewater treatment plants: monitoring of emissions.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would relate to improving the monitoring of emissions from wastewater treatment plants.

**AB 1534 (Irwin D) Methane emissions: municipal solid waste landfills: remote sensing data.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy, as specified, to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40 percent below 2013 levels by 2030, and requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. The state board has implemented regulations pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 for the purpose of reducing methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. This bill would require the state board, no later than June 30, 2026, to evaluate and, if feasible and to the extent data is available, revise those regulations to incorporate the use of methane remote sensing data.

**AB 1705 (McKinnor D) Solid waste facilities: health protection zones.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person from establishing or expanding a solid waste facility in a county after a countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan has been approved unless the solid waste facility is, among other things, a disposal facility, a transformation facility, or an EMSW conversion facility that meets specific criteria. Existing law defines an "EMSW conversion facility" as a facility where municipal solid waste conversion that meets specific requirements takes place and defines "transformation" as incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, excluding composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion. Current law authorizes the department, by regulation, to specify classifications of solid waste facilities that are exempt from these and other facility regulations if the department makes specific findings, including that the nature of the solid wastes poses no significant threat to the public health, the public safety, or the environment. Current law defines a "health protection zone" as the area within 3,200 feet of a residence, an education resource, a community resource center, a health care facility, live-in housing, or any business building open to the public. This bill would prohibit a person from establishing or expanding a transformation facility or an EMSW conversion facility within an above-defined health protection zone.

**SB 12 (Stern D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.**

**Status:** 2/10/2023-Set for hearing March 15.

**Location:** 1/18/2023-S. E.Q.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Calendar:** 3/15/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Chair

**Summary:** Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources 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 no later than December 31, 2030. 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 instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.

**SB 272 (Laird D) Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.**

**Status:** 2/9/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.

**Location:** 2/9/2023-S. N.R. & W.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting, and receiving approval for, a local coastal program, as defined, to the California Coastal Commission or submitting, and receiving approval for, a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for sea level rise planning and adaptation on or before January 1, 2029, to be prioritized for sea level rise funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of projects in the local government's approved sea level rise adaptation plan. The bill would require, on or before

December 31, 2024, the California Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

**SB 511**

**(Blakespear D) Greenhouse gas emissions inventories.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. E.Q.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2028, to develop and publish, on its internet website, a report on greenhouse gas emission inventories for the calendar year 2025 for each city, county, city and county, and special district, as provided. The bill would require the state board, consistent with the preparation of the updates to the scoping plan and before January 1, 2033, and every 5 years thereafter, to update the inventories for the subsequent calendar years, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to solicit bids and enter into contracts for the development of the inventories. The bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2026, to establish a local government advisory committee to inform its development of the greenhouse gas emission inventories. The bill would allocate, upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$2,500,000 in the 2024–25 fiscal year for above-described purposes.

**Local Government**

**AB 557**

**(Hart D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. L. GOV.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified. If there is a continuing state of emergency, or if state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, existing law requires a legislative body to make specified findings not later than 30 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and to make those findings every 30 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures. Current law requires a legislative body that holds a teleconferenced meeting under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures to give notice of the meeting and post agendas, as described, to allow members of the public to access the meeting and address the legislative body, to give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment, including an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option. Current law prohibits a legislative body that holds a teleconferenced meeting under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures from requiring public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and would specify that the legislative body must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time. This bill would extend the above-described abbreviated teleconferencing provisions when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified, indefinitely.

**AB 648**

**(Valencia D) Common interest developments: procedures: meetings by teleconference.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law defines a board meeting as a congregation or a teleconference, as provided. Current law requires, among other things, a board meeting held by teleconference to identify at least one physical location so that members of the association may attend, except as provided. Current law also establishes alternative teleconferencing procedures for a board meeting or a meeting of the members if gathering in person is unsafe or impossible because the common interest development is in an area affected by a federal, state, or local emergency. This bill would authorize a board meeting or a meeting of the members to be conducted entirely by teleconference if specified conditions are satisfied.

**[AB 817](#) (Pacheco D) Local government: open meetings.**

**Status:** 2/14/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

**Location:** 2/13/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to a provision of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

**[AB 1348](#) (Grayson D) Local government: open meetings.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law, the California Public Records Act, requires state agencies and local agencies to make public records available for inspection, subject to specified criteria, and with specified exceptions. Current law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires the meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be conducted openly and publicly, with specified exceptions. Current law makes agendas of public meetings and other writings distributed to the members of the governing board disclosable public records, with certain exceptions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the public record provisions governing the writings related to agendas of public meetings.

**[SB 537](#) (Becker D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/14/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that expands local government’s access to hold public meetings through teleconferencing and remote access.

**Organics**

**[AB 573](#) (Garcia D) Solid waste: organic waste disposal reduction targets.**

**Status:** 2/9/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.

**Location:** 2/8/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to reduce statewide emissions of, among other pollutants, methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Current law makes legislative findings and declarations relating to those organic waste disposal reduction targets, including, among others, that achieving organic waste disposal reduction targets requires significant investment to develop organics recycling capacity. This bill would amend that legislative finding to instead state that achieving organic waste disposal reduction targets requires significant investment to develop the necessary organics recycling capacity.

**[AB 660](#) (Irwin D) Food labeling: quality dates, safety dates, and sell by dates.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Coms. on AGRI. and HEALTH.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. AGRI.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, before January 1, 2025, publish information to assist food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to use specified terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, as provided. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2025, prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item that is not labeled in accordance with these terms. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2025, prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item that is labeled with the phrase “sell by,” as specified. The bill would also require the State Department of Public Health to make certain updates to

its regulations involving the California Retail Food Code, as provided.

**SB 613**

**(Seyarto R) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: low-population exemption.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. E.Q.

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| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Existing law requires, no later than January 1, 2018, the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a certain reduction in statewide emissions of methane, including a goal of a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. This bill would exempt a local jurisdiction, as defined, from those requirements and regulations if the local jurisdiction disposes of less than 5,000 tons of solid waste per year and has fewer than 7,500 people, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Plastics**

**AB 1290**

**(Rivas, Luz D) Product safety: plastic packaging: substances.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

|           |        |        |       |           |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing in the state, (1) opaque or pigmented polyethylene terephthalate plastic bottles, and (2) plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, pigments, or additives, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**AB 1489**

**(Wood D) Solid waste: plastic food serviceware.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

|           |        |        |       |           |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |
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| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. The act defines the term "plastic" to mean a synthetic or semisynthetic material chemically synthesized by the polymerization of organic substances that can be shaped into various rigid and flexible forms, including, but not limited to, polyhydroxybutyrate. Under the act, this definition specifically excludes natural rubber and naturally occurring polymers, such as proteins. This bill would additionally exclude from the term "plastic" naturally occurring polymers made by living organisms, including, but not limited to, alginate, beeswax, chitin, polysaccharides, and polyhydroxybutyrate.

**AB 1526**

**(Committee on Natural Resources) Solid waste: plastic pollution: architectural paint.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

|           |        |        |       |           |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |
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| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of those covered materials to reduce and recycle the covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act prohibits a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing covered materials in the state unless the producer is approved to participate in the producer responsibility plan of a producer responsibility organization (PRO), as prescribed, for the source reduction, collection, processing, and recycling of covered material, except as provided. This bill would make technical amendments and other revisions to certain components of the act, including the act's definitions and a PRO's producer fee schedule.

**AB 1590**

**(Friedman D) Solid waste: plastic food container products.**



**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**SB 303**

**(Allen D) Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.**

**Status:** 2/15/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/2/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact future legislation relating to the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

**SB 378**

**(Gonzalez D) State parks: state beaches: expanded polystyrene food container and cooler ban.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to bring an expanded polystyrene, as defined, food container or cooler on a state beach, as defined, or in a unit of a state park system, as defined, and for improper disposal, as provided. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would provide that a person who violates this provision for the first time shall be subject to a warning by an officer of the state parks.

**SB 443**

**(Gonzalez D) Drinking water: schools.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/13/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires school districts and charter schools to allow pupils, teachers, and staff to bring and carry water bottles, except as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**SB 552**

**(Newman D) Solid waste: single-use foodware accessory and single-use food packaging.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/15/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would prohibit a restaurant from providing a dine-in customer with any single-use foodware accessory or single-use food packaging.

**SB 665**

**(Allen D) Plastic waste: single-use plastics alternatives: working group.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. Current law vests the California Environmental Protection Agency with authority over various environmental matters and various state agencies, including the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of

Toxic Substances Control, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Current law establishes the Ocean Protection Council to coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to, among other things, assisting CalRecycle’s adoption of regulations to establish a process, and develop criteria, for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, by January 1, 2025, to establish a working group of the above-referenced state agencies to establish a framework for evaluating novel material types as they are developed to inform state policy decisions, as provided. The bill would require the working group to, among other things, develop recommendations related to novel material types, including the appropriate marketing of the material, the handling of the material at the end of its useful life, and how the material needs to be treated in relation to existing state policies, rules, and regulations.

**SB 728 (Limón D) Single-use foodware and standard condiments.**

**Status:** 2/21/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a food facility from providing a single-use foodware accessory or standard condiment packaged for single use, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. Current law prohibits those items from being bundled or packaged in a way that prohibits the consumer from taking only the item desired. Current law requires 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. Current law requires a city, county, or city and county, on or before June 1, 2022, to authorize an enforcement agency to enforce these requirements. Current law requires the first and 2nd violations of these provisions to result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300.

**SB 777 (Allen D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags and recycled paper bags.**

**Status:** 2/21/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require a store to retain the collected moneys to also be used for costs associated with providing consumers with an opportunity for returning reusable grocery bags to the store for recycling, and any other costs associated with ensuring that collected bags are recycled. The bill would require stores to submit a quarterly report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified information related to the total costs associated with complying with the act, as specified, and the balance, if any, of remaining funds, in the quarter. The bill would authorize the department to conduct related audits on the department’s own initiative or upon request and would authorize an authorized representative of a store with a collective bargaining agreement to review and make copies of those quarterly reports.

**Recycling**

**AB 2 (Ward D) Recycling: solar photovoltaic modules.**

**Status:** 12/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee January 5.

**Location:** 12/5/2022-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would create a convenient, safe, and environmentally sound system for the end-of-life management of photovoltaic modules, minimization of hazardous waste, and recovery of commercially valuable materials.

**AB 625 (Aguiar-Curry D) Forest Biomass Waste Utilization Program.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Coms. on U. & E. and NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. U. & E.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in CAL-FIRE to represent the state’s interest in the acquisition and management of state forests and requires the board to maintain an adequate forest policy. The former Governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., issued Executive Order No. B-52-18 that, among other things, established a Forest Management Task Force,

now known as the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, involving specified state agencies to create the action plan for wildfire and forest resilience. The executive order also established a Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation, to be located within the state board. This bill would establish the Forest Waste Biomass Utilization Program to be administered by the state board's Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation to develop an implementation plan to meet the goals and recommendations of, and the comprehensive framework to align with the state's wood utilization policies and priorities and focused market strategy of, specified statewide forest management plans, and to develop a workforce training program to complement the workforce needs associated with the implementation plan. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to submit an annual report to the Legislature, beginning January 1, 2025, on the progress made on implementing the implementation plan.

**[AB 863](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: fines: succession: procedure.**

**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law establishes a carpet stewardship program to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products. Current law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Current law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that should become necessary. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$5,000 per day or \$10,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would increase those penalty amounts to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day, respectively.

**[AB 1238](#) (Ward D) Hazardous waste: solar panels.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop alternate management standards for recycling photovoltaic modules that would, to the extent possible, reduce the regulatory burden on managing certain resources used for recycling the modules while not compromising worker safety or environmental protection. Because a violation of regulations adopted by the department under these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**[SB 560](#) (Laird D) Solid waste: extended producer responsibility.**

**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/15/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** 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 express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to authorize the department to establish a framework for the application of extended producer responsibility to the end-of-life management of covered gas cylinders, which include propane gas cylinders under 20 pounds, helium cylinders, isobutane cylinders, and butane cylinders.

**[SB 707](#) (Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023, which would require producers,



as defined, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of a covered product. This bill would define a "covered product" to include any apparel, textile, or textile article that is unsuitable for reuse by a consumer in its current state or condition. The bill would require a program operator, as defined, to submit a complete stewardship plan to the department for review and approval, disapproval, or conditional approval. The bill would require the program operator to review the plan at least every 5 years after approval. The bill would also require a program operator to submit an annual report to the department. The bill would require all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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.

**SB 854 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship.**

**Status:** 2/21/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and requires the department to approve or disapprove the plan. Current law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted by carpet manufacturers to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization, as part of its carpet stewardship plan, from the assessments received for carpets sold for use in California, to expend at least 95% on activities to carry out the carpet stewardship plan within California, and at least 10% for grants to apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices.

**Toxics**

**AB 347 (Ting D) Pollution Prevention and Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act: enforcement.**

**Status:** 2/9/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 2/9/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** The Pollution Prevention and Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act requires a generator of hazardous waste every 4 years to complete and conduct a source evaluation review and plan that specifies source reduction measures that the generator will implement and to prepare a hazardous waste management performance report concerning the hazardous waste management approaches implemented by the generator. A generator is required to provide its review and plan or report to the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the unified program agency within 30 days of a request. The act requires the department or the unified program agency to provide the generator with a notice of noncompliance if it determines that the review and plan or report is incomplete. The act requires the generator to correct the deficiencies within 60 days from its receipt of that notice, except that, in response to a written request from the generator for an extension of that 60-day deadline for cause, the act authorizes the department or unified program agency to grant an extension of no more than an additional 60 days. This bill would instead limit that extension authorization to no more than an additional 30 days.

**AB 861 (Santiago D) Hazardous waste: facilities: permits.**

**Status:** 2/15/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.

**AB 1628 (McKinnor D) Microfiber filtration.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Existing law, to protect public health and water quality, regulates a broad range of consumer products and processes, including water softeners, water treatment devices, and backflow prevention devices, among others. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2029, all new washing machines sold for residential, commercial, and state use in California contain a microfiber filtration system with an unspecified filtration rate or an unspecified mesh size. The bill would also include legislative findings and declarations.

**[AB 1716](#)**

**(Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Hazardous wastes and materials: certified unified program agencies.**

**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires any waste identified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control as hazardous or extremely hazardous to be managed in accordance with permits, orders, and regulations issued or adopted by the department. This bill would revise the requirements for the exclusion of a recyclable material from classification by the department as a waste by requiring, among other things, that (A) the material be held in a container, tank, containment building, waste pile, or on a drip pad that meets the requirements of the department's interim status regulations applicable to containers, tanks, containment buildings, waste piles, or drip pads that store hazardous waste, (B) a container or tank in which the material is held be labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with the department's hazardous waste labeling, marking, and placarding requirements applicable to generators, as provided, and (C) the required labeling or marking be posted on signage at the location where the material is stored if labeling or marking the container or tank is not practicable.

**[SB 642](#)**

**(Cortese D) Hazardous materials: enforcement: county counsel.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the city attorney, district attorney, and the Attorney General, at the request of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or a unified program agency, to bring an action seeking to enjoin a violation of laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Current law specifies that every civil action brought at the request of the department or a unified program agency is to be brought by the city attorney, the county attorney, the district attorney, or the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State of California and that those actions relating to the same processing or disposal of hazardous waste may be joined or consolidated. This bill would authorize the county counsel to bring an action seeking to enjoin a violation of laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. The bill would specify that county counsel, at the request of the department or a unified program agency, is authorized to bring a civil action in the name of the people of the State of California to enforce laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials.

**Waste**

**[AB 592](#)**

**(Wilson D) Vehicles: waste hauling.**

**Status:** 2/10/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 12.

**Location:** 2/9/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would authorize the County of Contra Costa and any other county to create a program to regulate nonfranchise waste hauling operations within the county.

**[AB 895](#)**

**(Chen R) Solid waste: management.**

**Status:** 2/15/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and local

agencies, when implementing the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, to promote certain waste management practices, in a specified order of priority, and maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those requirements.

**[AB 909](#) (Hoover R) Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program.**

**Status:** 2/15/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to initiate a program to collect and properly manage illegally disposed hazardous waste and household hazardous waste, as defined, regardless of whether they were co-disposed with nonhazardous solid waste.

**[AB 1347](#) (Ting D) Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

**Location:** 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would require the proof of purchase to be provided in electronic form or paper form, at the consumer's option, if a consumer opts to receive a proof of purchase, unless a prescribed form is otherwise required by state or federal law or the business is incapable of sending an electronic proof of purchase due to unexpected technical difficulties. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements.

**[SB 367](#) (Seyarto R) State and Federal Land Solid Waste Removal and Cleanup Pilot Program.**

**Status:** 2/17/2023-Set for hearing March 15.

**Location:** 2/15/2023-S. E.Q.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Calendar:** 3/15/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Chair

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates solid waste disposal, management, and recycling. The act authorizes a local governmental agency to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern, including, but not limited to, fees to charge and the extent of providing solid waste handling services. Current law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in specific locations, including upon a public park or other public property. Current law requires the department to establish a grant program for certain entities to clean up and abate the effects of solid waste illegally disposed of on farm or ranch property. This bill would, upon a sufficient appropriation to implement its provisions, require the department to establish a 5-year pilot program for the removal and cleanup of solid waste illegally dumped on state or federal land in specified counties, as described. The bill would require those counties to administer the pilot program, including, among other things, by reimbursing local waste facilities for waiving certain fees, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

**[SB 806](#) (Archuleta D) Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.**

**Status:** 2/21/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 20.

**Location:** 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

| Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk      | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
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| 1st House |        |        |       | 2nd House |        |        |       |             |          |        |           |

**Summary:** Current law requires, commencing January 1, 2025, a manufacturer who sells or provides for compensation, and, commencing January 1, 2026, an owner of, 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, as specified. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.

**Total Measures: 57**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 57**