



A Public Agency

## SBWMA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

MONDAY October 2, 2023 at 2:00p.m.

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

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

Al Royse  
Hillsborough Town Hall  
Administrative Conference Room  
1600 Floribunda Ave.  
Hillsborough, CA 94010

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>

Dial in: 1 669 444 9171

Meeting ID: 863 3726 0032

Passcode: 938175

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.

### AGENDA

1. Call to Order/Roll Call
2. Public Comment

#### 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

September 26, 2023

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 August 28, 2023, Legislative Committee Meeting **ACTION p. 7**

**5. Legislative and Regulatory Updates from EEC and Committee Discussion p. 13**

**6. Committee Member Comments**

**7. Adjourn**

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MEMBER AGENCIES

BELMONT \* BURLINGAME \* EAST PALO ALTO \* FOSTER CITY \* HILLSBOROUGH \* MENLO PARK \* REDWOOD CITY  
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September 26, 2023



**A Public Agency**

# EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE

Agenda Item 3 is a verbal report only at the  
10/02/2023 RethinkWaste Legislative Committee Meeting





**A Public Agency**

# CONSENT CALENDAR



**DRAFT MINUTES**

SOUTH BAYSIDE WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

August 28, 2023 2:00PM

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

**Call To Order: 2:01PM**

**1. Roll Call**

Member	Present	Absent
Al Royse	X	
Adam Rak	X	
Fran Dehn	X	
Warren Slocum		X

Member Dehn and Member Royse participated by teleconference

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**

Executive Director La Mariana welcomed everyone to the meeting, and gave the following updates:

- The SBR to SBI transition is going smoothly and staff is meeting regularly with SBI to plan for the January 1, 2024 transition. Staff Gans is leading the charge to get the facility ready with a clean slate on January 1.
- He had an extended lunch meeting with the new Recology General Manager John Zirelli, he gave John’s background to the committee and noted that he thought John would be great to work with.
- Seven member agencies have approved the purchase of the office space, and tonight Redwood City has this on their council agenda. Should they approve it, it would be the eighth and 2/3 majority vote on this item. He has also released two other contingencies 1) the structural engineer signed off on the

mezzanine structure in the space, and 2) a conceptual space planning design was successfully completed noting that what needs to fit in the space will fit in the space.

- The finance committee will meet tomorrow to discuss a finance plan for the purchase of the office space.
- The board will consider awarding an architectural design services contract for the build out of the space.

Member Dehn asked on the office space approvals, given that West Bay approved the purchase with the mistake in the numbers, would the item come back to West Bay as an informational item.

Counsel Savaree answered that it would be an informational item to correct the math error, but it could get pulled if someone on the West Bay board concluded that the math error deemed it necessary for the board to consider it a second time.

#### 4. Approval of Consent Calendar

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##### A. Approval of the Minutes from the April 3, 2023 Legislative Committee Meeting

Motion/Second: Dehn/Rak

Roll Call Vote: 2-0-1-1

Member	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Al Royse			X	
Adam Rak	X			
Fran Dehn	X			
Warren Slocum				X

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

Kayla Robinson went over the legislative timeline, noting that the legislature is out of summer recess, and now bills are piling up in the appropriation suspense file. She reminded the committee that every fiscal bill gets piled up in a suspense file so the legislature can make decisions all at once with a clear financial picture of what is going to need to be spent for all the bills, but they are also making some political decisions at this time as well. Bills are currently in their second house, so this is one of the last big hurdles before a bill goes to the floor for a vote.

Kayla then gave an update on the bills still moving through the process. There are two big waste bills that are still moving through the process:

**SB 244 (Eggman) Right to Repair Bill.** It requires manufacturers of electronic products to make accessible information, tools, and parts to repair electronic items. This is the seventh or eight years trying to pass this legislation and for the first time this year Apple has come out in support of the bill.

**AB 2 (Ward) Solar Panel Recycling** is likely being split into two parts. Residential panels that are no longer in use will become part of the e-waste bill and those owned by companies would part of an extended producer responsibility plan. She noted that this bill is in the suspense file that needs to be acted on by Friday, and there is still a lot of unanswered questions with the bill that need to be answered. EEC continues to recommend a watch position on this bill.



Staff Au added that CPSC is now a co-sponsor of this bill, and it has been the topic of a lot of discussion the way the bill sits now, there might be a lot of burden on local governments, and we've recommended a watch position to make sure that the Agency's interests are adequately represented, and not burdened with extra costs that are not reimbursed, or if it becomes e-waste, be required to hold solar panels on site where there is no space to house them.

The committee discussed this item in detail and expressed concerns about refurbishment as an option, and the fact that currently only a small percentage of current panels can be refurbished. There were concerns raised about the differing level of toxicity in these panels as well. Currently about 50% of the panels manufactured are toxic, but to determine if they are toxic is a labor-intensive process. There are a lot of recoverable precious metals that make the process worth it. There were concerns about how the recyclability and recoverability of solar panels and their components could increase costs or create hazards to the agency. The committee wanted the panels to be identified as to which were higher risk than others.

Member Royse asked if anything has changed since last meeting regarding the Little Hoover Commission.

Kayla Robinson answered that there have been no bills related to SB 1383 related to that report introduced, there may be bills introduced next year, and EEC will stay on top of the conversation with CalRecycle.

Member Royse noted that there should be compensation for agencies like RethinkWaste that have put resources into enacting a law that gets put on hold, should anything like a put on hold bill get traction next year.

Kayla Robinson noted that none of the SB 1383 funds were cut from the budget, and local assistance grants of \$75,000 per jurisdiction are available as non-competitive grants to help implement SB 1383.

The committee discussed member agencies applying versus the JPA applying service area wide. Staff Au noted there would be an ability to apply on behalf of some member agencies and not others, so if at least two wanted the JPA to apply staff would do that, and this would be a discussion at the next TAC meeting.

The committee then discussed bond funding and the outlook of the bond related to climate.

Reed Addis updated the committee on the possible climate bond that is being considered. The agency is in a position for some of that bond money to go towards the implementation of SB 1383. EEC did a poll on this and found out it should not be called a climate bond, because the voters don't feel as impacted by that as they do by clean water or clean air. EEC is sharing this polling information with the Governor's office and letting them know the non-natural resources portion of the bond should be titled something other than a climate bond. He noted that it has become obvious that the bond conversation except a mental health housing bond is being moved to next year with a deadline of late spring early summer.

Member Royse noted that there could be challenges with competing local bonds as well, for example transit is a big local issue right now. So, to the extent the bond can talk about the global issues everyone is talking about like housing, fire and water the better.

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

## **7. Adjourn 2:57PM**





# LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY UPDATES





## STAFF REPORT

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**To:** RethinkWaste Legislative Committee Members  
**From:** Julia Au, Sr. Outreach, Education and Compliance Manager  
**Date:** October 2, 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 2023 California Legislative Session and current regulatory activities, including legislation the agency is tracking. September 14 was the last day for each house to pass bills and October 14 is the last day for the Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature.

Five bills RethinkWaste supported passed out of the Legislature and are now on the Governor's desk awaiting signature:

- AB 1548 (Hart) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recycling infrastructure projects
- SB 244 (Eggman) Right to Repair
- SB 271 (Dodd) Powered wheelchairs: repair
- SB 353 (Dodd) Beverage containers: recycling
- SB 665 (Allen) Plastic waste: single-use plastics alternatives: working group

Attachment A contains the full list of bills EEC is currently tracking for the agency, including which ones the agency is supporting. To get the most current bill languages, check the California Legislative Information website: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

### Attachments:

Attachment A – Bill Tracking for 2023 legislative session updated as of September 22, 2023

# RethinkWaste Legislative Update

## Friday, September 22, 2023

### Priority 2 (Medium)

**[AB 2](#)**

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

**Status:** 9/1/2023-In committee: Held under submission.

**Location:** 8/14/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

**Summary:** The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee or a covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee, as specified. The act defines "covered electronic device" to include certain video display devices and battery-embedded products. The act requires all charges collected pursuant to the act to be deposited into specified subaccounts within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and outlines certain other requirements related to the establishment, adjustment, and administration of the charge. Moneys in the subaccounts are continuously appropriated for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, paying covered electronic waste recycling fee refunds and making electronic waste recovery and recycling payments. Current law incorporates the requirements and other provisions of the act by reference as requirements and provisions of the hazardous waste control laws. The act also expressly authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would, among other things, expand the definition of "covered electronic device" to include a "customer-owned solar PV module," as defined, thereby expanding the scope of the act to include covered solar photovoltaic (PV) module products, for limited purposes, as provided. The bill would also require, on or before October 1, 2026, and on or before October 1 each year thereafter, CalRecycle to establish a covered solar PV recycling fee based on the reasonable regulatory costs to administer covered electronic waste recycling. The bill would require the charge to be imposed upon a consumer or a service provider serving the consumer for the purchase of a new or refurbished covered solar PV module product. The bill would also require the charge to be adjusted annually based on the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would create the Covered Solar PV Module Recycling Fee Subaccount as a continuously appropriated fund in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account. Because the funds deposited to the Covered Solar PV Module Recycling Fee Subaccount would be a new source of funds in the continuously appropriated subaccount within the continuously appropriated Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, the bill would make an appropriation.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Support in Concept	Priority 2 (Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support in concept letter.

**[AB 408](#)**

**(Wilson D) Climate-resilient Farms, Sustainable Healthy Food Access, and Farmworker Protection Bond Act of 2024.**

**Status:** 9/1/2023-In committee: Held under submission.

**Location:** 8/21/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

**Summary:** Would enact the Climate-resilient Farms, Sustainable Healthy Food Access, and Farmworker Protection Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,650,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, to finance programs related to, among other things, agricultural lands, food and fiber infrastructure, climate resilience, agricultural professionals, including farmers, ranchers, and farmworkers, workforce development and training, air quality, tribes, disadvantaged communities, nutrition, food aid, meat processing facilities, and fishing facilities.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 2 (Medium)

**[AB 660](#)**

**(Irwin D) Food and beverage products: labeling: quality dates, safety dates, and sell by dates: recycling.**

**Status:** 8/17/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was AGRI. on 8/17/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR



that they promote the safe collection, reuse, and recycling of photovoltaic modules.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

**AB 1290 (Rivas, Luz D) Product safety: plastic packaging: substances.**

**Status:** 6/2/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/31/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 6/2/2023-A. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	2 year	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
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 bottles, and (2) plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, pigments, or additives, as specified. The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products. The bill would authorize the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of that prohibition, as specified.

**Position**  
Support  
**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

**Notes:** Support letter submitted to Asm. NR Committee.

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

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	2 year	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:** Would, on and after January 1, 2026, require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a consumer with the option to receive or not receive a proof of purchase. On and after January 1, 2026, the bill 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 also exempt a business from the requirement to provide the consumer with an option to not receive a proof of purchase if a consumer voluntarily opts in to receive a proof of purchase through the rules of an association, warehouse, or other club to which the consumer belongs. The bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A, and, on and after January 1, 2025, from containing any bisphenols. The bill would specify that a violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$100 for each day the business is in violation, not to exceed an annual total of \$3,000. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions.

**Position**  
Support  
**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support letter.

**AB 1489 (Wood D) Solid waste: compostable covered materials.**

**Status:** 9/20/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/20/2023-A. ENROLLED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
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 serviceware, 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 by 25%, 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. Current law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term "compostable" unless the product satisfies an identified ASTM standard specification or, if applicable, another certification. This bill would exempt products that are eligible to be labeled with the term "compostable" from the source reduction requirements of the act.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)



**AB 1526 (Committee on Natural Resources) Public resources.**

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-A. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** (1)Existing law requires the Department of Conservation and the State Water Resources Control Board to provide to the fiscal and relevant policy committees of the Legislature an annual report regarding certain aspects of the implementation of the Underground Injection Control Program until October 1, 2024.This bill would make these provisions inoperative on October 1, 2029, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 2 (Medium)

**AB 1548 (Hart D) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recycling infrastructure projects.**

**Status:** 9/20/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/20/2023-A. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that may be appropriated to the department, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Current law requires the program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including recyclable material manufacturing. Current law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program. Current law requires the department to consider if and how the project may benefit disadvantaged communities in awarding a grant for organics composting or organics in-vessel digestion. This bill would expand the scope of the grant program to include providing financial assistance to promote in-state development of projects to sort and aggregate organic and other recyclable materials, as provided, or to divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. The bill would require the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for increasing opportunities for reuse of materials diverted from landfill disposal and for recyclable material recovery, sorting, or baling equipment for use at publicly owned facilities. The bill would authorize eligible infrastructure projects for the grant program to include projects undertaken by a local government at publicly owned facilities to improve the recovery, sorting, or baling of recyclable materials to get those materials into the marketplace, the purchase of equipment and construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations, and the establishment of reuse programs to divert items from landfill disposal for reuse by members of the public.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Support	Priority 2 (Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support letter.

**AB 1567 (Garcia D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024.**

**Status:** 6/14/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.

**Location:** 6/14/2023-S. N.R. & W.

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

**Summary:** Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,995,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, clean energy, and workforce development programs.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Support and Amend	Priority 2 (Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on letter submitted to Asm. NRW & Gov.

**AB 1705 (McKinnor D) Solid waste facilities: state policy goals.**

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/10/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-A. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	2 year	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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. Current 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 of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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. This bill would prohibit a person from establishing or expanding a transformation facility or an EMSW conversion facility in the state until the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has determined that the state has achieved the above-described solid waste and organic waste policy goals of the state for 3 consecutive years.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

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

**Status:** 9/20/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

**Location:** 9/20/2023-S. ENROLLED

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 current 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, except as specified and 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.

**Position**  
Support

**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

**Notes:** Support letter submitted to Author's office, Sen. Judiciary Committee, Asm PCP, Asm Jud, Asm. Approps.

**SB 271 (Dodd D) Powered wheelchairs: repair.**

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-S. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Would, except as specified, require an original manufacturer of a powered wheelchair, as those terms are defined, 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. The bill would require an independent repair provider to provide a written notice to a customer before providing repair services, as specified.

**Position**  
Support

**Priority**  
Priority 2

(Medium)

**Notes:** Support letter submitted to Sen. BP&E, Jud Committee, Asm PCP, Asm Jud, Asm. Approps.

**SB 303**

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

**Status:** 9/18/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

**Location:** 9/18/2023-S. ENROLLED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	<b>Enrolled</b>	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:** The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility 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. The act requires the department to establish a producer responsibility advisory board for specified purposes. The act authorizes an affected entity that asserts that specific actions taken to meet the requirements of the act are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the sustained operation or commercial viability of solid waste collection programs, solid waste recycling facilities, or composting facilities providing services in accordance with local solid waste handling requirements, to bring the concern and evidence supporting that assertion to the advisory board for discussion and to ask the advisory board to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the information. If the evaluation demonstrates that specific actions are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting existing operations, the act requires the advisory board to submit the concern to the department for further analysis. The act requires the department to analyze the information provided by the advisory board and authorizes the department to offer a recommendation for resolution. This bill would instead authorize an affected entity that asserts that specific actions taken by the PRO, a producer, or an entity under contract with the PRO are not consistent with specified prohibitions and requirements of the act and are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the sustained operation or commercial viability of solid waste collection programs, solid waste recycling facilities, or composting facilities providing services in accordance with local solid waste handling requirements to bring that concern and supporting evidence to the advisory board. The bill would delete the requirement that the board submit the concern to the department for further analysis and would instead require that the advisory board, rather than the department, offer a recommendation for resolution within 90 days of submission of the request for a preliminary evaluation. The bill would thereafter authorize either party to initiate nonbinding arbitration, as specified. The bill would specify the duties and the authority of the arbitrator, as described, including requiring the arbitrator to transmit the proposed decision to the department and the advisory board. The bill would require the department to review the arbitrator’s proposed decision within 60 days of receipt and to make a specified determination. If the arbitrator proposes a revision to an approved producer responsibility plan, the bill would require the department to publicly notice the proposed plan revision on its internet website, as provided.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 2 (Medium)

**SB 353**

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

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-S. ENROLLED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	<b>Enrolled</b>	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, of which a violation is a crime, 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 cups 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 or vegetable juice containers with more than 16 ounces. This bill would expand the application of the act to any size container of 100% fruit juice and any size container of vegetable juice, beginning January 1, 2024.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Support	Priority 2 (Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support letter.

**SB 537**

**(Becker D) Open meetings: multijurisdictional, cross-county agencies: teleconferences.**

**Status:** 9/14/2023-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Bryan.

**Location:** 9/14/2023-A. INACTIVE FILE

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

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency or in other situations related to public health that exempt a legislative body from the general requirements (emergency provisions) and impose different requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The emergency provisions specify that they do not require a legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. These circumstances include if a member shows "just cause," including for a childcare or caregiving need of a relative that requires the member to participate remotely. This bill would expand the circumstances of "just cause" to apply to the situation in which an immunocompromised child, parent, grandparent, or other specified relative requires the member to participate remotely. The bill would authorize the legislative body of a multijurisdictional, cross-county agency, as specified, to use alternate teleconferencing provisions if the eligible legislative body has adopted an authorizing resolution, as specified. The bill would also require the legislative body to provide a record of attendance of the members of the legislative body, the number of community members in attendance in the teleconference meeting, and the number of public comments on its internet website within 10 days after a teleconference meeting, as specified. The bill would require at least a quorum of members of the legislative body to participate from one or more physical locations that are open to the public and within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

**SB 560 (Laird D) Solid waste: gas cylinders: stewardship program.**

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	2 year	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program for gas cylinder products, as defined, and would authorize producers of those products to establish one more producer stewardship organizations for that purpose. The bill would require each producer or producer stewardship organization to submit a gas cylinder stewardship plan to the department that details, among other things, convenient and accessible opportunities for the recovery of gas cylinders used by consumers. The bill would prohibit gas cylinder producers that are not participating in a department-approved stewardship plan from supplying, selling, or offering for sale gas cylinders in the state.

**Position**  
Support in  
Concept

**Priority**  
Priority 2  
(Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support letter.

**SB 615 (Allen D) Vehicle traction batteries.**

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Current 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. Current 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 vehicle traction batteries, as defined, in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, or remanufactured and eventually 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 a vehicle traction battery once it is removed from

a vehicle or other application to which the vehicle traction battery has been used. The bill would make a vehicle or battery manufacturer responsible for collecting a stranded battery, as defined, and repurposing the battery, if possible, but would require the manufacturer to ensure the battery is recycled if it cannot be reused. The bill would require, by January 1, 2025, a battery supplier, as described, to be responsible for the development of a core exchange program for replacing a battery, module, or cell removed from a vehicle, as specified.

**Position**                      **Priority**  
 Support in                      Priority 2  
 Concept                              (Medium)

**Notes:** Support in concept letter submitted to Asm ESTM, Sen. EQ, and Sen. Transpo Committee.

**SB 665**

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

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-S. ENROLLED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	<b>Enrolled</b>	Vetoed	Chaptered
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 eligible to be labeled "compostable," and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. 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, among other things, coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. Current law requires CalRecycle to consult with the council regarding its adoption of regulations to establish a process, and develop criteria, for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Current law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, by January 1, 2025, to establish a working group of the above-referenced state entities that would establish a framework, by July 1, 2026, for evaluating novel plastic and plastic-alternative material types used to produce single-use products as they are developed, in order to inform state policy decisions designed to create a more sustainable and circular economy, as provided.

**Position**                      **Priority**  
 Support                              Priority 2  
     (Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support (with suggestions) letter.

**SB 707**

**(Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023.**

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/15/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	<b>2 year</b>	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023, which would require producers, as defined, either independently or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of a covered product. The bill would define a "covered product" to include any postconsumer apparel or postconsumer textile article that is unwanted by a consumer, except as specified. 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.

**Position**                      **Priority**  
 Support                              Priority 2  
     (Medium)

**Notes:** Sign-on support letter.

**SB 867**

**(Allen D) Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024.**

**Status:** 7/6/2023-July 10 hearing postponed by committee.

**Location:** 6/20/2023-A. NAT. RES.

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

**Summary:** Would enact the Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, park creation and outdoor access, and clean energy programs.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 2 (Medium)

**Priority 3 (Monitor)**

**AB 9**

**(Muratsuchi D) Greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism.**

**Status:** 6/2/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 6/2/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to initiate a regulatory process to evaluate potential updates to the market-based compliance mechanism, and would require regulatory changes to take effect no later than January 1, 2025. The bill would require the evaluation to focus on specified items, including whether the supply of emission allowances and carbon offsets are consistent with a linear trajectory toward the statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal established in the state board’s most recent scoping plan, rules for banking allowances to use for future compliance, and recommendations made by the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the state board’s environmental justice advisory committee. The bill would require the state board, beginning January 1, 2028, and subsequently on a triennial basis, as specified, and in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the environmental justice advisory committee, to conduct an evaluation of the market-based compliance mechanism, as provided.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 3 (Monitor)

**AB 348**

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

**Status:** 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/9/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 4/28/2023-A. 2 YEAR

Desk	2 year	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.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 3

(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 3/16/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 3/16/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

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.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**AB 557 (Hart D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Status:** 9/15/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/15/2023-A. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect. Those circumstances are that (1) state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, (2) the legislative body is meeting for the purpose of determining whether, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, or (3) the legislative body has previously made that determination. 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. This bill would revise the authority of a legislative body to hold a teleconference meeting under those abbreviated teleconferencing procedures when a declared state of emergency is in effect.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**AB 573 (Garcia D) Organic waste: meeting recovered organic waste product procurement targets.**

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	2 year	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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 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. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals, that provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction, and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would require the department, for purposes of those regulations, to allow a local jurisdiction, until December 1, 2031, in procuring recovered organic waste products to meet the target procurement requirements, to use California-derived recovered organic waste that the local jurisdiction sends for processing at a facility or operation outside of the state that meets certain conditions, as provided.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3

(Monitor)

**AB 592 (Wilson D) Vehicles: commercial nonfranchise solid waste haulers: pilot program.**

**Status:** 9/13/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

**Location:** 9/13/2023-A. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2028, authorize the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano to create a 3-year pilot program to regulate the transport of solid waste by commercial nonfranchise solid waste haulers, as defined, on public roads in unincorporated areas of the county, as provided.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 3 (Monitor)

**AB 817 (Pacheco D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

**Status:** 5/5/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/16/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/5/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency’s jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 3 (Monitor)

**AB 861 (Santiago D) Hazardous waste: Exide Technologies facility.**

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/14/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Would require the Board of Environmental Safety to contract with an entity that has expertise in remediating contaminated sites for the purpose of reviewing the Department of Toxic Substances Control’s residential cleanup near the former Exide Technologies lead-acid battery recycling facility in the City of Vernon. The bill would require the contractor to use only existing data in its review, but, if necessary, the bill would authorize the contractor to take, review, and analyze limited samples. The bill would require the contractor to meet with members of the community to hear comments or concerns about the cleanup and provide its findings to the board, as specified. The bill would require the board to post the contractor’s findings on the board’s internet website.

<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Watch	Priority 3 (Monitor)

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

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/3/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-A. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	2 year	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 a beverage manufacturer to pay to the Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling a processing fee for each beverage container sold or transferred and requires the department to distribute those fees, with other moneys, as processing payments to processors and recycling centers. Beginning January 1, 2025, this bill would require the department to provide a 10% reduction in the processing fee applicable to the percentage of a beverage container, by weight, that derives from nonpetroleum biomaterials, not to exceed 50% of the total beverage container weight sold. The bill would require an



independent third party to certify the recyclability and percentage of nonpetroleum biomaterials used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the department to charge a fee to cover its reasonable costs of implementing these provisions.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**AB 895 (Chen R) Solid waste: management.**

**Status:** 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 4/28/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to approve and begin implementing the strategy to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030, among other goals. Current law requires the methane emissions goals to reduce the landfill disposal of organics by meeting specified targets that include a 50% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Current law authorizes local jurisdictions to charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with those regulations. Current law also requires, no later than July 1, 2020, the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Current law authorizes the department, depending on the outcome of that analysis, to amend the regulations to include incentives or additional requirements, as specified. This bill would require the department to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025 every 5 years.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/19/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, beginning July 1, 2024, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, to collect and properly manage illegally disposed hazardous waste and household hazardous waste, as defined, regardless of whether they were codisposed with nonhazardous solid waste. The bill would require the department to annually seek up to \$500,000 from the Department of Toxic Substances Control in reimbursement for grants awarded and program costs incurred. The bill would also prohibit the department from expending funds from the Integrated Waste Management Fund for purposes of this program in excess of the amount reimbursed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/10/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, on or before December 31, 2025, 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 various assessments of biomass combustion facilities still in operation as of January 1, 2024, and options to maximize the environmental benefits of these facilities. The bill would also require the report to include a recommended strategy to upgrade biomass combustion facilities, where appropriate, that considers

impacts on disadvantaged, rural, forested, and agricultural communities, impacts on the ability to maintain existing capacity for managing forest or other excess biomass, the cost of upgrading facilities and financing opportunities, impacts of upgrading biomass combustion facilities on the procurement costs of the energy produced and the associated impacts to ratepayer costs, and job creation or job loss that may result from the strategy. The bill would require the report to include recommendations related to baseload energy generation and managing excess biomass if biomass combustion facilities cease operation and strategies related to processing waste and job training in areas where biomass combustion facilities cease operation. The bill would require the commission to include in the report an evaluation of the practicality and cost-effectiveness of upgrading utility-scale biomass combustion facilities that ceased operation before January 1, 2024, to determine whether such facilities could help California increase its capacity to manage forest and other excess biomass.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 9/14/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

**Location:** 9/14/2023-A. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Would require, on or before January 1, 2027, the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility that is located within 1,500 feet of a residential area and has an original design capacity of 425,000,000 gallons or more per day to develop, install, operate, and maintain a wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system approved by the appropriate air quality management district. The bill would require the wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system to include equipment capable of measuring pollutants of concern, as provided, emitted into the atmosphere that the appropriate air quality management district deems appropriate for monitoring. The bill would provide that it does not alter the responsibility of an owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility to not exceed limits for nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds emitted into the atmosphere established in existing air quality regulations, as provided, and would require source testing for these pollutants to be conducted pursuant to a protocol approved by the appropriate air quality management district.

**Position**  
Watch  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**AB 1379 (Papan D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Status:** 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 4/28/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, 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. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. This bill, with respect to those general provisions on teleconferencing, would require a legislative body electing to use teleconferencing to instead post agendas at a singular designated physical meeting location, as defined, rather than at all teleconference locations. The bill would remove the requirements for the legislative body of the local agency to identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, and that at least a quorum of the members participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.

**Position**  
Support  
**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**Notes:** Support letter submitted to Asm. Local Gov Committee.

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

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/26/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-A. 2 YEAR

Desk	Policy	2 year	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**AB 1590 (Friedman D) Major coastal resorts: coastal development permits: audits: waste.**

**Status:** 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 4/28/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. This bill would establish the Major Coastal Resorts Environmental Accountability Act, and would define "major coastal resort" for these purposes. The bill would require the commission, with the assistance of a qualified consultant, to every 2 years prepare an audit of a major coastal resort's compliance with specified provisions, including the coastal development permit, as provided. The bill would require the major coastal resort to provide for the qualified consultant's compensation for the audit, as provided.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-A. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Would require, on and after January 1, 2029, that all new washing machines sold or offered for sale in California for residential or state use contain a microfiber filtration system, as defined, with a mesh size not greater than 100 micrometers, and bear a label with a specified consumer notice, as provided. The bill would provide that a violation of these provisions is punishable by a specified civil penalty, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**AB 1716 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Hazardous wastes and materials: certified unified program agencies.**

**Status:** 9/13/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

**Location:** 9/13/2023-A. ENROLLED

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 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. Current law authorizes the department to grant a variance from these requirements for certain wastes, including recyclable materials, as defined, under specified conditions. Current law provides that a recyclable material shall be excluded from classification by the department as a waste only if the recyclable material is held in a container or tank that is labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with department requirements, the owner or operator of the business location where the recyclable material is located has a business plan, as specified, and the recyclable material is stored and handled in accordance with all local ordinances and codes. 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 the material be held in a container, tank, containment building, or waste pile that is labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with the department's hazardous waste labeling, marking, and placarding requirements applicable to generators, as provided.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 12**

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

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

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

**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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 272**

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

**Status:** 9/18/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

**Location:** 9/18/2023-S. ENROLLED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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 develop a sea level rise plan as part of either a local coastal program, as defined, that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission, or a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan that is subject to approval by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034, as provided. 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 a sea level rise plan to be prioritized for funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of sea level rise adaptation strategies and recommended projects in the local government's approved sea level rise plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal 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 the sea level rise plan. The bill would also require, on or before December 31, 2024, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the California Coastal Commission, the Ocean Protection Council, and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of the sea level rise plan. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 367**

**(Seyarto R) Farm, ranch, and public lands cleanup and abatement: grant program.**

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Current law creates the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Account in the General Fund to include money appropriated from specified revenue sources, including tire recycling and used oil recycling fees, and authorizes the department to expend the money in the account for the grant program upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. This bill would rename the grant program the Farm, Ranch, and Public Lands Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program and extend its purposes to cleaning up and abating the effects of solid

waste that is illegally disposed of on public lands owned by the state or federal government. The bill would create the Public Lands Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Account in the General Fund and would authorize the department to expend the moneys in the account for these extended grant program purposes upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 378 (Gonzalez D) State parks: state beaches: expanded polystyrene food container and cooler ban.**

**Status:** 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 2/22/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 4/28/2023-S. 2 YEAR

Desk	2 year	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**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
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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 511 (Blakespear D) Greenhouse gas emissions inventories.**

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-A. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2028, to develop, and publish on its internet website, a report on greenhouse gas emissions inventories for the calendar year 2025 for each city, county, or city and county that requests inclusion in the report, 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 each city, county, or city and county that requests inclusion in the respective update, for the calendar year 2030 and every 5th year thereafter. 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 emissions inventories.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 568 (Newman D) Electronic waste: export.**

**Status:** 9/15/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

**Location:** 9/15/2023-S. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 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 Toxic Substances Control 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 defines a "covered electronic waste recycler" as a person or manufacturer that engages in certain activities for purposes of the reuse or recycling of covered electronic devices. 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 requirement for the person to demonstrate that they attempted to locate an in-state covered electronic waste recycler and that the waste or device could not be managed by an in-state covered electronic waste recycler.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 613 (Seyarto R) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: low-population waiver.**

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-S. ENROLLED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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 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. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would, for a local jurisdiction, as defined, waive those requirements and regulations until December 31, 2028, if the local jurisdiction does not qualify for other specified waivers, disposed of fewer than 5,000 tons of solid waste in 2014, and has fewer than 7,500 people, as provided.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 7/6/2023-July 11 hearing postponed by committee.

**Location:** 6/15/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

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 \$6,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**SB 642 (Cortese D) Hazardous materials: enforcement: county counsel.**

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 154, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 8/22/2023-S. CHAPTERED

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

**Summary:** Current law regulates the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. 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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

**[SB 728](#) (Limón D) Plastic gift cards: prohibition.**

**Status:** 9/20/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

**Location:** 9/20/2023-S. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a retailer from selling, offering for sale, or distributing plastic gift cards, except those that are both usable with multiple unaffiliated sellers of goods and that have the expiration date, if any, printed on the card. The bill would authorize a retailer to continue to sell, offer for sale, or distribute an existing stock of plastic gift cards until January 1, 2028, as specified. The bill would authorize various entities to enforce these provisions, and would impose specified civil penalties for violations of these provisions. The bill would specify that its provisions do not apply to a plastic card used to pay public transit fares.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-S. ENROLLED

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

**Summary:** Current law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibits those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law requires a store to retain those collected moneys to be used only for costs associated with complying with those provisions, actual costs of providing recycled paper bags or reusable grocery bags, and costs associated with a store's educational materials or educational campaign encouraging the use of reusable grocery bags. Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties on a person or entity that knows or reasonably should have known it is in violation of those requirements. This bill 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.

**Position**  
Watch

**Priority**  
Priority 3  
(Monitor)

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

**Status:** 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

**Location:** 9/21/2023-S. ENROLLED

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

**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. Current law provides that a violation of these requirements would result in a criminal infraction punishable by a fine, as specified. This bill would

replace the criterion for a trash receptacle or storage container to be designed to be placed on a roadway or curb to be emptied or picked up with it being placed on a roadway or curb to be emptied or picked up. The bill would reduce the size of the required reflectors, change the required placement of the reflectors, and expand the types of reflectors that meet the requirement, as specified.

**Position**                      **Priority**  
 Watch                              Priority 3  
     (Monitor)

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

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 3/29/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

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

**Summary:** Would, commencing with the July 1, 2024, fiscal year require a carpet stewardship organization to make available up to 10% percent of the assessments collected for the sale of carpet for use in California for grants to apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices, as provided.

**Position**                      **Priority**  
 Watch                              Priority 3  
     (Monitor)

**Total Measures: 55**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 55**