

WELCOME

OC Waste Management Commission Meeting June 13, 2024

- Public comments are welcome at the beginning of the meeting.
- The meeting audio is being recorded.



Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call

Public Comments

Chair Report

Directors Report, Tom Koutroulis



Agenda Item 1

Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force, March 14, 2023

Agenda Item 2

Waste Management Commission Meeting Schedule Discussion

Agenda Item 3

Legislative & Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

2024 Legislation Overview

- OCWR is currently tracking 42 active bills.

- Two bills have been supported by the County of Orange due to potential impacts on OCWR.
 - AB 2346: Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products through direct service providers and funding expansion of organics infrastructure/operations.

 - SB 1046: Streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan is required to be updated every 5 years.

- Prior Revisions completed in 2016 and 2021.
- Next revision due date is March 2026

Requires a Local Task Force for review, which in prior years was Waste Management Commission (WMC) Members.

WMC Members established Subcommittee for prior review.

Prior Subcommittee Members included 3 WMC Members and 2 OCWR Staff:

- WMC Members who served prior; David Shawver, Beth Haney, Donald Froelich

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

Plan Areas for Review:

- Changes in Demographics
- Changes in Quantities of Waste, disposal capacity within County
- Changes in Funding Source for Administration of Siting Elements
- Changes in Administrative Responsibilities
- Updates on any Program Scheduled but not Implemented
- Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials
- Changes in Implementation Schedule
- Revision Schedule (if required) for plan or planning documents: Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-disposal Facility Element (NDFE).

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

Tentative Schedule:

- Initiate Discussion with WMC: June 13, 2024
- Initiate Discussion with OCWR Executive Team: August 5, 2024
- Select Local Task Force and Subcommittee Members: Sept. 12, 2024
- Initial Subcommittee Meeting: November 2024
- Draft Plan Review with Subcommittee: February 2025
- Potential Secondary Subcommittee Review/Approval: April 2025
- Local Task Force Plan Review: June 2025
- Local Task Force Plan Approval: Sept. 2025
- Submittal to CalRecycle for Review: Oct. 2025
- Plan Formally Approved by CalRecycle: January 2025

Next Steps:

- Select Subcommittee Members, Sept. 12, 2024.

**For Questions or Updates
Contact:
Robert Sedita
Robert.Sedita@ocwr.ocgov.com**

Agenda Item 4

OCWR Household Hazardous Waste Program Update

OCWR Household Hazardous Waste Program Update



Renovations for HB facility and related closure

- Huntington Beach HHW Roof is corroded and needs repair
- During rain, substantial amounts of water seep into hot zone make it unsafe.
- Repair is scheduled to last approximately 8 weeks. HHW will be closed during this time.
- Outreach will begin prior to closure advising residents of alternative locations to dispose of their waste.
- HHW event planned mid-way through closure in the City of Huntington Beach.

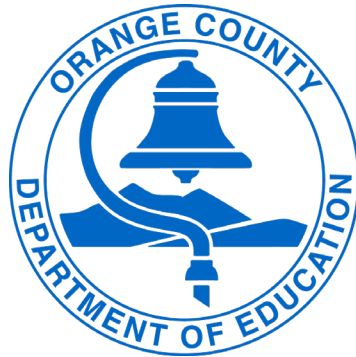
Agenda Item 5

OCWR Community Programs Report/Update

Community Partnerships



DiscoveryCube
ORANGE COUNTY



**Fostering the next generation of
Orange County's environmental stewards**



Benefits of Community Programming



County Leadership

- Sustainable programs
- High visibility partnerships
- Fostering the next generation of OC stewards



Offsite Reach

- Spans OC's 34 cities and unincorporated areas
- School programs
- Events
- Partner agencies



Partnerships

- Discovery Cube
- OCDE
- Angels
- Ducks



Compliance

- Supports legislation including:
- SB 1383
 - AB 939
 - AB 341
 - AB 1826





ECO CHALLENGE™

Created in partnership with Discovery Cube OC to educate children and families about recycling and waste reduction best practices.

Generates engagement Countywide:

- OCWR museum exhibits
- Field trips
- Events
- Classroom curriculum



DiscoveryCube
ORANGE COUNTY



Discovery Cube 2023 by the numbers

Visitor Attendance

421,557 attendees visited
Discovery Cube OC in 2023



Earth Day & America Recycles Day

73,000 combined reach from
Earth Day & America Recycles
Day digital campaigns



Santa Ana Waste Free Days

5,380 participants for free entry
program for underserved community



Offsite Education

1,855 students reached through
in-school and after-school
programs focused on recycling



Discovery Cube New Contract Highlights

Upgrades

Technology maintenance/repairs and messaging upgrades to ensure compliance with SB 1383



Grant Program

4th and 5th grade program that includes educational tools, in-school assembly, and field trip to the Discovery Cube OC



Healthy Kitchen

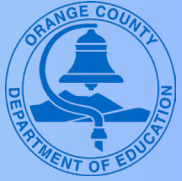
Educational program teaching new techniques for reducing food waste at home through new on-site Healthy Kitchen classroom



Pumpkin Palooza

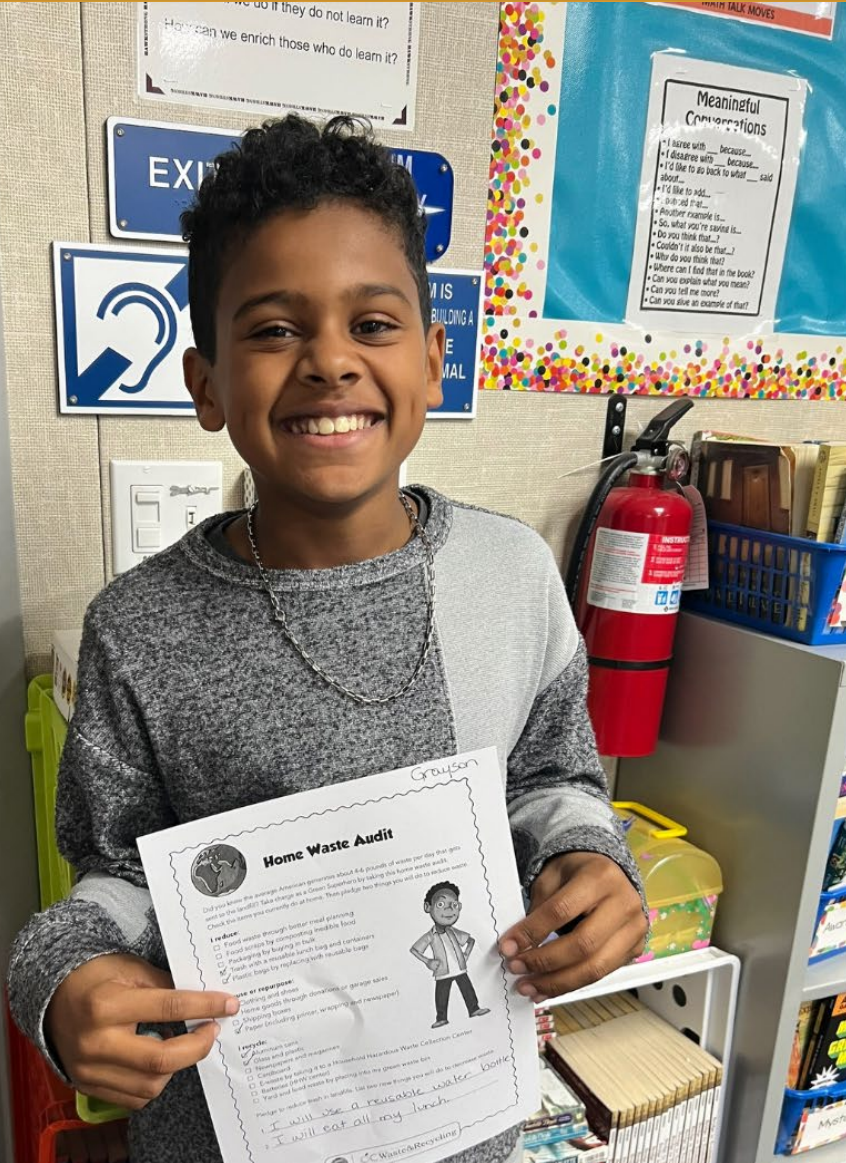
Sponsorship of the new fall festival with integrated pumpkin composting and organics recycling message





Orange County Department of Education

OCWR in partnership with the Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) offers waste diversion and recycling education to grades K – 12 in all five Supervisorial Districts via the EcoChallenge.



Orange County Department of Education



Anaheim Ducks

Regional platform reaches residents across Orange County

- Branded licensing partner
- First Flight Field Trip
 - Annual event welcoming 13,000 students
 - Highlights various eco-friendly STEM learning



OTHER NEWS & INFORMATION



FLY HER WAY Participants

17 girls from Richman Elementary in Fullerton took part in the inaugural session of FLY HER WAY, a collaborative initiative between the Anaheim Ducks S.C.O.R.E Program, The Rinks and the Anaheim Lady Ducks. Fullerton School District helped make LEARN HER WAY presented by 24 Hour Fitness sessions, the initial part of the overall initiative, available to these students as an afterschool program. The provided busses allowed for the girls to get to and from the rink.

[READ MORE](#)



Ducks Announce Hockey Operations Update

The Ducks have promoted Rick Paterson to General Manager of the San Diego Gulls, Anaheim's primary development affiliate in the American Hockey League (AHL), and Mike Stapleton to Assistant General Manager of the Ducks. Paterson completed his 20th season with the Ducks last season, his second as Director of Professional Scouting. Stapleton will enter his 10th season with the Ducks in 2024-25, most recently serving as Director of Player Personnel the past two seasons.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Score Big With Free Compost

Are you an Orange County resident, landscaper or organization interested in free compost or mulch? OC Waste & Recycling's recovered organic waste program is accepting requests! Free compost will be available at the Bee Canyon Greenery in Irvine and the Capistrano Greenery in San Juan Capistrano, Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. - 3 p.m. by appointment. For more information on quantities of compost and to schedule a pickup appointment click below.

[SCHEDULE PICKUP](#)



Anaheim Ducks

- Green Night
- Go Green webpage
- SCORE newsletter inclusions
- Cross promotional partnerships with OCDE and Discovery Cube
- New initiatives for 2025

The screenshot shows the Anaheim Ducks website with a navigation bar including 'Tickets', 'Schedule', 'News', 'Video', 'Team', 'Fans', 'Scores', 'Stats', 'Standings', 'Community', 'Hockey Programs', 'Shop', and 'League'. A banner features the Ducks' 30th anniversary logo and the text 'GOING GREEN' alongside the OC Waste & Recycling logo. Below the banner, a message reads: 'Although orange is our favorite color, the Anaheim Ducks and the County of Orange are proud to support all things green.' Further down, it states: 'With many local partners, we actively promote local environmental stewardship and recycling best practices in classrooms, at home, at the Honda Center and throughout our communities. Check here often for updates on educator programs, special events, coupons, impact stories and more.' The final line says: 'Small changes make a big difference. Together we have the power to ensure a safe and healthy environment for current and future generations. Join the team!'

Angels Baseball



Regional platform reaches residents across Orange County

- Angels Adopt-A-School spans Districts 1 through 5
- Junior Kids Club
- Fiesta Angels
- Branded licensing partner



Angels Baseball Placeholder for Adopt-A-School Video





THANK YOU!

Heidi Darby
Education & Outreach Manager
heidi.darby@ocwr.ocgov.com



Commissioner Comments

Meeting Adjourned

Thank you for your participation



This report presents the financial status of OC Waste & Recycling for the third quarter of FY 23/24 (January - March). Included in the report is financial information related to tonnage, expenditures, revenues, and cash balances.

System Tonnage

Total OC Waste & Recycling system tonnage received during the third quarter of FY 23/24 was 1,281,016 tons, consisting of 859,035 in-county tonnage and 421,981 importation tonnage. By landfill site, third quarter tonnage was as follows:

Olinda Alpha Landfill

In-county tonnage 357,909 (42%) of total in-county tonnage
Importation tonnage 158,569 (38%) of total importation tonnage

Frank R. Bowerman Landfill

In-county tonnage 369,160 (43%)
Importation tonnage 208,975 (49%)

Prima Deshecha Landfill

In-county tonnage 131,966 (15%)
Importation tonnage 54,437 (13%)

Revenues

As of the third quarter of FY 23/24, revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise Operating Fund (Fund 299) was \$120,013,420 or 62.5% of the revenue budget of \$192,123,694.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) was \$1,385,135 or 1.2% of the modified revenue budget of \$111,500,000. Source for this actual revenue is from interest revenue.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Net Revenue Sharing Fund (Fund 295) was \$35,232,569 or 67.8% of the revenue budget of \$51,938,001.

Sources of revenue received in the third quarter of FY 23/24 included:

- \$135,176,013 Tonnage Revenue (86.3 % of total revenue received)
- \$12,294,181 Interest Revenue (7.8%)
- \$5,924,305 AB939 Surcharge Revenue (3.8%)
- \$1,678,745 Other Revenue (1.1%)
- \$1,557,878 Leases & Royalties (1%)

Expenditures

As of third quarter of FY 23/24 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise Operating Fund (Fund 299) totaled \$120,201,621 or an approximate 35.1% of the modified expense budget of \$342,047,788.

As of third quarter of FY 23/24 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) totaled \$82,494,770 or 51.8% of the modified expense budget of \$159,184,182.

As of third quarter of FY 23/24 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Fund (Fund 295) totaled \$2,210,986 or 4.3 % of the expense budget of \$51,938,001. This is for the investment administrative fees and/or quarterly waste management fees to the State and host fees to the cities.

As of third quarter of FY 23/24, OC Waste & Recycling's major categories of expenditures were:

- \$82,478,942 Capital Projects (39.7%)
- \$68,850,603 Services & Supplies (33.1%)
- \$27,802,529 Salaries & Employee Benefits (13.4%)
- \$18,025,817 Equipment (8.7%)
- \$7,313,964 Taxes, Fees, Assessments (3.5%)
- \$2,918,414 Post-Closure Maintenance (1.4%)
- \$445,189 AB 939 Surcharge Program (0.2%)

Cash Balance and Reserves

As of March 31, 2024, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had a total cash balance of \$379,338,369 including earmarked and operating reserve cash.

As of March 31, 2024, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had an available reserves balance of \$76,648,194.

Should you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Trang Doan, OC Waste & Recycling Financial Services Manager at (714) 834-4149.

Attachments

1. FY 2023/2024 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary - As of March 31, 2024
2. System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend - FY 2014/2015 to 2023/2024 Budget
3. FY 2023/2024 Revenue Budget to Actuals - As of March 31, 2024
4. FY 2023/2024 Expenditure Budget to Actuals - As of March 31, 2024
5. Cash Balances – FY 2018/2019 to FY 2023/2024 - As of March 31, 2024

OC WASTE & RECYCLING

FY 2023/2024 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary As of March 31, 2024

	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 As of 03/31/24	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,542,000	3,542,000	2,630,480	74.3%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,530,425	1,530,425	1,181,615	77.2%
<i>Total System-Wide Tonnage</i>	5,072,425	5,072,425	3,812,095	75.2%
Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 192,123,694	\$ 192,123,694	\$ 120,013,420	62.5%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 287,997,788	\$ 342,047,788	\$ 120,201,621	35.1%
Capital Projects (Fund 273)				
<i>Revenues</i> ^[1]	\$ 86,500,000	\$ 111,500,000	\$ 1,385,135	1.2%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 117,361,244	\$ 159,184,182	\$ 82,494,770	51.8%
Importation (Fund 295)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 35,232,569	67.8%
<i>Expenditures</i> ^[2]	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 2,210,986	4.3%

Notes:

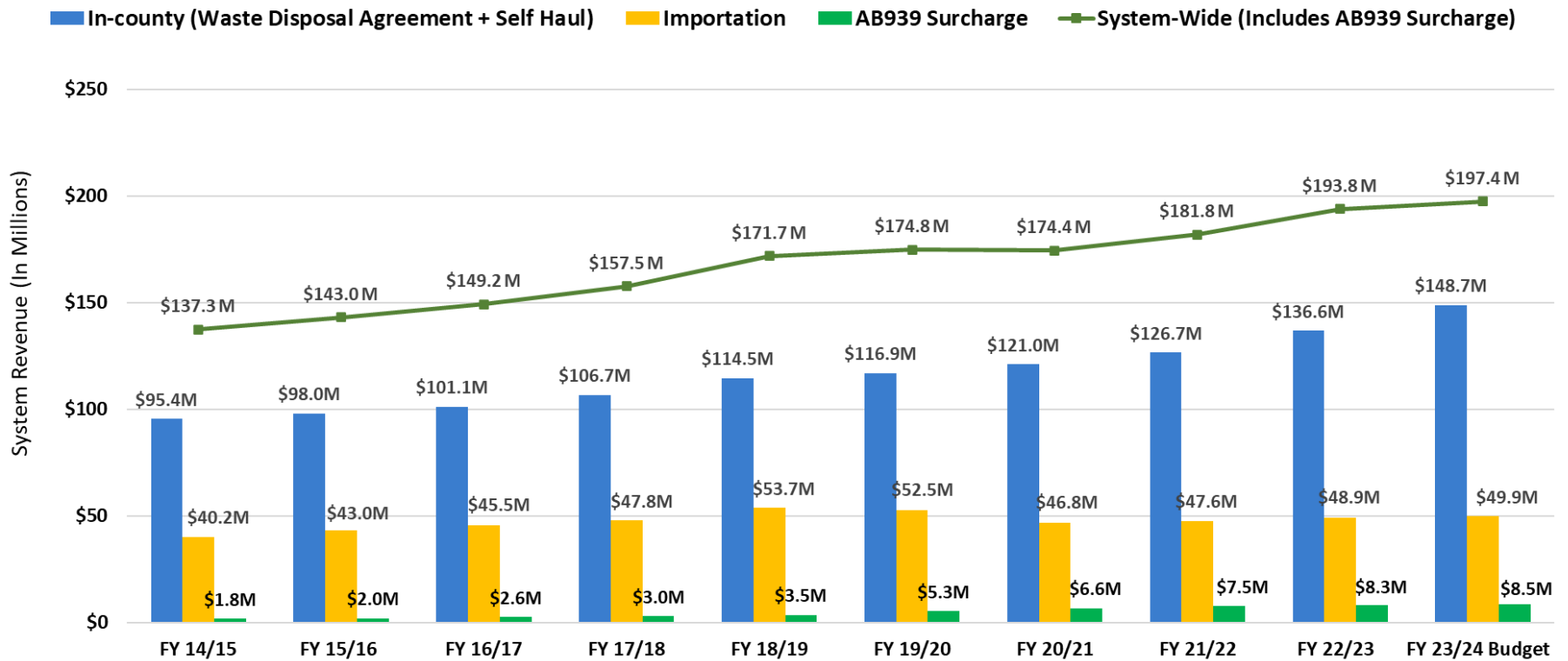
[1] Fund 273 actual revenue as of 3/31/24 included mainly interest income.

[2] Importation actual expenditures as of 3/31/24 were for quarterly tonnage's intergrated waste management fees to State and host fees to host cities. Expenditures for revenue sharing distribution is scheduled at year-end and paid in the following year.

OC WASTE & RECYCLING

System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend

FY 2014/2015 – FY 2023/2024 Budget



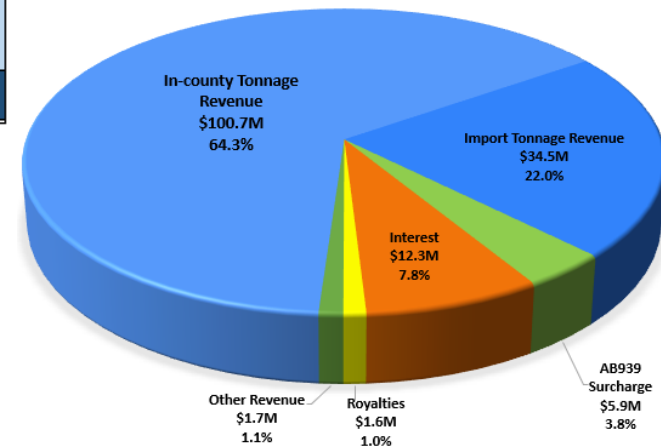
OC WASTE & RECYCLING FY 2023/24 Revenue Budget to Actuals As of March 31, 2024

	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 YTD Actuals (As of 03/31/24)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Tonnage Revenue	188,913,001	190,995,001	135,176,013	71%
AB939 Surcharge Revenue	8,526,000	8,526,000	5,924,305	69%
Interest Income	8,570,000	8,570,000	12,294,181	143%
Leases & Royalties	4,419,693	4,419,693	1,557,878	35%
Other Revenues ^[1]	4,187,000	2,105,000	1,678,745	80%
<i>Revenue before Transfers</i>	<i>\$214,615,694</i>	<i>\$214,615,694</i>	<i>\$156,631,123</i>	<i>73%</i>
Internal Transfer ^[2]	115,946,001	140,946,001	-	0%
Transfers-in from Other Funds	-	-	-	N/A
Total Revenue	\$330,561,695	\$355,561,695	\$156,631,123	44%

[1] Other Revenues includes: Licenses, Permits & Franchises, Forfeitures & Penalties, Insurance Claims, Soil Charges, Recycling Proceeds, and other Miscellaneous Revenues.

[2] Internal Transfers are for the portion of importation revenue sharing to OCWR Fund 299 Operating, and Operating transfer to Fund 273 for capital projects funding.

**3rd Quarter FY 2023/24
Operating Revenue**



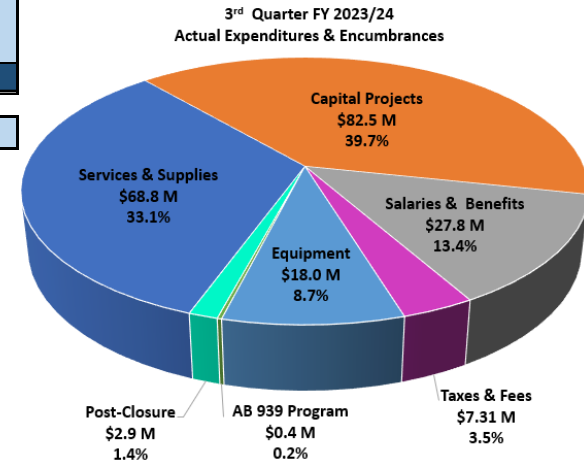
OC WASTE & RECYCLING FY 2023/24 Expenditure Budget to Actuals As of March 31, 2024

Expenditure Category	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 YTD Actuals (as of 3/31/2024)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	\$99,742,154	\$120,211,216	\$68,805,861	57.2%
Capital Projects	\$117,361,244	\$144,834,601	\$82,478,942	56.9%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$39,218,490	\$39,218,490	\$27,802,529	70.9%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments & Leases	\$16,294,900	\$16,770,082	\$7,313,964	43.6%
Equipment	\$21,190,000	\$21,876,000	\$18,025,817	82.4%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures	\$3,279,000	\$3,299,000	\$445,189	13.5%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$15,182,000	\$15,182,000	\$-	0.0%
Total before Contingency, Adjustments & Transfers	\$312,267,788	\$361,391,389	\$204,872,303	57%
Contingency	\$20,933,244	\$42,642,581	\$-	0%
Depreciation & Adjustments for Capitalized Assets ^[1]	\$0	\$40,000	\$35,073	88%
Internal Transfers	\$124,096,001	\$149,096,001	\$-	0%
Total Encumbrances and Expenditures	\$457,297,033	\$553,169,971	\$204,907,377	37%
Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance ^[2]	\$13,772,500	\$13,772,500	\$2,918,414	21.2%

Notes:

[1] Depreciation expense is not budgeted separately but uses the budget for Contingency for year-end annual entry. Modified Budget of \$40,000 was an adjustment entry to clear temporary negative budget.

[2] Post-Closure Maintenance expenditures are budgeted for Coyote Canyon and Santiago Canyon closed landfills. Funded by monies set aside in Fund 279.



OC WASTE & RECYCLING Cash Balances FY 2018/2019 – FY 2023/2024 as of March 31, 2024

FUND Description	Restricted Fund?	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 As of 03/31/2024
299 OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating ^[1]	No	\$199.48 M	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$323.31 M	\$379.34 M
273 Capital Project Fund	No	\$27.59 M	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$61.54 M	\$22.14 M
295 Importation Revenue Sharing Fund ^[2]	No	\$34.55 M	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$41.95 M	\$32.83 M
Operating Cash		\$261.62 M	\$314.95 M	\$345.22 M	\$402.15 M	\$426.80 M	\$434.31 M
275 Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	No	\$60.18 M	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.33 M	\$44.62 M
279 Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	No	\$129.40 M	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$165.08 M	\$169.02 M
Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations		\$189.58 M	\$205.95 M	\$174.86 M	\$188.38 M	\$208.41 M	\$213.65 M
272 Prima Deshecha Landfill & La Pata Avenue Gap Closure	Yes	\$0.10 M	\$0.10 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M
274 Corrective Action Escrow	Yes	\$8.52 M	\$8.72 M	\$10.44 M	\$11.99 M	\$13.70 M	\$14.11 M
276 Deferred Payment Security Deposits	Yes	\$0.79 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M	\$1.33 M
284 Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$30.29 M	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M	\$32.99 M
286 Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$40.37 M	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M	\$44.98 M
287 Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$21.33 M	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M	\$26.30 M
288 FRB Wetland Creation & Agua Chinon Wash Riparian	Yes	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M
Restricted Cash		\$102.18 M	\$104.54 M	\$107.22 M	\$109.35 M	\$117.04 M	\$120.59 M
TOTAL CASH		\$553.48 M	\$625.54 M	\$627.30 M	\$699.88 M	\$752.24 M	\$768.55 M

Note(s):

[1] Fund 299 Operating includes cash earmarked for AB939 Surcharge, closure funding, Capital Expenditures funding, and Reserves (25% of Operating Expense Budget)

[2] Fund 295 (FKA Fund 285 Bankruptcy Recovery Fund) current balance includes July 2023 - February 2024 period's tonnage revenue collected.

OCWR Tracked Legislation June 2024

Recycling/Landfill Legislation

[SB 1066](#) ([Blakespear D](#)) **Hazardous waste: marine flares: producer responsibility.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/18/2024

Introduced: 2/12/2024

Last Amend: 4/18/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Under current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for marine flares. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a pyrotechnic device that produces a brilliant light or a plume of colorful smoke as a visual distress signal on marine vessels to attract attention and pinpoint a boater’s location in an emergency. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with a producer responsibility organization (PRO), which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products.

[AB 2236](#) ([Bauer-Kahan D](#)) **Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/8/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag’s durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing 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 defines “recycled paper bag,” in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of “recycled paper bag” to require it be made from a minimum of 50% postconsumer recycled materials on and after January 1, 2028, without exception.

[AB 2244](#) ([Ting D](#)) **Product safety: proofs of purchase: bisphenols.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/8/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2025, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business or created by a manufacturer from containing bisphenol A, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2026, from containing any bisphenols, as defined. The bill would specify that a violation would be punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation, and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation. The bill would require all penalties collected pursuant to this bill to be deposited into the Toxic Substances Control Account, to be available for expenditure by the Department of Toxic Substances Control upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city

attorney to enforce these provisions and would entitle a prevailing plaintiff who establishes a violation of these provisions to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

[AB 2511](#)

(Berman D) Beverage container recycling: market development payments.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a market development payment to a reclaimer for empty plastic beverage containers that have been collected for recycling in the state, and that the reclaimer washes and processes into flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form that is then usable as input for the manufacture of new plastic products by product manufacturers in the state. The act also authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a market development payment to a product manufacturer for plastic flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form of plastic purchased from a reclaimer and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a plastic product in the state. The act makes this market development payment program inoperative on July 1, 2025. The act continuously appropriates redemption payments by distributors and other revenues received into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund for market development program payments, among other purposes. This bill would extend the inoperative date of the market development payment program to July 1, 2027, subject to the availability of funds, and would repeal the program as of January 1, 2028.

[AB 2514](#)

(Aguiar-Curry D) Solid waste: organic waste: diversion: hydrogen: biomethane.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 generally regulates solid waste disposal, management, and recycling. The act requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires that element to include a 50% solid waste diversion requirement, as specified, and provides that up to 10% may be achieved through biomass conversion under certain conditions, with biomass conversion defined as the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by certain means from specified materials. One of the conditions for using biomass conversion to satisfy a portion of the solid waste diversion requirement is that pyrolysis not be included in the source reduction and recycling element. Pyrolysis is not defined for that purpose or for other purposes in the act. This bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of organic material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen.

[SB 972](#)

(Min D) Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 1/25/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/24/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in specified emissions, including methane, as provided. Current law requires the methane reduction goals to include a 75% reduction target 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, as provided, that achieve the targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require the department to provide procedures for local jurisdictions to request technical assistance regarding organic waste and methane reduction requirements from the department, to post those procedures on its internet website, and to provide that technical assistance, as specified.

[SB 1053](#)

(Blakespear D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/8/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a

customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Existing law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing 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 defines "recycled paper bag," in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified.

[SB 1143](#)

(Allen D) Household hazardous waste: producer responsibility.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to the department a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households. The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a free and convenient collection and management system for covered products. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a product that is flammable, toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or pressurized, and that meets other specified criteria. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2027.

[SB 1359](#)

(Wilk R) Illegal dumping.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/23/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/22/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Would make it a crime to dump, deposit, or transport for the purpose of dumping or depositing, any waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt on private property with the consent of the owner or an agent of the owner if a permit or license was required by a state or local agency and was not obtained. The bill would make it a crime for a property owner or agent to receive waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt if a permit or license is required from a state or a local agency and was not obtained prior to receiving the waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport waste matter in commercial quantities for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described above. Because this bill would expand the scope of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 1175](#)

(Ochoa Bogh R) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: waivers.

Current Text: Amended: 5/13/2024

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 5/13/2024

Status: 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 5/28/2024-A. NAT. RES.

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. The department's regulations authorize low-population and elevation waivers for a local jurisdiction, based on, among other things, a consideration of the jurisdiction's census tracts, that exempt the jurisdiction from all or some of the department's organic waste collection requirements. This bill would require the department to revise the regulations to require the department to consider, in addition to census tracts, alternatives to those census tracts, as provided, when deciding the geographic boundaries of a low-population or elevation waiver, as specified.

[SB 1522](#)

(Committee on Agriculture) Fertilizing material.

Current Text: Introduced: 3/11/2024

Introduced: 3/11/2024

Status: 5/20/2024-Referred to Com. on AGRI.

Location: 5/20/2024-A. AGRI.

Summary: Current law generally regulates fertilizing materials, as defined, and provides for the licensure of individuals who manufacture or distribute fertilizing materials. For purposes of these provisions, existing law defines "fertilizing materials" to mean any commercial fertilizer, agricultural mineral, auxiliary soil and plant substance, organic input material, or packaged soil amendment. This bill would revise the definition of fertilizing materials to instead mean any commercial fertilizer, agricultural mineral, beneficial substance, or organic input material.

[SB 1045](#)

(Blakespear D) Composting facilities: zoning.

Current Text: Amended: 4/29/2024

Introduced: 2/7/2024

Last Amend: 4/29/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Current law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025. This bill, on or before June 1, 2026, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office's internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory.

[SB 1062](#)

(Dahle R) Energy: conversion of biomass energy generation facilities.

Current Text: Amended: 4/29/2024

Introduced: 2/8/2024

Last Amend: 4/29/2024

Status: 5/23/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/22/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law establishes the Agricultural Biomass Utilization Account in the Department of Food and Agricultural Fund, which is administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for purposes of providing grants to persons that use agricultural biomass as a means for avoiding landfill use, preventing air pollution, and enhancing environmental quality. This bill would require the Department of Conservation to develop the Biomass Technology Transition Program to support the conversion of biomass generation facilities using traditional combustion technologies to newer advanced bioenergy technology facilities that result in reductions in the emissions of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases. The bill would require the department, on or before December 1, 2025, to identify generation facilities with a generation capacity of 10 megawatts or greater that uses, or are in the process of recommissioning or the redevelopment of those facilities to use, forest biomass waste, as defined, and the operators of those facilities have demonstrated to the department their sincere interest, to the satisfaction of the department, in converting the facilities to advanced bioenergy technologies that result in a reduction in emissions of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases.

SB 1073**(Skinner D) State acquisition of goods and services: low-carbon cement or concrete products.****Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024**Introduced:** 2/12/2024**Last Amend:** 4/29/2024**Status:** 5/24/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.**Location:** 5/23/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board (board) to develop a comprehensive strategy for the state's cement sector to achieve net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases associated with cement used within the state, as specified. Current law also requires the board to develop a framework for measuring the average carbon intensity of the materials used in the construction of new buildings and a comprehensive strategy for the state's building sector to achieve a 40% net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of building materials, as specified. The California Climate Crisis Act sets forth the policy of the state, including, among other things, to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions, as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter. This bill would authorize a state agency to enter into forward contracts to purchase low-carbon cement or concrete products up to 10 years in advance to facilitate the commercialization of concrete, cement, and supplementary cementitious materials and in furtherance of the policy, comprehensive strategy, or framework relating to greenhouse gas emissions, as described above.

SB 1208**(Padilla D) Waste discharge permits: landfills.****Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024**Introduced:** 2/15/2024**Last Amend:** 4/29/2024**Status:** 5/21/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.**Location:** 5/20/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a regional water board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill, or a lateral expansion of an existing landfill, that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land has been primarily used at any time for the mining or excavation of gravel or sand, as specified. The act defines "landfill used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste" as a disposal site regulated by a regional water board as a Class III landfill, as provided. This bill would additionally prohibit a regional water board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land is located within the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve or within an area that is tributary to the Tijuana River, except as provided.

SB 1302**(Blakespear D) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: recycling machines: pilot projects.****Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024**Introduced:** 2/15/2024**Last Amend:** 4/29/2024**Status:** 5/16/2024-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.**Location:** 5/13/2024-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2034, authorize up to 3 recycling machine pilot projects, as specified. The bill would define "recycling machine" as a mechanical device that accepts empty machine acceptable beverage containers for redemption, as provided. The bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to select a jurisdiction for a pilot project based on certain criteria, and would specify the requirements for the operation of a pilot project. The bill would authorize the department to issue probationary certificates of operation to operators of recycling machine pilot projects, as specified. The bill would make an operator of a recycling machine pilot project operator eligible for processing payments and handling fees. By authorizing these additional expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. By creating new requirements under the act, a violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 457](#)

(Aguiar-Curry D) Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value.

Current Text: Amended: 4/24/2024

Introduced: 2/6/2023

Last Amend: 4/24/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. E.Q.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25. This bill would instead specify that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.10 for a beverage container with a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces and \$0.20 for a beverage container with a capacity of 24 fluid ounces or more. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 2346](#)

(Lee D) Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products.

Current Text: Amended: 4/10/2024

Introduced: 2/12/2024

Last Amend: 4/10/2024

Status: 5/15/2024-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 5/15/2024-S. E.Q.

Summary: The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's organic waste regulations require local jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products and to comply with their procurement targets by directly procuring recovered organic waste products for use or giveaway or by requiring, through a written agreement, that a direct service provider to the jurisdiction procure recovered organic waste products, or both. Those regulations specify the types of recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure, including compost that is produced at a compostable material handling operation or facility, or a specified digestion facility that composts onsite. Other regulations of the department require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a facility permit from the department prior to commencing operations and meet other specified requirements, but exclude from those requirements certain activities that the regulations state do not constitute a compostable material handling operation or facility, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, and the handling of compostable materials under certain conditions, as provided. This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to be credited for the procurement of recovered organic waste products through an agreement with a direct service provider, as defined, and would allow the direct service provider agreement to include the procurement of recovered organic waste products on a prospective or retrospective basis as long as the purchase of those products occurs during the year for which the local jurisdiction seeks credit. The bill would also authorize local jurisdictions to count towards their procurement targets, compost produced and procured from specified compost operations, as defined, and, until 2030, investments made for the expansion of the capacity of compostable materials handling operations or community composting operations, as provided.

[AB 2902](#)

(Wood D) Organic waste: reduction regulations: exemptions.

Current Text: Amended: 4/10/2024

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Last Amend: 4/10/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Current law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. 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, as provided. The department's organic waste regulations provide different organic waste procurement targets for local jurisdictions based on population and provide waivers and exemptions from collection and procurement requirements for rural, low-population, and high-elevation jurisdictions. Current law provides that the exemption for rural jurisdictions is valid until December 31, 2026, as specified. This bill would extend the rural jurisdiction exemption until January 1, 2037, except as provided, and would require the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to renew the exemption after that date for periods of up to 10 years. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2027, those jurisdictions to take specific actions to help reduce, divert, or recycle organic waste.

[SB 1046](#)

(Laird D) Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2024

Introduced: 2/7/2024

Last Amend: 4/9/2024

Status: 5/6/2024-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 5/6/2024-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and certify, by January 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations, as defined, for processing organic waste, as specified.

[AB 2515](#)

(Papan D) Menstrual products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Current Text: Amended: 4/4/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 4/4/2024

Status: 5/23/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/23/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. This bill would similarly prohibit any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any menstrual products that contain regulated PFAS, as defined. The bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt guidance or regulations, as specified, for the purposes of implementing and enforcing these provisions. The bill would require the department to issue guidance related to testing for regulated PFAS in menstrual products and would exempt that guidance from the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would authorize the department to issue a cease and desist order to a manufacturer of a menstrual product under specified circumstances. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by civil penalties, as specified, and would authorize the Attorney General by request of the department, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a city prosecutor to bring an action to enforce these provisions. The bill would create, and would require all moneys collected from penalties to be deposited in, the T.A.M.P.O.N. Act Fund.

[SB 707](#)

(Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024.

Current Text: Amended: 4/3/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Last Amend: 4/3/2024

Status: 4/3/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 4/3/2024-A. NAT. RES.

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 a stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which would require a producer of apparel, as defined, or textile articles, as defined, to form and join a producer responsibility organization or PRO. The bill would require the PRO to be approved by the department pursuant to the requirements of the bill, as provided. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the program no earlier than January 1, 2028. The bill would require the PRO to submit to the department, for approval or disapproval, a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of apparel, as defined, and textile articles, as defined, in the state. Upon approval of a plan, or commencing January 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, the bill would prohibit a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing apparel or textiles in or into the state, unless the producer is a participant of a PRO, the department has approved the plan, and other criteria are met.

[SB 551](#)

(Portantino D) Beverage containers: recycling.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2024

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Last Amend: 3/21/2024

Status: 3/21/2024-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/19/2024-A. APPR.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage

containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the 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 certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Current law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would authorize certain beverage manufacturers to submit with other beverage manufacturers a consolidated report, in lieu of individual reports, that identifies the postconsumer recycled plastic content for beverage containers and the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the consolidated report to be submitted under penalty of perjury and pursuant to standardized forms prescribed by the department.

SB 1113

(Newman D) Beverage container recycling: pilot projects: extension.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 3/21/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/23/2024-A. DESK

Summary: This bill would authorize recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. By extending the time recycling pilot projects may operate, the bill would make an appropriation by increasing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund for handling fee payments to pilot project recyclers. The bill would limit the time that a convenience zone that falls within the area of an operational, department-approved pilot project is deemed to be served to January 1, 2027.

SB 1280

(Laird D) Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable.

Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2024

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Last Amend: 3/20/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined.

SB 1117

(Laird D) Organic products.

Current Text: Amended: 3/18/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 3/18/2024

Status: 5/13/2024-Referred to Com. on AGRI.

Location: 5/13/2024-A. AGRI.

Summary: (1)Existing law, the California Organic Food and Farming Act, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and county agricultural commissioners to enforce state and federal laws governing the production, labeling, and marketing of organic products, as specified. Existing law authorizes, to the extent that funds are available, the secretary, in consultation with the California Organic Products Advisory Committee, to establish procedures for and conduct specified activities, including conducting periodic spot inspections and conducting periodic substance testing on products labeled as organic. Existing law also authorizes the secretary and county agricultural commissioners to conduct a program of spot inspections to determine compliance with the act. This bill would authorize the secretary to establish procedures for and conduct announced and unannounced periodic spot inspections and collect samples to conduct periodic substance testing on products labeled as organic and would prohibit any charge to the inspector or investigator for the samples taken. The bill would authorize the secretary and county agricultural commissioners to conduct a program of announced and unannounced spot inspections.

SB 1231

(Allen D) Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: environmental advertising.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2024

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/23/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of those covered materials to reduce and recycle the covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are

recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to identify materials that are trending toward meeting specified requirements and criteria to be considered recyclable within the state, as provided, and requires those material types and forms to be considered and labeled as recyclable in the state as long as the material types and forms meet certain requirements. This bill would instead authorize a producer or group of producers of products using covered materials to petition the department to identify material types and forms that meet those specified requirements and criteria to be considered as recyclable in the state.

Ground Water Legislation

[AB 3023](#)

(Papan D) Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: interagency funding strategy: state watershed restoration plans: forest resilience plans: grant program guidelines.

Current Text: Amended: 5/20/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 5/20/2024

Status: 5/23/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/23/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires the department to be responsible for, among other things, fire protection and prevention, as provided. Existing law establishes the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and requires the task force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's "Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan" issued by the task force in January 2021. Current law declares that the department has extensive technical expertise in wildland fire prevention and vegetation management on forest, range, and watershed land, and, when appropriately applied, this expertise can have significant public resource benefits, including decreasing high-intensity wildland fires, improving watershed management, and improving carbon resilience, among other benefits. This bill would require the task force to develop, in partnership with the agency, an interagency funding strategy to help coordinate and align implementation of state watershed restoration plans and initiatives, as specified, with forest resilience planning efforts to achieve more integrated and holistic outcomes. The bill would require the agency and other relevant state entities to review and update grant guidelines for certain climate change, biodiversity, conservation, fire, and watershed restoration programs to encourage projects that advance plans and goals in an integrated fashion.

[SB 1178](#)

(Padilla D) California Water Quality and Public Health Protection Act.

Current Text: Amended: 4/29/2024

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 4/29/2024

Status: 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 5/28/2024-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. This bill would require the board to, on or before August 1, 2025, establish regulations governing annual reporting by compliance entities, as defined, regarding waste discharges, as provided. The bill would require compliance entities to submit a report to the board by June 1, 2026, and annually thereafter on waste discharges and their locations, as provided. The bill would require the board to quantify the cost of mitigating contamination, if any, caused by those reported waste discharges and would require the board to notify the compliance entities of the cost of mitigating their contamination. The bill would authorize the compliance entity to elect to mitigate the contamination caused by the entity's reported waste discharges, or to have the board impose a surcharge for the cost of mitigating the compliance entity's contamination. The bill would create the California Water Quality and Public Health Impact Fund for receipt of revenue from the surcharge. The bill would require the moneys in the fund to be used exclusively to mitigate the impacts of the contamination on waters of the state caused by the reported waste discharges.

[AB 3227](#)

(Alvarez D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: stormwater facilities: routine maintenance.

Current Text: Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 4/24/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.). In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/16/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would, if certain conditions are met, exempt from the provisions of CEQA the routine maintenance of stormwater facilities that are fully concrete or that have a conveyance capacity of less than a 100-year storm event. The bill would, if the lead agency determines that a project is not subject to CEQA pursuant to these provisions and determines to approve or carry out the project, require the lead agency to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk in the county in which the project will be located, as provided, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 1390](#)

(Caballero D) Groundwater recharge: floodflows: diversion.

Current Text: Amended: 4/24/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 4/24/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/23/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law declares that all water within the state is the property of the people of the state, but the right to the use of the water may be acquired by appropriation in the manner provided by law. Current law requires the appropriation to be for some useful or beneficial purpose. Current law provides, however, that the diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge does not require an appropriative water right if certain conditions are met, including that a local or regional agency that has adopted a local plan of flood control or has considered flood risks as part of its most recently adopted general plan has given notice, as provided, of imminent risk of flooding and inundation of lands, roads, or structures. Current law also requires the person or entity making the diversion for groundwater recharge purposes to file with the State Water Resources Control Board a final report 15 days after the diversions cease. These requirements apply to diversions commenced before January 1, 2029. This bill would extend the operation of these requirements to diversions commenced before June 1, 2032. The bill would revise, recast, and expand the conditions that are required to be met for the diversion of floodwaters for groundwater recharge that do not require an appropriative water right. The bill would require that a local or regional agency take specified actions, including making a declaration that diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge from a delineated stretch of waterway within its jurisdiction is in accordance with one of certain enumerated plans relating to flood control or flood risk, as specified, or a county emergency operations plan. The bill would require diversions to cease no later than 90 days after commencing, unless they are renewed, and would authorize a local or regional agency to renew a diversion for an additional 30 days by notifying the board of its intention to continue diverting 15 days before its expiration.

[AB 3006](#)

(Zbur D) Energy: offshore wind generation.

Current Text: Amended: 4/8/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 4/8/2024

Status: 5/23/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/23/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in coordination with specified agencies, to develop a strategic plan for offshore wind energy developments installed off the California coast in federal waters, and requires the Energy Commission to submit the strategic plan to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature on or before June 30, 2023, as specified. Current law requires the Energy Commission, in coordination with relevant state and local agencies, to develop a plan to improve waterfront facilities that could support a range of floating offshore wind energy development activities, as specified. The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to annually submit a 5-year infrastructure plan to the Legislature in conjunction with the Governor's Budget. Under current law, "infrastructure" means real property, including land and improvements to the land, structures and equipment integral to the operation of structures, easements, rights-of-way, and other forms of interest in property, roadways, and water conveyances. This bill would amend the definition of "infrastructure" described above to include port infrastructure for offshore wind energy

development, and would require the 5-year infrastructure plan to include, beginning in the 2026–27 fiscal year, an assessment of funding needs for port infrastructure for offshore wind energy development.

SB 1440

(Laird D) Water quality: stormwater: reporting.

Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 3/20/2024

Status: 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 5/28/2024-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Current law requires the regional boards to undertake reasonable efforts to identify dischargers of stormwater that have not obtained an appropriate permit. Current law requires the state board, on or before December 31, to annually prepare a report that includes, among other things, a list of persons notified of their duty to comply with applicable stormwater permits and a description of the responses received to those notifications. This bill would require the annual report to additionally include a description of reasonable efforts undertaken by regional boards to identify dischargers of stormwater that have not obtained coverage under an appropriate stormwater permit.

Greenhouse

SB 1054

(Rubio D) Natural gas: customer credit.

Current Text: Amended: 5/20/2024

Introduced: 2/8/2024

Last Amend: 5/20/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/23/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating those emissions. The implementing regulations adopted by the state board provide for the direct allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to electrical corporations and gas corporations pursuant to a market-based compliance mechanism. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to direct the balance of the revenues received by a gas corporation as a result of that allocation to be credited directly to the residential customers of the gas corporation, as specified.

SB 941

(Skinner D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan: industrial sources of emissions.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 1/17/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. 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, in its next update to the scoping plan, to include a discussion of industrial sources of emissions of greenhouse gases for which there are zero-emission alternatives currently technologically available and a discussion of industrial sources of emissions of greenhouse gases for which there are no zero-emission alternatives currently technologically available.

SB 1036

(Limón D) Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/6/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law requires business entities that are marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets, as defined, within the state, and other entities engaging in specified activities relating to voluntary carbon offsets, to disclose on their internet websites certain information relating to those voluntary carbon offsets, as specified. Under current law, a violation of those disclosure requirements is subject to a civil penalty. This bill would make it unlawful for a person to certify or issue a voluntary carbon offset, to maintain on a registry a voluntary carbon offset, or to market, make available or offer for sale, or sell a voluntary carbon offset if the person knows or should know that the greenhouse gas reductions or greenhouse gas removal enhancements of the offset project related to the voluntary carbon offset are unlikely to be quantifiable, real, and additional.

SB 1420

(Caballero D) Hydrogen.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/23/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/22/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt hydrogen fuel regulations that ensure state funding for the production and use of hydrogen fuel contributes to the reduction of the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants, and ensure the production and direct use of hydrogen fuel in motor vehicles also contributes to a reduced dependence on petroleum, as provided. This bill would require the state board to adopt regulations requiring that no less than 33.3% of the retail hydrogen produced for, or dispensed by, fueling stations that receive state funds is made by a qualified clean hydrogen project.

SB 1135

(Limón D) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: income taxes: credit.

Current Text: Amended: 4/25/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 4/25/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2024-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law continuously appropriates the annual proceeds of the fund to the various purposes. This bill, in the 2025–26 fiscal year through the 2035–36 fiscal year, would transfer 1% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, not to exceed \$120,000,000 per fiscal year, to the California Compost Tax Credit Fund, which the bill would establish.

SB 1136

(Stern D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: report.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/16/2024-A. DESK

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. Current law requires the state board to present an informational report on the reported emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants from all sectors covered by the scoping plan at least once a year at a hearing of the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies. This bill would instead require that informational report to cover topics related to the scoping plan, as directed by the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies.

[AB 2311](#)

(Bennett D) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2024

Introduced: 2/12/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation, 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, sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. Current law requires the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including activities that expand and improve organic waste diversion and recycling, including, but not limited to, the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. Current law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program, including, but not limited to, the construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. This bill would expand the grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food, as specified. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects includes the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations.

[AB 627](#)

(Jackson D) Drayage trucks: voucher incentive project.

Current Text: Amended: 1/22/2024

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Last Amend: 1/22/2024

Status: 5/1/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and TRANS.

Location: 5/1/2024-S. E.Q.

Summary: Current law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The state board, in this capacity, administers the California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project under which the agency issues a limited number of vouchers to incentivize the purchase and use of zero-emission commercial vehicles. The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated funds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the state board for zero-emission drayage trucks to be administered through the project and, in expending those funds, requires the state board, before January 1, 2025, to limit the number and award amount levels under the project based on fleet size. This bill would require the state board to ensure that a voucher provided under the project for the purchase of a new, or the retrofit of a used, drayage truck is provided to an operator in an amount determined pursuant to a sliding scale established by the state board, based on the number of drayage trucks the operator owns. In administering the project, the bill would require the state board to prioritize the award of those vouchers to operators meeting certain criteria.

[SB 768](#)

(Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: State Air Resources Board: vehicle miles traveled:study.

Current Text: Amended: 1/11/2024

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Last Amend: 1/11/2024

Status: 4/29/2024-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 4/29/2024-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to guidelines establishing criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. Current law creates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards, to conduct research into the causes of and solution to air pollution, and to systematically attack the serious problem caused by motor vehicles, which is the major source of air pollution in many areas of the state. Existing law authorizes the state board to do those acts as may be necessary for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the state board. This bill would require the state board, by January 1, 2026, to conduct and submit to the Legislature a study on how vehicle miles traveled is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts pursuant to CEQA, as specified.

Energy

[AB 1921](#)

(Papan D) Energy: renewable electrical generation facilities: definition.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 1/25/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law defines a “renewable electrical generation facility” as a facility that uses biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells using renewable fuels, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or less, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current, and that meets other specified requirements. Current law incorporates that definition into various programs, including the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from electrical generating facilities that meet the definition of “renewable electrical generation facility,” and the net energy metering program, in which residential customers, small commercial customers, and commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electrical utility, who use a renewable electrical generation facility, are eligible to participate, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of “renewable electrical generation facility” to include a facility that uses fuel cells or linear generators that use specified fuels.

[AB 2815](#)

(Petrie-Norris D) Clean Transportation Program: electric vehicle chargers.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. Current law limits funding under the program to specified categories of programs and projects. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would add to the categories of programs and projects eligible for funding under the Clean Transportation Program a program to repair or replace nonoperational electric vehicle chargers that are at least 5 years old and that are located in a publicly available parking space, as provided.

[SB 1182](#)

(Gonzalez D) Master Plan for Healthy, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Schools.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/21/2024-A. DESK

Summary: Current law establishes the Clean Energy Job Creation Program for purposes of funding projects for, among other things, energy efficiency retrofits and clean energy installations, and related improvements and repairs that contribute to reduced operating costs and improved health and safety conditions, on public schools. Current law requires certain moneys appropriated for purposes of the program to be allocated to local educational agencies, as specified. Current law authorizes the commission to adjust the funding allocation to local educational agencies and requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in allocating grants to local educational agencies, to give priority to certain local educational agencies, as provided. This bill would require the commission to develop a Master Plan for Healthy, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Schools on or before March 31, 2026. The bill would require the commission to consult with specified state agencies and engage with a diverse group of stakeholders and experts regarding the development of the master plan, as provided. The bill would require the master plan to include specified elements, including, but not limited to, assessments of a representative sample of the state’s public elementary and secondary school buildings and grounds, as provided, and a set of priorities, benchmarks, and milestones for health, resilience, and decarbonization of public school campuses and support facilities.

SB 1221**(Min D) Gas corporations: priority neighborhood decarbonization zones: pilot projects.****Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024**Introduced:** 2/15/2024**Last Amend:** 4/25/2024**Status:** 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on U. & E.**Location:** 5/28/2024-A. U. & E.

Summary: Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Current law requires every public utility to furnish and maintain adequate, efficient, just and reasonable service, instrumentalities, equipment, and facilities as are necessary to promote the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of its patrons, employees, and the public. This bill would require each gas corporation, on or before July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, to file a map containing certain information, including the location of all potential gas distribution line replacement projects identified in its distribution integrity management plan and other foreseeable gas distribution pipeline replacements. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2026, in a new or existing proceeding, to establish a voluntary program to facilitate the cost-effective decarbonization of priority neighborhood decarbonization zones, as defined, not to exceed 30 pilot projects across the state and affecting no more than 1% of each of gas corporation's customers within their service territory. The bill would require the commission to do various things, including establish the criteria and methodology for determining the cost-effectiveness of zero-emission alternatives, as defined, for purposes of the pilot projects, determine the appropriate rate of return and recovery period that a gas corporation is eligible to receive for their costs to implement zero-emission alternatives for purposes of the pilot projects, and designate priority neighborhood decarbonization zones taking into consideration certain factors. The bill would authorize a gas corporation to cease providing service in an area within its service territory where a pilot project has been implemented if the commission determines that adequate substitute energy service is reasonably available to support the energy end use of affected gas corporation customers, as provided. The bill would repeal the above-described provisions on January 1, 2030.

SB 1006**(Padilla D) Electricity: transmission capacity: reconductoring and grid-enhancing technologies.****Current Text:** Amended: 4/17/2024**Introduced:** 2/1/2024**Last Amend:** 4/17/2024**Status:** 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on U. & E.**Location:** 5/28/2024-A. U. & E.

Summary: Current law establishes the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035. Under current law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act is a crime. This bill would require transmission utilities, as defined, on or before January 1, 2026, to jointly prepare a grid-enhancing technologies strategic plan that is designed to, among other things, cost-effectively increase transmission capacity and increase capacity to connect new renewable energy and zero-carbon resources. The bill would require each transmission utility, on or before January 1, 2026, and at least every 4 years thereafter, to complete an evaluation of which of its transmission and distribution lines can be reconductored with advanced conductors in a cost-effective manner to, among other things, increase transmission or distribution capacity and increase capacity to connect new renewable energy and zero-carbon resources. The bill would, upon completion of the plan and the evaluation, require the transmission utilities to submit the plan and evaluation to the commission and to make the plan and evaluation publicly available.

AB 2368**(Petrie-Norris D) System reliability and outages.****Current Text:** Amended: 4/16/2024**Introduced:** 2/12/2024**Last Amend:** 4/16/2024**Status:** 5/23/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.**Location:** 5/23/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Would authorize the Independent System Operator to establish minimum planning reserve requirements for participating load-serving entities as deemed necessary and approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

[AB 2008](#)

(Wallis R) Reliable Energy Needs for Everyone in the West Program.

Current Text: Amended: 3/6/2024

Introduced: 1/31/2024

Last Amend: 3/6/2024

Status: 5/2/2024-Coauthors revised.

Location: 3/7/2024-A. U. & E.

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to administer the Clean Transportation Program to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. This bill would require the commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature for the bill's purpose, to establish and implement the Reliable Energy Needs for Everyone in the West Program to provide financial incentives for purchasing renewable propane, renewable hydrogen, or renewable dimethyl ether to customers in heating dominant climate zones in California where combustion fuels will continue to be the lowest cost and most effective means for providing space and water heating to buildings, as provided.

[SB 1237](#)

(Stern D) Methane.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2024

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Status: 4/16/2024-April 16 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 2/29/2024-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Current law defines "natural gas," for specified purposes, as all gas produced in this state, natural or manufactured, except propane, for light, heat, or electricity. Current law requires the Director of General Services to operate the Natural Gas Services Program to consolidate and address the needs of multiple state agencies for the procurement of natural gas and related services. Current law creates the Department of General Services Natural Gas Services Program Account, which is continuously appropriated to the department for purposes of operating that program. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to impose a surcharge on all natural gas consumed in this state to fund low-income assistance programs, cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, and public interest research and development that are not adequately provided by the competitive and regulated markets. Current law establishes the Gas Consumption Surcharge Fund, which is continuously appropriated to that commission for specified purposes, as prescribed. This bill would generally replace the term "natural gas" with the term "methane" throughout all of the state's codes. Because some natural gas is not methane and some methane is not natural gas, the bill would authorize the expenditure of continuously appropriated moneys for new purposes, thereby making an appropriation, and would also change the applicability of various charges, and the purposes for which revenues from those charges may be used.

Other

[SB 1461](#)

(Allen D) State of emergency and local emergency: landslide.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 5/16/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/24/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. This bill would additionally include a landslide among those causes of the conditions constituting a state of emergency or local emergency.

[AB 2552](#)

(Friedman D) Pesticides: anticoagulant rodenticides.

Current Text: Amended: 4/24/2024

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 4/24/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/24/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law regulates the use of pesticides and authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations to govern the possession, sale, or use of pesticides, as prescribed. Current law prohibits the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide and diphacinone, as defined, in a wildlife habitat area, as defined. Current law prohibits the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide in the state until the director certifies to the Secretary of State that, among other things, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions necessary to ensure significant reductions to the detectable levels of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides or any of their metabolites, as provided. Current law also prohibits the use of diphacinone in the state until the director certifies to the Secretary of State that the Department of Pesticide Regulation has completed any pending reevaluation of diphacinone and, in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions that are necessary to ensure significant reductions to the detectable levels of diphacinone or any of its metabolites, as provided. Current law exempts the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide or diphacinone from these prohibitions under certain circumstances, including for agricultural activities. Current law requires the director, and each county agricultural commissioner under the direction and supervision of the director, to enforce the provisions regulating the use of pesticides. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide within 2,500 feet of a wildlife habitat area, and prohibit the use of first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide, defined as a pesticide product containing the active ingredients diphacinone, chlorophacinone, or warfarin, in a wildlife habitat area or within 2,500 feet of a wildlife habitat area, as specified.

[SB 1497](#)

(Menjivar D) Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Act of 2024.

Current Text: Amended: 4/25/2024

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 4/25/2024

Status: 5/22/2024-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Menjivar.

Location: 5/22/2024-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Would enact the Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Act of 2024 and would establish the Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Program to be administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to require fossil fuel polluters to pay their fair share of the damage caused by the sale of their products during the covered period, which the bill would define as the time period between the 2000 and 2020 calendar years, inclusive, to relieve a portion of the burden from climate harms that is borne by California taxpayers. The bill would require the agency, within 90 days of the effective date of the act, to determine and publish a list of responsible parties, which the bill would define as an entity with a majority ownership interest in a business engaged in extracting or refining fossil fuel that, during the covered period, did business in the state or otherwise had sufficient contact with the state and is determined by the agency to be responsible for more than 1,000,000,000 metric tons of covered fossil fuel emissions, as defined, in aggregate, globally during the covered period.

[SB 1159](#)

(Dodd D) California Environmental Quality Act: roadside wildfire risk reduction projects.

Current Text: Amended: 4/24/2024

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 4/24/2024

Status: 5/24/2024-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/23/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the guidelines to include a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and are exempt from the requirements of CEQA, commonly known as categorical exemptions. This bill, on or before January 1, 2026, would require the office to evaluate, and the secretary to consider, the inclusion of roadside projects no more than 5 road miles from a municipality or census-designated place that are undertaken solely for the purpose of wildfire risk reduction in the classes of projects subject to a categorical exemption. The bill would require the office to consider appropriate eligibility criteria for these projects, as specified.