



**CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH CHAPTER
MEETING AGENDA**

DATE: May 15, 2026

LOCATION: City of Roseville, Utility Exploration Center, 1501 Pleasant Grove Blvd, Roseville 95747

TIME:
 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.: CHAPTER & BOARD MEETING
 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.: TOUR

Thank you to our meeting location & tour host and lunch sponsor, City of Roseville!

1. **Call to Order** (notice of no recording)..... Naomi Lue
2. **Introductions** (all members and guests present) Naomi Lue
3. **Roll Call**..... Carrie Baxter

OFFICERS					
Name	Office	P/E/A	Name	Office	P/E/A
Naomi Lue	President		Carrie Baxter	Secretary	
(Vacant)	Vice President		Dave Ghirardelli	Past President	
Wes Heathcock	Treasurer				
DIRECTORS					
Name	Organization	P/E/A	Name	Organization	P/E/A
Ruth Abbe	Abbe & Associates		Joe LaMariana	ReThink Waste	
Peni Basalusalu	City of Stockton		Patrick Mathews	Salinas Valley WMA	
Derek Crutchfield	City of Vallejo		Felipe Melchor	ReGen Monterey	
Kimberly Cook	Agromin		Amy Padovani	Geosyntec	
Rachel Davis	Yolo County		Lauren Romanazzi	SCS Engineers	
Mark Ellis	Enthalpy		Tami Stolzenhaler	City of Watsonville	
Chris Hiller	Waga Energy				

4. **Changes or Additions to Agenda** Naomi Lue
5. **President’s Comments** Naomi Lue
 - a. Resignation of Patrick Mathews, Kimberly Cook, and Rachel Davis
 - b. Acknowledgement - Western Regional Symposium 2026
6. **Approval of Minutes of March 27, 2026 meeting**..... Carrie Baxter
7. **Correspondence**.....Carrie Baxter
8. **Treasurer’s Report**Wes Heathcock
 - a. Cash Balance Reports – March and April 2026
 - b. Statements of Budget, Revenue, and Expenditure – Through April 2026
 - c. BMO Update



9. Old Business

- a. Meeting Schedule Naomi Lue
 - July 24 – Longevity Wines (Alameda County), Tentative Tour
 - Sept 18 – Tent. Monterey / Santa Cruz County, Annual Awards
 - Nov 20 – Tent. Yolo County
- 2027
 - Jan 22 – Virtual
 - Mar 19 – Tent. Sacramento County
 - April 26-29 – WRS in San Diego (SoCal Chapter Host)
 - May 21 – Tent. Yuba / Sutter County

10. New Business

- a. Legislative Update Naomi Lue
 - Introduction by Doug Kobold, [SWANA Legislative Task Force](#)
 - Presentation by Jason Schmelzer, Partner
Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange (SYASL)
- b. Elections Results / Director’s Slate Naomi Lue / Carrie Baxter
- c. Chapter Installation Ceremony & Oath of Office Dave Ghirardelli
- d. Scholarship Award Recommendation Wes Heathcock
 - Briah Urman, Lara Detweiler Padovani

11. Western Regional Symposium – Debrief April 20-23, 2026 Conference

- a. WRS Committee Chair Chris Hiller
- b. WRS Communications / Website Lauren Romanazzi
- c. WRS Hospitality / Tours / Golf Tournament Derek / Chris
- d. WRS Hotel Chris Hiller
- e. WRS Programs / PDHs Amy Padovani
- f. WRS Registration Ruth Abbe
- g. WRS Sponsorship Tracie Bills
- h. WRS Survey Results Carrie Baxter
- i. WRS Trade Show Kimberly Cook
- j. WRS Treasurer Update Wes Heathcock

12. Committee Reports

- a. Audit Amy Padovani
- b. Awards..... Derek Crutchfield
- c. Bylaws Rachel Davis
- d. Communications / Website..... Rachel Davis
- e. Legislative & Regulatory..... Chris / Doug / Larry
- f. Membership Chris / Peni
- g. Nominations Naomi / Carrie / Wes
- h. Programs & Workshops Ruth Abbe
- i. Scholarship Amy Padovani
- j. Symposium Chris Hiller
- k. Training and Certification..... Peni Basalusalu
- l. YP Activities Ameen Kunbargi

13. Suggested Topics for Next Meeting Naomi Lue

- a. Proposed Budget: 2026 – 2027
- b. Committees, Narratives: 2026 – 2027
- c. California Chapters Agreement: Committee Formation, MOLO / WRS MOUs
- d. SWANA International Advisory Committee: GRC Representative



Next Gold Rush Chapter Board Meeting:

Date and time: July 24, 2026; 9:30AM to 2:00PM

Meeting location: Longevity Wines, 2271 S. Vasco Road, Livermore, CA 94550

Facility Tour location: To be finalized

Agenda and Attachments:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Meeting Agenda | 6) LTF 101 |
| 2) President's WRS Opening Remarks | 7) LTF Priorities List |
| 3) March 27, 2026 Meeting Minutes | 8) SWANA Legislative Matrix |
| 4) Cash Reports through April 2026 | 9) Scholarship Award Recommendation |
| 5) Statements of Budget through April 2026 | 10) WRS Chair Summary |

Thanks to our Host and Sponsor:



APRIL 20-23, 2026

SWANA 2026 WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Collaboration and Innovation: Building Stronger Partnerships

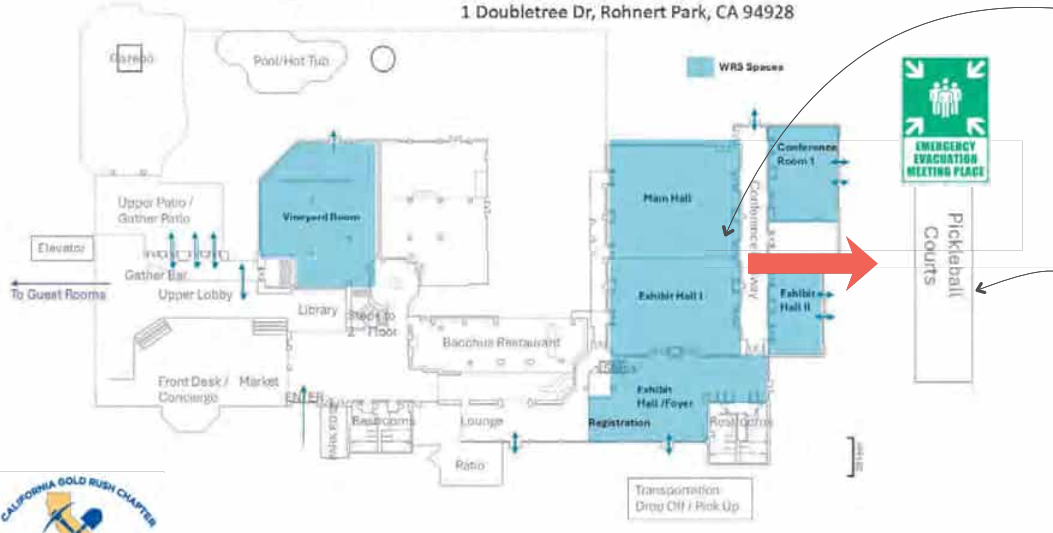
President's Opening Remarks
Naomi Lue



IN THE EVENT OF AN EARTHQUAKE/EVACUATION

Western Regional Symposium Map

1 Doubletree Dr, Rohnert Park, CA 94928



- MOVE AWAY FROM WALL BETWEEN MAIN HALL AND EXHIBIT HALL
- DROP AND COVER
- EVACUATE BUILDING
- MEET AT PICKLEBALL COURTS



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Officers



PRESIDENT
NAOMI LUE
CASTRO VALLEY
SANITARY DISTRICT



TREASURER
WES HEATHCOCK
CITY OF ROSEVILLE



SECRETARY
CARRIE BAXTER
R3 CONSULTING
GROUP



PAST PRESIDENT
DAVE GHIRARDELLI
RETIRED



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026



Private Sector Directors



AMY PADOVANI
GEOSYNTEC
CONSULTANTS,
INC.



RUTH ABBE
ABBE &
ASSOCIATES,
LLC.



LAUREN
ROMANAZZI
SCS ENGINEERS
(HQ)



CHRIS
HILLER
WAGA
ENERGY INC



MARK ELLIS
ENTHALPY
ANALYTICAL



KIMBERLY
COOK
AGROMIN



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026



Public Sector Directors



RACHEL
DAVIS
YOLO
COUNTY



R. PATRICK
MATHEWS
RETIRED



PENI
BASALUSALU
CITY OF
STOCKTON



JOE LA MARIANA
RETHINKWASTE



FELIPE
MELCHOR
MONTEREY
REGIONAL
WASTE
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT



DEREK
CRUTCHFIELD
CITY OF
VALLEJO



TAMI
STOLZENTHALER
CITY OF
WATSONVILLE



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

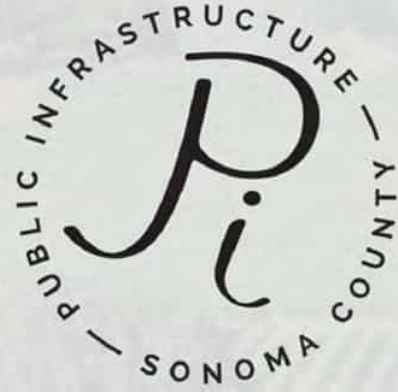
WRS COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Chris Hiller & Dave Ghirardelli, Co-Chairs
Lauren Romanazzi, Communications
Chris Hiller & Dave Ghirardelli, Hotel/Hospitality
Ruth Abbe, Registration
Tracie Bills, Sponsorship
Amy Padovani, Tech Program
Derek Crutchfield, Tours/Activities
Kimberly Cook, Trade Show



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

THANK YOU TO OUR TITANIUM & HOST SPONSORS!



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

THANK YOU TO OUR PLATINUM SPONSORS!

SCS ENGINEERS

Environmental Consultants and Contractors

Geosyntec
consultants



TETRA TECH



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

THANK YOU TO OUR SILVER SPONSORS!



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THANK YOU TO OUR SILVER SPONSORS!



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

THANK YOU TO OUR BRONZE SPONSOR!



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THANK YOU TO OUR FRIENDS SPONSORS!

Jacobs



REPUBLIC
SERVICES

HDR



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026



THANK YOU TO
OUR TOUR
SPONSOR!

THANK YOU
TO OUR GOLF
SPONSOR!



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026



THANK YOU TO OUR EXHIBITORS!



**Dessert located
Inside this
Exhibit Hall**



Exhibitor Room 1

Agromin
CEC
Clean Composting
Geo-Logic Associates
Geosyntec Consultants
Keith Manufacturing
KI-Poly Fusion
McLaughlin Waste Equipment
Enthalpy Analytical Labs
PaintCare
Perennial Energy
Routeware
Smart Compliance
SWT Engineering
Tarp Armor
Tetra Tech
Waga Energy
Zabble



Exhibitor Room 2

Aljon
Aptim
Circular Action Alliance
Econward Tech
Humdinger Equipment
IPL Schoeller
Paradigm Software
Rehrig Pacific
SCS Engineers
Valinor Energy
Viably
Yorke Engineering



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT HOURS (PDHS)

Forms are not required at this time!

The screenshot shows the SWANA website's 'PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT HOURS (PDHS)' page. The page includes the SWANA logo, navigation links (ABOUT, COMMUNITY, TRAINING & CERTIFICATION, KEY INITIATIVES), and a main heading 'PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT HOURS (PDHS)'. Below the heading, there is a paragraph explaining that SWANA strongly advocates lifelong learning and requires all those certified to obtain 30 PDHs. A 'QUESTIONS ABOUT CERTIFICATION?' section features a man thinking with question marks around him and a 'VIEW THE CERTIFICATION FAQ' button. A 'Track your Certification & PDHs Online' section provides instructions to follow these steps to view the account: 1. From the SWANA Store, click on 'View Profile' button. 2. Log in to your Account Profile. 3. Click on the 'Certifications' tab to view all your data. Contact training@swana.org if you need assistance.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026



Year Lookback



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

RethinkWaste's Shoreway Environmental Center

SAN CARLOS, CA ♦ MAY 16, 2025

The Shoreway Environmental Center serves as a national model for sustainable building practices and innovative recycling and material handling operations. Residential and commercial solid waste and recyclable materials that are collected by the franchise hauler, Recology San Mateo County, are taken to Shoreway for processing and shipment.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

MOLO SWANA Certification

LODI, CA ♦ JULY 15, 2025



The Gold Rush Chapter hosted a successful MOLO certification event in Lodi July 15-17. Thirty-three solid waste professionals participated. Manager of Landfill Operations is SWANA's flagship certification course.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery Facility

LIVERMORE, CA ♦ JULY 25, 2025



The award-winning Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility is internationally recognized for its sustainable practices and leadership in landfill management. The site is able to accept unlimited tons for disposal from Alameda and San Francisco Counties and up to 25,000 tons annually of sludges, inert waste, and special waste from the other (7) Bay Area Counties.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

Young Professionals' SF Bay Cruise & Dinner

SAN FRANCISCO, CA ♦ AUGUST 28, 2025

YPs sailed around the Bay for an hour on the Blue and Gold Fleet and then enjoyed dinner at Boudin near Pier 39.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

Watsonville Filter Plant and Corralitos Creek Intake & Fish Ladder, Annual Awards

WATSONVILLE, CA ♦ SEPTEMBER 26, 2025



The City's regional water system consists of 190 miles of pipelines, 14 wells, 8 reservoirs and the Corralitos Filtration Plant treatment plant that delivers clean, safe water to a service population of 66,000 customers.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

Western Placer Waste Management Authority MRF

LINCOLN, CA ♦ NOVEMBER 21, 2025



Mixed waste and green waste picked up in western Placer County are taken to the WPWMA's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), which also has facilities for composting, construction and demolition materials recycling, a drop-off for hazardous household waste, and recycling drop-off.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

Young Professionals' Calaveras County 3-Stop Rural Program Tour

GALT, CA → AVERY, CA → MILTON, CA ♦ DECEMBER 5, 2025



YPs took a tour of Cal-Waste's MRF in Galt, Calaveras County's flagship rural convenience center in Avery, and Rock Creek solid waste facility.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

Sibelco Glass Recycling Facility Tour

FAIRFIELD, CA ♦ JANUARY 16, 2026

Sibelco transforms glass "waste" into high-purity cullet for reuse in the container glass industry and a range of other applications. Recycled glass (cullet) enables container glass manufacturers to reduce energy costs, CO2 emissions and virgin material consumption, as well as diverting waste glass from landfill.



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

My SWANA Story



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026

COLLABORATION IS ALL ABOUT THE PEOPLE

"You can count the seeds in an apple, but you can't count the apples in a seed."



SWANA WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2026





**CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH CHAPTER
MEETING MINUTES**

DATE: March 27, 2026

LOCATION:

Virtual Meeting – [Zoom Link](#), Meeting ID: 850 1507 8728, Passcode: 987872

TIME:

10:00AM to 1:00PM: MEMBERSHIP MEETING

1. **Call to Order** (notice of no recording)..... Naomi Lue
President Lue called the meeting to order at 10:07AM.
2. **Introductions** (all members and guests present) Naomi Lue
3. **Roll Call**.....Carrie Baxter

OFFICERS					
Name	Office	P/E/A	Name	Office	P/E/A
Naomi Lue	President	P	Carrie Baxter	Secretary	P
(Vacant)	Vice President		Dave Ghirardelli	Past President	E
Wes Heathcock	Treasurer	P			
DIRECTORS					
Name	Organization	P/E/A	Name	Organization	P/E/A
Ruth Abbe	Abbe & Associates	P	Joe LaMariana	ReThink Waste	P
Peni Basalusalu	City of Stockton	P	Patrick Mathews	Salinas Valley WMA	P
Derek Crutchfield	City of Vallejo	P	Felipe Melchor	ReGen Monterey	P
Kimberly Cook	Agromin	P	Amy Padovani	Geosyntec	P
Rachel Davis	Yolo County	E	Lauren Romanazzi	SCS Engineers	P
Mark Ellis	Enthalpy	A	Tami Stolzenhaler	City of Watsonville	E
Chris Hiller	Waga Energy	P			

P - Present E – Excused A – Absent

4. **Changes or Additions to Agenda**..... Naomi Lue
5. **President’s Comments** Naomi Lue

a. Resignation of Nate Pelczar and Jennifer Claiborne
President Lue shared that since our last Board meeting Nate Pelczar stepped down from the role of President due to a change in employment and Jennifer Claiborne stepped down from her Director position due to family medical needs. Director Davis is organizing a donation for Jennifer’s family. At this time the Executive Committee has decided to leave the role of Vice President open for the remainder of the term with Vice President Lue being inducted as President during our last Executive Board meeting in February. Director Mathews commented that he will also be stepping down from his Director position after WRS leaving an additional vacancy for the Public Sector Directors.



- b. Past President Dave Ghirardelli Update
President Lue shared that Past President Ghirardelli has had a serious health event that has caused him to step down from the WRS Committee Chair position. A virtual card was shared for members to sign during the meeting. It will be delivered to Past President Ghirardelli at the close of this meeting.
- c. New Western Regional Symposium Chair, Chris Hiller
President Lue thanked Director Hiller for stepping up to take the lead as WRS Committee Chair.

6. **Approval of Minutes of January 16, 2026 meeting**..... Carrie Baxter
The January 16, 2026 meeting minutes were approved unanimously with a modification to the header on the document from "Agenda" to "Minutes".

7. **Correspondence**.....Carrie Baxter
Secretary Baxter reported that there was an increase in inquiries about the WRS that have been responded to timely.

8. **Treasurer's Report**Wes Heathcock

- a. Cash Balance Reports – January and February 2026
Treasurer Heathcock reported January and February 2026 cash balances. Director Padovani asked if all CDs have been realized at this point and Treasurer Heathcock said yes. Director Melchor asked about the account that is being held by the Southern California Chapter and wanted to know if there was any intent on moving these funds to the GRC. Treasurer Heathcock responded that the goal is to liquidate and bring those funds to GRC. President Lue stated that she will follow up with the Southern California Chapter and that she is also transitioning to be added to the GRC bank account.
- b. Statements of Budget, Revenue, and Expenditure – Through February 2026
Treasurer Heathcock reported that GRC is not expected to earn the budgeted \$12,000 of revenue for memberships based on the current reimbursements received from International SWANA. He also reported that expenditures continue to be under budget.
- c. International SWANA / Membership Dues / MOLO – Update
MOLO payments have been received but membership dues continue to be remitted with little to no backup documentation. MOLO payments were delayed by many months and because of this, GRC chose to use Square to process payments for WRS.

Treasurer Heathcock stated that the lack of documentation is concerning because the Chapter has not been provided enough information to reconcile the payments and payments have been delayed for over a year. Doug Kobold stated that the LTF has been experiencing similar struggles in receiving membership payments from International SWANA and reconciling the payments. He suggested that it may be helpful to download membership lists throughout the year along with the other California Chapters to work together to discuss these concerns with International SWANA.

President Lue thanked Doug Kobold for his comments and stated that the Executive Committee intends to make membership a focus, and this issue of not having reconciliation support is concerning. It will be key for the upcoming year to dial this in as a key focus. Director Mathews added that International SWANA has a fiduciary responsibility to the Chapters. Director Padovani stated that in the past, receipts were provided with names to align with the payments received so the audit committee could reconcile payments from



International SWANA. Treasurer Heathcock will provide examples to the Executive Committee.

9. Old Business

- a. Meeting Schedule Naomi Lue
 - April 19-23 – Western Regional Symposium (WRS)
 - May 15 – City of Roseville
 - Legislative Update by SYASL
 - Lunch sponsored by City of Roseville
 - Tour of Roseville Utility Exploration Center
 - July 24 – TBD
 - Sept 18 – Rescheduled from Sept 25
 - Nov 20 – TBD
- b. Board Roster - Updated Naomi Lue
President Lue shared a reminder that the board roster included in today's agenda packet is up to date. Please remember to update invites to committee meetings.

10. New Business

- a. Legislative Task Force - Update Joe La Mariana
Director La Mariana provided a description of what the LTF does. Doug Kobold shared that if you want to be a regular guest, you can submit a request with President Lue and upon approval, you will be able to join as a non-voting member. LTF has a priority bills list and he shared a few updates. More updates will be provided during our next board and member meeting in May. Doug Kobold also invited everyone to join us for the Legislation 101 and Legislation Update at WRS by the LTF.
- b. Nominations Committee Naomi Lue
President Lue reported that the Nominations Committee prepared the communication and announcement in the Board packet that was sent to Membership on March 2nd about the change in President, Director Openings, and today's meeting. It was also posted on LinkedIn and requested by March 18th.
- c. Elections / Director's Slate Naomi Lue
Officers' Slate 2026-27:
Term July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027:
President Naomi Lue
Vice President Carrie Baxter
Treasurer Wes Heathcock
Secretary TBD
Past President Dave Ghirardelli
Public Sector Director Slate Term 2026-28:
Peni Basalusalu
Nominated: Cesar Zuniga
Nominated: Michelle White
2 additional vacancies
Private Sector Director Slate Term 2026-28:
Mark Ellis
Chris Hiller
Lauren Romanazzi
Nominated: Bill Schmierer



President Lue introduced the Officers' Slate for 2026-27 and the Director's Slate for both the Public and Private Sector 2026-28 Term and explained the specific guidelines for both private sector directors and the timeline of elections per the Chapter By-Laws.

Cesar Zuniga, Michelle White and Bill Schmierer introduced themselves. It was mentioned that Bill and Amy both work at the same company. The GRC has had a similar situation in the past so there is precedence.

Director Abbe nominated Bill Schmierer and Director Cook seconded nomination.

Motion from Treasurer Heathcock, and second from Director Mathews; unanimously passed.

11. Western Regional Symposium

- a. WRS Committee Chair Chris Hiller
Director Hiller reminded everyone if they have not yet, please sign up for WRS as soon as possible.
- b. WRS Communications / Website Rachel Davis
Director Romanazzi shared that she is gearing up to send out last updates for WRS. She is working on drafting bio along with photos of Keynote speakers that we can include in our program, which is also being developed now. An email blast will also include all the fun activities attendees can experience (YP Trivia, Line Dancing, and bus to Casino).
- c. WRS Hospitality / Tours Derek Crutchfield
 - Golf Tournament
Director Crutchfield shared that there is still space available at the golf tournament.
 - Raffles
Director Crutchfield is organizing a passport game and requesting donations from the vendors to help create engagement. Raffles will be presented during the dinner banquet.
 - Tours
Director Hiller and Director Abbe shared that we are sold out of landfill tours and have seven openings remaining for reuse tour. We are also considering option to increase attendance limits because we have at least 7 additional that are on a waiting list that would like to attend the landfill tour.
- d. WRS Hotel Chris Hiller
Director Hiller shared that the final walk through at the hotel will be on Sunday 4/19.
- e. WRS Programs Amy Padovani
Director Padovani shared that she has confirmation from all presenters, and we have identified the rooms where everything will take place in the agenda. Food will be served in the exhibit halls (snacks, all day beverages), and meals will be served in the foyer. Zero Waste Sonoma will be hosting an earth day activity. Amy will provide the Communications Committee with a write up to include in email blast
- f. WRS Registration Ruth Abbe
 - Shift Sign-Ups
Director Abbe shared that we currently have 192 full registration (including speakers/sponsors). She is also looking for volunteers to help at the registration desk throughout the symposium.
- g. WRS Sponsorship Tracie Bills
Tracie Bills provided an update that we have commitments of \$122,700 in sponsorship money. She is reviewing everything to make sure all member benefits are allocated, we have the logos and to confirm who still needs to pay. Director Abbe will get the people who received sponsor benefits registered in the next few weeks.



- h. WRS Trade Show Kimberly Cook
Director Cook shared that the trade show committee is in good shape.
- i. WRS Treasurer Update Wes Heathcock
Treasurer Heathcock we are coming in under budget currently; looking great!

10. New Business

President Lue reopened item 10. It was brought to our attention that one additional application was submitted by Brian Liebich with County of Sacramento by March 18th. Following the Nominations Committee’s review of this additional application, the Nominations Committee is nominating to include him on the slate. Brian Liebich introduced himself.

Director Padovani made an amended motion to revise the public sector slate to include Brian Liebich, and Director Basalusalu seconded. The motion unanimously passed.

12. Committee Reports

- a. Audit Amy Padovani
- b. Awards Derek Crutchfield
- c. Bylaws Rachel Davis
- d. Communications / Website Rachel Davis
- e. Legislative & Regulatory Chris / Doug / Larry
- f. Membership Chris / Peni
- g. Nominations Naomi / Carrie / Wes
- h. Programs & Workshops Ruth Abbe
- i. Scholarship Amy Padovani
- j. Symposium Chris Hiller
- k. Training and Certification Peni Basalusalu
- l. YP Activities Ameen Kunbargi

13. Suggested Topics for Next Meeting Naomi Lue

Meeting adjourned at 12:54PM.

Next Gold Rush Chapter Board Meeting:

Date and time: May 15, 2026; 10:00AM to 2:00PM

Meeting location:

City of Roseville, 1501 Pleasant Grove Blvd, Roseville 95747

Utility Exploration Center tour to follow.

Agenda and Attachments:

- 1) Meeting Agenda
- 2) January 16, 2026 Meeting Minutes
- 3) Cash Report and Statements of Budget, etc.
- 4) GRC Board Roster
- 5) LTF Meeting Minutes
- 6) Nominations Announcement
- 7) Golf Tournament Flyer



CASH BALANCE REPORT
 March 2026

Account Type	Transaction Type	Date	Description	Amount	Interest Rate	Policy Range	Actual Ratio
BASIC CHECKING: #00283		3/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$3,696.32			
	<i>Deposits:</i> Teller Dep Teller Dep						
	INT	3/31/2026	Interest Earned	\$0.03			
			TOTAL DEPOSITS	<u>\$0.03</u>			
	<i>Expenditures:</i> POS POS POS	3/18/2026 3/31/2026	DOJ Tax Mailing SWANA Insurance	\$3.56 \$1,120.00			
			TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$1,123.56</u>			
		3/31/2026	ENDING BALANCE	<u>\$2,572.79</u>	0.01%		
CHECKING SYMPOSIUM/MOLO: #12377		3/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$149,472.86			
	<i>Deposits:</i> Square Mobile Deposit						
			WRS	\$73,199.19			
			WRS	\$33,500.00			
		3/31/2026	Interest Earned	\$1.80	0.01%		
			TOTAL DEPOSITS	<u>\$256,173.85</u>		5% to 15%	77%
	<i>Expenditures:</i> Check #1789						
			2025 MOLO Disbursement LTF	\$5,465.78			
			TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$5,465.78</u>			
		3/31/2026	ENDING BALANCE	<u>\$250,708.07</u>			
TOTAL CHECKING				<u>\$253,280.86</u>	0.01%		
SAVINGS: #23362		3/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$1,308.41	0%		
		3/31/2026	Interest Earned	\$0.01			
		3/31/2026	ENDING BALANCE	<u>\$1,308.42</u>		10% to 50%	1%
OTHER SAVINGS		9/15/2021	1/3 OF WRS-Sav Acct held by Southern Chapter	\$3,324.71			
TOTAL SAVINGS				<u>\$4,633.13</u>			
MONEY MARKET PLUS: #06674		3/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$69,417.76			
		3/31/2026	Interest Earned	\$38.27	1.745%	15% to 60%	21%
	<i>Expenditures:</i>						
		3/31/2026	ENDING BALANCE	<u>\$69,456.03</u>			
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: CD #					4.879%	20% to 70%	0%
TOTAL CDs	Transfer:			<u>\$-</u>			
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED:			CHECKING	\$2,572.79	0.01%		1%
			SYMP/MOLO	\$250,708.07	0.00%		77%
			SAVINGS	\$1,308.42	0.01%		0%
			MONEY MARKET	\$69,456.03	1.745%		21%
			CD	\$-	4.88%		0%
			Total Unrestricted	\$324,045.31			
TOTAL RESTRICTED:			SAVINGS (1/3 OF WRS)	\$3,324.71	0%		1%
GRAND TOTAL:				\$327,370.02			100%



CASH BALANCE REPORT

April 2026

Account Type

Account Type	Transaction Type	Date	Description	Amount	Interest Rate	Policy Range	Actual Ratio
BASIC CHECKING:							
#00283		4/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$2,572.79			
	Deposits:						
	Teller Dep	4/7/2026	Membership Dues via Bill.com	\$2,557.79			
	Teller Dep	4/21/2026	Membership Dues via Bill.com	\$1,307.78			
	INT	4/30/2026	Interest Earned	\$0.03			
			TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$3,865.60			
	Expenditures:						
	POS	4/7/2026	StarChapter Subscription Renewal Fee	\$2,365.00			
	Check # 1545	4/10/2026	DOJ 2024 Filing	\$25.00			
	POS						
			TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,390.00			
		4/30/2026	ENDING BALANCE	\$4,048.39	0.01%		
CHECKING SYMPOSIUM/MOLO:							
#12377		4/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$250,708.07			
	Deposits:						
	Square		WRS	\$61,525.11			
	Mobile Deposit		WRS	\$18,600.00			
		4/30/2026	Interest Earned	\$2.32	0.01%		
			TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$330,835.50		5% to 15%	80%
	Expenditures:						
	Check #1787	4/6/2026	2025 MOLO Disbursement Sierra Chapter	\$1,821.93			
	Zelle	4/9/2026	WRS Golf Tournament Reimbursement Derek Crutchfield	\$129.10			
	POS	4/10/2026	WRS Hotel Final Payment	\$23,441.95			
	POS	4/21/2026	WRS Golf Tournament Final	\$2,437.99			
	POS	4/22/2026	WRS Tour Bus	\$2,280.00			
	POS	4/22/2026	WRS Tour Bus	\$107.50			
	POS	4/22/2026	WRS Tour Bus	\$740.00			
	Zelle	4/27/2026	WRS Reimbursement Ruth Abbe	\$936.49			
	Zelle	4/29/2026	WRS Tour Lunch Reimbursement Tracie Bills	\$1,054.45			
	POS	4/29/2026	WRS Tour Lunch	\$1,961.00			
	Check #1788	4/29/2026	2025 MOLO Disbursement Southern Chapter	\$1,821.93			
			TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$36,732.34			
		4/30/2026	ENDING BALANCE	\$294,103.16			
TOTAL CHECKING				\$298,151.55	0.01%		
SAVINGS:							
#23362		4/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$1,308.42	0%		
		4/30/2026	Interest Earned	\$0.01			
		4/30/2026	ENDING BALANCE	\$1,308.43		10% to 50%	1%
OTHER SAVINGS		9/15/2021	1/3 OF WRS-Sav Acct held by Southern Chapter	\$3,324.71			
TOTAL SAVINGS				\$4,633.14			
MONEY MARKET PLUS:							
#06674		4/1/2026	BEGINNING BALANCE	\$69,456.03	1.745%	15% to 60%	19%
		4/30/2026	Interest Earned	\$37.06			
	Expenditures:						
		4/30/2026	ENDING BALANCE	\$69,493.09			
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT:					4.879%	20% to 70%	0%
CD #							
TOTAL CDs	Transfer:			\$-			
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED:			CHECKING	\$4,048.39	0.01%		1%
			SYMP/MOLO	\$294,103.16	0.00%		79%
			SAVINGS	\$1,308.43	0.01%		0%
			MONEY MARKET	\$69,493.09	1.745%		19%
			CD	\$-	4.88%		0%
			Total Unrestricted	\$368,953.07			
TOTAL RESTRICTED:			SAVINGS (1/3 OF WRS)	\$3,324.71	0%		1%
GRAND TOTAL:				\$372,277.78			100%

GOLD RUSH CHAPTER
STATEMENT OF BUDGET, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget

Revenues	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025	FY 2025-2026	FY 2025-2026	NOTES for Budget FY 2025-2026
	Actuals	Actuals	Approved Budget	Approved Budget	Approved Budget	Actual As of April 30, 2026	
Membership Dues	\$ 12,103	\$ 6,823	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 10,812	
Sponsorship Revenue	-	\$ 200	1,000	1,000	1,000	\$ 500.00	
Board Meetings Reimbursement	20	\$ 195	500	200	200	\$ 720.00	Non-board member meal Reimb.
Savings/Money Market Interest	149	\$ 524	50	200	200	\$ 550.59	Int Savings/MMK only
CD Interest	2,442	\$ 3,233	500	4,000	2,560	\$ 1,565.21	New CD Only
Seminars/Webinars	-	\$ -					
Symposium	-	\$ 17,081	7,500	7,500	25,000		CA Chapter WRS Profit Share
MOLO	-	\$ 6,190	2,500	1,500	1,500	\$ 20,042.00	CA Chapter MOLO Profit Share
Other Courses Taught	-	\$ -	-	-			
MRWMD Scholarship Contribution	-	\$ -	500	500	500		Scholarship sponsorship- ReGen
2026 Symposium	-	-	-	-	217,000	\$ 332,568.97	
Miscellaneous	108	\$ 40	-	-		\$ 351.00	Piece by Piece Credit Awards 2024
Total Revenues	\$ 14,822	\$ 34,286	\$ 24,550	\$ 26,900	\$ 259,960	\$ 367,110	
Expenditures	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025	FY 2025-2026	FY 2025-2026	NOTES for Budget FY 2025-2026
	Actuals	Actuals	Approved Budget	Approved Budget	Approved Budget	Actual as of April 30, 2026	
Supplies/Postage/Printing	\$ 66	\$ 38	\$ 500	\$ 500	500	\$ 362.47	postage including tax forms
Web/Tech/Com	2,415	\$ 4,193	4,500	4,500	4,500	\$ 3,478.95	All technology and cloud services related charges (Sep: Dropbox, camera, mic)
Travel	2,822	\$ 2,556	2,500	3,500	3,500	\$ 2,580.24	Past President Travel to Big SWANA
Board Meetings	8,057	\$ 1,790	6,000	9,000	9,000	\$ 2,297.64	Including Jul planning meeting
Installation Banquet	3,367	\$ -	5,000				
Memberships	-	\$ -	350	350	350		Retired board member
YP Events/Training/SWANA Events	-	\$ 1,057	1,000	1,000	1,000	\$ 896.23	
Scholarship Fund	8,000	\$ 2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		
Miscellaneous	200	\$ 2,242	3,000	4,000	4,000	\$ 6,122.26	Bud for Purchasing Gold pendants and annual awards and misc
MOLO Expense/Rev Share	-	\$ -	-	-	4,500	\$ 12,752.65	
Insurance	1,482	\$ 1,469	1,750	2,000	2,000	\$ 1,120.00	GL and D&O Insurance
Tax Preparation Fee	2,265	\$ 1,905	1,600	2,500	2,500	\$ 2,044.57	Rea and Associates - tax preparation
Webinars	-	\$ -	300	300	300		
2026 Symposium Expense	40,665	\$ 5,000	-	-	143,000	\$ 123,638.49	
Total Expenditures	\$ 69,338	\$ 22,250	\$ 32,500	\$ 33,650	\$ 181,150	\$ 155,294	
Net Gain or (Loss)	\$ (54,516)	\$ 12,036	\$ (7,950)	\$ (6,750)	\$ 78,810	\$ 211,816	

LTF 101

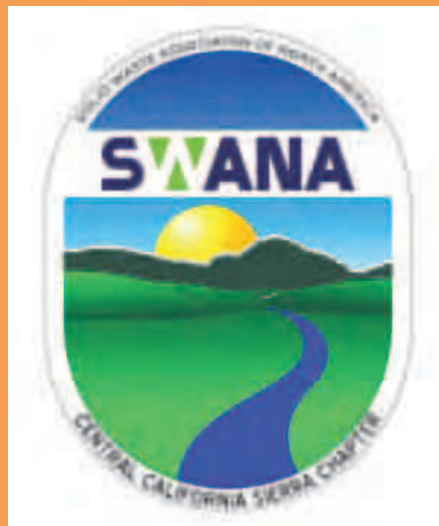
SWANA California Chapters Legislative Task Force (LTF)

Est. ~1992

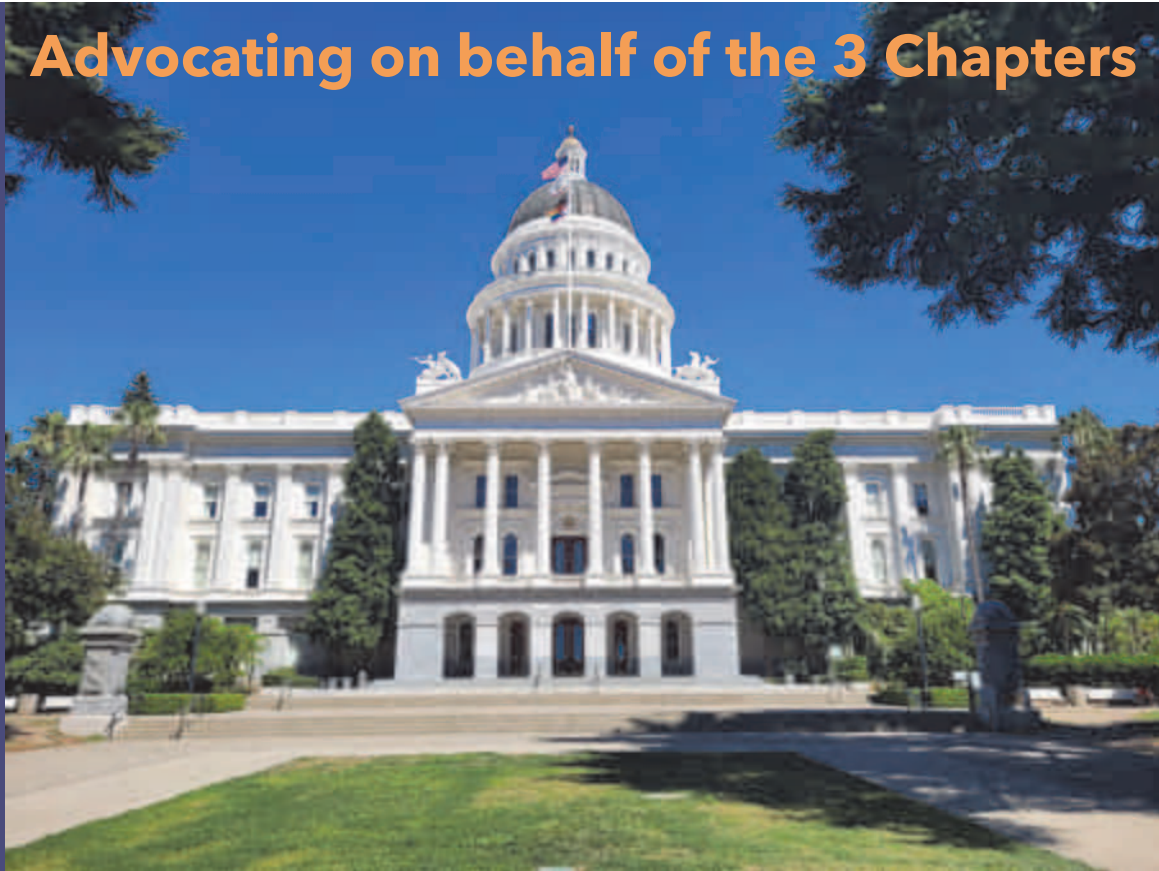
Incorporated as an IRS 501 C4 Non-Profit in 2025



The 3 Chapters



Advocating on behalf of the 3 Chapters



Legislative Task Force (LTF) Leadership Team



The LTF is made up of five Directors designated by the Presidents of each of the three California Chapters—Northern, Central, and Southern. The Executive Committee is made up of elected officers, the Chair, Vice Chair, Treasurer, and Secretary. The officers are elected by the Directors. Each officer typically serves a two year term. At all times at least one Director from each Chapter shall be on the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Chair: Sierra (Central) Chapter, Curtis Larkin, Fresno County

Vice Chair: Founding (Southern) Chapter, Sharon Green, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Treasurer: Founding (Southern) Chapter, Frank Caponi, Retired

Secretary: Gold Rush (Northern) Chapter, Deepti Jain, City of Sunnyvale

DIRECTORS:

Northern Chapter: Larry Sweetser, Doug Kobold, Christina Hanson, Joe La Mariana

Central Chapter: Monique Gamma, Dawyne Balch, Tari Heslop, Mike Schlessinger

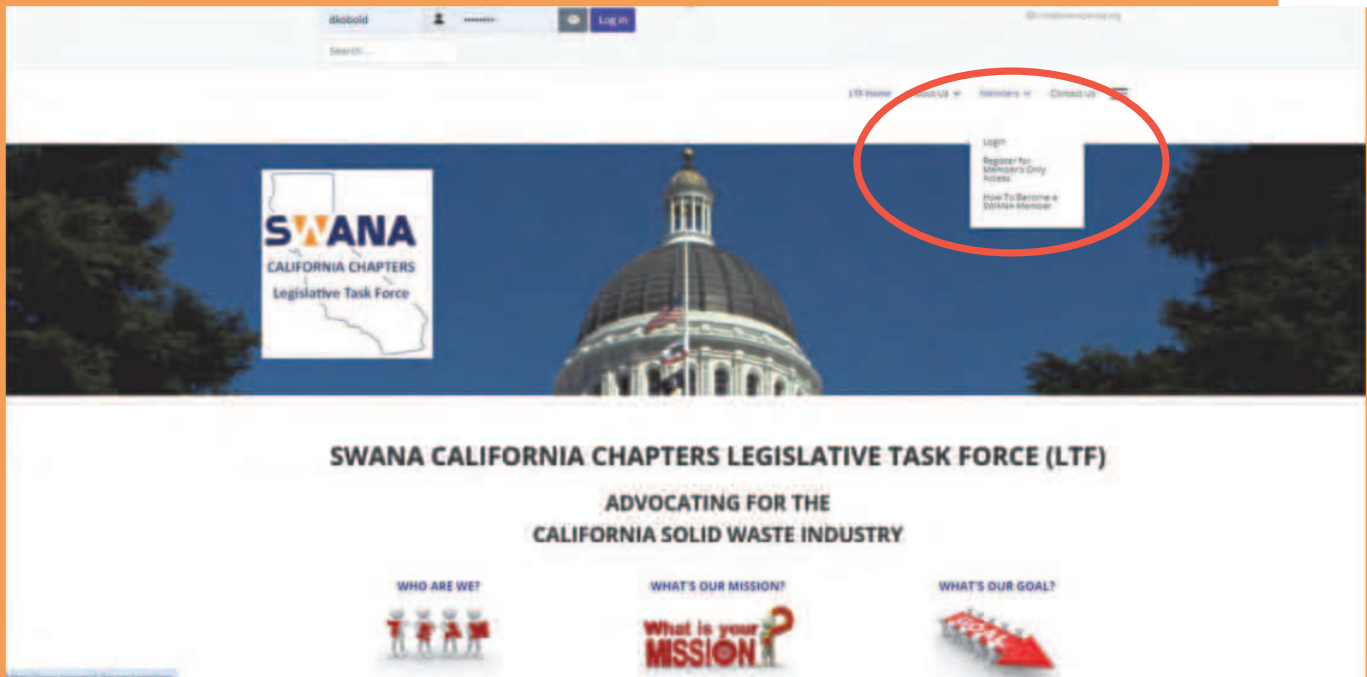
Southern Chapter: Mike Mohajer, Jim Marchese, Jane-Marie Fajardo

Lobbyist: Dylan Hoffman of Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange

The LTF Website



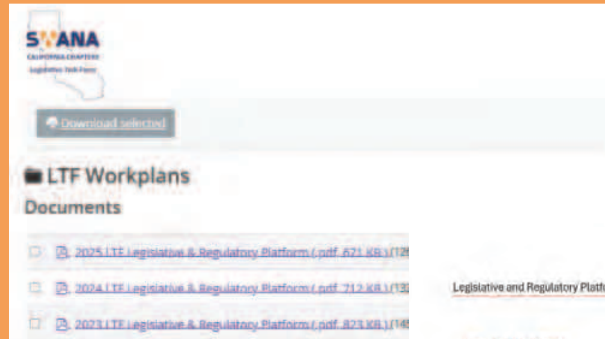
Already a member of SWANA?



What's accessible without a logon?



Information available to all!



Extras available to SWANA members!



Up-to-date Legislative Matrix (with positions)!



SWANA California Chapters Legislative Task Force Bill Matrix
Sunday, April 12, 2026

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 28 <i>Schiavo D</i> Solid waste landfills: substrate temperatures.	SENATE 2 YEAR 9/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 51(a)(1). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1985, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes CalRecycle to certify a local enforcement agency and requires CalRecycle and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste incineration permit, as provided. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 changes the State Air Resources Board with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as provided. This bill would require the state board to amend its regulations on methane emissions from a municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) to establish requirements for the monitoring of landfill gas temperature. The bill would require the operator of an MSW landfill to monitor landfill gas temperature as a condition with those regulations. If the gas temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are met or exceeded, the bill would require the operator of the MSW landfill to take specified actions, including, but not limited to, filing a corrective action plan for review by the local enforcement agency, as defined, and the department. If the gas temperature is 145 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are met or exceeded, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the operator of the MSW landfill submitting corrective action plans to a multiagency coordination agency, established by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), as specified. If the gas temperature is 170 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are met or exceeded, the bill would require additional actions, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the other criteria by emergency regulation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2025	Oppose Unless Amended
AB 80 <i>Agular Curry D</i> Carpet recycling.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 51(a)(1). (Last location was APPR SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1985, 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. The act includes a product stewardship for carpet program and a success carpet producer responsibility program, and requires the product stewardship for carpet program to become inoperative upon the completion of certain conditions related to the implementation of the success carpet producer responsibility program. Existing law, the product stewardship for carpet program, requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which is required to include specified elements, including achieving specified carpet recycling rates and a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose a civil penalty of \$10,000 per day on any person in violation of the program or \$25,000 per day, if the violation is intentional, fraudulent, or negligent, as specified. This bill would instead authorize the department to impose administrative, rather than civil, penalties in those amounts, and to impose an administrative penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/9/2025	Support
AB 643 <i>Wilson D</i> Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.	SENATE: RLS 1/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com on RLS. For assignment.	Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2023. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and processed from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility, authorized by the Department using specified approved technologies, the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture, as provided, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final disposition or management of solid waste, as provided. The bill would require the amount of the processed material to be calculated using the dry weight of the materials. Last Amended on 1/14/2026	Watch
AB 762 <i>Travis D</i> Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.	SENATE: RLS 1/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50, Nays 17.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com on RLS for assignment.	Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single use products, including single use foodware accessories and containers and single use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, promoting, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. Existing law defines terms for these purposes. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a "disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device" to mean a vaporization device that contains nicotine but not cannabidiol or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/26/2026	Support
AB 864	SENATE: 2 YEAR.	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to	Watch

Access to Regulatory Advocacy by Agency!



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SWANA CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS Legislative Task Force

ADVOCACY • POLICY • MEMBER RESOURCES

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Legislative Advocacy Regulatory Advocacy Our Team

DRAFT

Legislation 101

Doug Kobold (CPSC) & Dylan Hoffman (SYASL)

April , 2026



DK

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The Legislative Process How Does It Work?





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The Legislative Process

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE



CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY



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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR



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Glossary

- **Rules** – Assembly/Senate Committee on Rules
- **Approps** – Assembly/Senate Committee on Appropriations
- **ESTM** Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials
- **Natural Resources** – Assembly Committee on Natural Resources
- **EQ** Senate Committee on Environmental Quality
- **Water** Senate Committee on Natural Resources & Water



Standing Committees

- Accountability and Administrative Review
- Aging and Long-Term Care
- Artistic Arts
- Appropriations
- Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media
- Banking and Finance
- Budget
- Business and Professions
- Communications and Consumer
- Education
- Elections and Redistricting
- Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
- Governmental Organization
- Health
- Higher Education
- Housing and Community Development
- Human Services
- Insurance
- Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy
- Judiciary
- Labor and Employment
- Local Government
- Natural Resources
- Privacy and Consumer Protection
- Public Employment and Retirement
- Public Safety
- Revenue and Taxation
- Rules
- Transportation
- Utilities and Energy
- Veterans Affairs
- Water, Parks, and Wildlife

Standing Committees

- Agriculture
- Appropriations
- Banking and Financial Institutions
- Budget and Fiscal Review
- Business, Professions and Economic Development
- Education
- Elections and Constitutional Amendments
- Energy, Utilities and Communications
- Environmental Quality
- Governance and Finance
- Governmental Organization
- Health
- Housing
- Human Services
- Insurance
- Judiciary
- Labor, Public Employment and Retirement
- Natural Resources and Water
- Public Safety
- Rules
- Transportation
- Veterans Affairs

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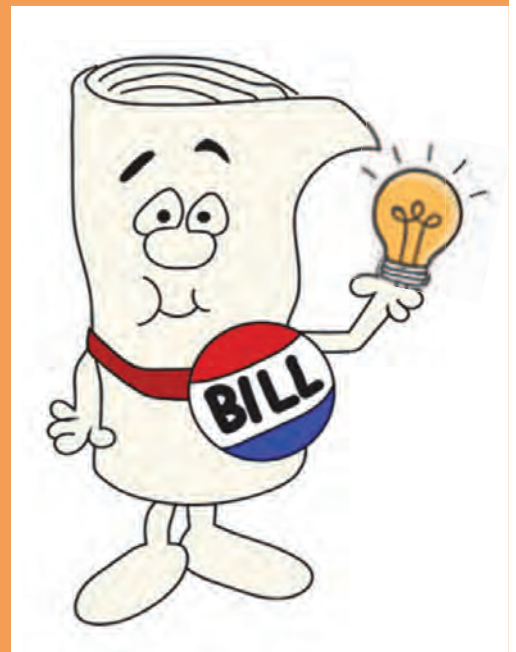
Developing Bill Ideas

- Do you have a problem that needs to be solved?
- Is a statewide approach needed and how will it help?
- Who else may be interested?
- Who in the Capitol may be willing to champion this idea?

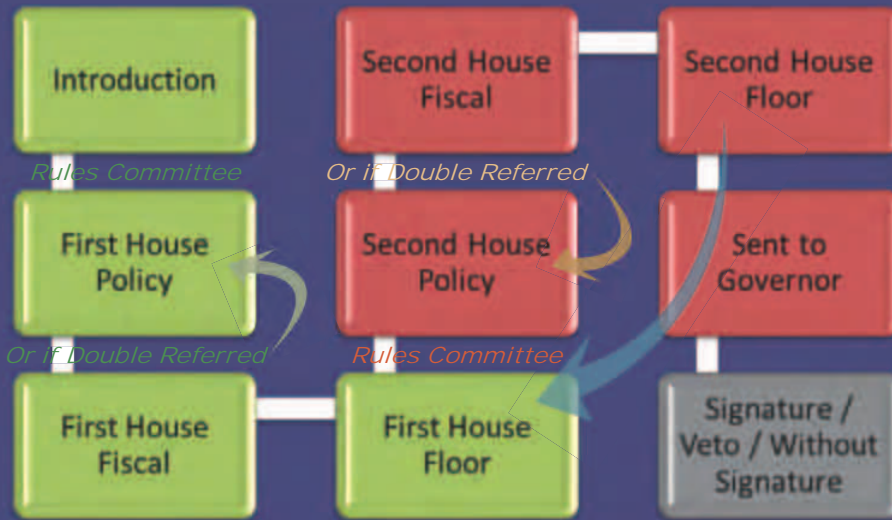


What are Legislative Offices Looking for?

- What problem is the bill solving
- What impact it has on their district
- The sentiment the general public has on the issue
- If a similar bill has been previously introduced
- The support and opposition of the bill
- The amount of effort required to pass and implement the bill



The Legislative Path of a Bill



2/3 vote in each house!



Working with Committees

- Policy v. Fiscal Committees
- Committees specialize in specific policy areas
- Committee staff are subject matter experts that review bills assigned to the committee
- You can write a letter to the committee and testify (if invited to do so) during hearings to voice your expertise and position on a bill
- Committee information is available on the Senate (www.senate.ca.gov) and Assembly (www.assembly.ca.gov) websites
- Hearing dates and times are available in the daily file and Senate and Assembly Websites



Committee Hearings

- Committee hearings are open to the public and a great opportunity to engage in the legislative process
- You can monitor hearings online or attend the hearing in person and provide testimony on a bill (“Me Too” testimony unless invited)
- Find out when a bill is scheduled to be heard by checking the committee website or Daily File



Fiscal Committee

- The fiscal impact on the state of the bill will be determined by Appropriations Committee staff
- The bill is set for hearing
- If the costs of the bill is low, the bill is likely to be passed out without much discussion
- If the cost of the bill is high, it will be placed on the “suspense file” for consideration along with other fiscal bills and prioritized by the leadership



Senate/Assembly Floor

- The author of the measure will present the bill and take questions from other members
- Occasionally, mirroring bills will run through both houses simultaneously (i.e., SB 1215 and AB 2440)
- Once approved, the measure is sent to the second house, where the Rules Committee will review it and assign it to a policy committee(s)
- Lobbyists “work the gate”
- The process repeats in the second house



Governor's Desk

- Once both houses have approved the same version of the bill, it is presented to the Governor
- The Governor typically has 30 days after the end of the legislative session to take action.
- He must take an action on the bill:
 - If he signs the bill, it becomes law
 - If he returns the bill to the legislature without his signature, it is vetoed
 - If he does nothing, it will become law without his signature (very rare)
- A **Veto** can be overridden
 - Requires 2/3 vote in each house



Current 2025/26 Legislative Session

Currently in the 2nd Year



- 2025 Statues went into effect 1/1/26
- Legislature reconvened 1/5/26
 - Bill introduction deadline 2/20/26
 - 1st House Policy Committees Deadline 4/24/26 (Fiscal Bills)
 - 1st House Policy Committees Deadline 5/1/26 (Non-Fiscal Bills)
 - 1st House Fiscal Committees Deadline 5/15/25 (Fiscal Bills)
 - 1st House Deadline 5/29/26
 - Budget Deadline 6/15/26
 - Summer Recess 7/3/26 - 8/3/26
 - Bill Passage Deadline 8/31/26
 - Governor Signing Deadline 9/30/26

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Resources

- LegInfo: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/home.xhtml>
- Find your state legislators: <http://findyourrep.legislature.ca.gov/>
- CA Senate: <https://www.senate.ca.gov/>
- CA Assembly: <https://www.assembly.ca.gov/>
- Daily File (legislative schedule, printed daily during legislative session):
 - Senate: <https://www.senate.ca.gov/dailyfile>
 - Assembly: <https://www.assembly.ca.gov/dailyfile/pdfpublications>
- Rough&Tumble: <https://www.rtumble.com/>
- CalMatters: <https://calmatters.org/>
- The Capitol Morning Report: <https://capitolmr.com/>
- State of CA Department Finance:
 - Legislative Analyses: http://www.dof.ca.gov/Legislative_analyses/
 - Budget trailer bill Language: <https://esd.dof.ca.gov/dofpublic/trailerBill.html>
- Position letter Portal (for submitting letters to committees):
 - <https://calegislation.lc.ca.gov/Advocates/>



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A Really Good Resource!

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SWANA LTF Bills Update

Dylan Hoffman

- LTF is currently tracking 40 bills!
- Bills are reviewed at monthly meetings of the LTF.

- a. [AB 28 \(Schiavo\) Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.](#)
 - I. Oppose unless amended
 - II. Two-year bill
- b. [AB 80 \(Aguilar-Curry\) Carpet recycling.](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Two-year bill
- c. ***AMENDED** [AD 643 \(Wilson\) Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.](#)
 - I. Senate Rules Committee, pending referral to policy committee
- d. [AD 762 \(Irwin\) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition, support.](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Senate Rules Committee, pending referral to policy committee
- e. [AS 864 \(Ward\) Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.](#)
 - I. Watch
 - II. Two-year bill
- f. [AD 223 \(Ladwick\) Household hazardous waste: vape pens](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Two-year bill
- g. ***NEW** [AB 1601 \(Stefani\) Product safety: proofs of purchase: intentionally added bisphenols.](#)
 - I. Introduced
- h. ***NEW** [AB 1612 \(Alanis\) Incineration of controlled substances: California Environmental Quality Act: law enforcement exemption.](#)
 - I. Introduced
- i. ***NEW** [AD 1617 \(Alanis\) Household hazardous waste: reporting.](#)
 - I. Introduced
- j. ***NEW** [AB 1777 \(Garcia\) Air pollution: indirect sources](#)
 - I. Introduced
- k. ***NEW** [AB 1780 \(Rodriguez, M\) Beverage containers: redemption payments: exemption](#)
 - I. Introduced
- l. ***NEW** [AB 1826 \(Lackey\) Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.](#)
 - I. Introduced
- m. ***NEW** [AB 2076 \(Lowenthal\) The Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act: online marketplaces: nitrous oxide.](#)
 - I. Introduced
- n. [SB 501 \(Allen\) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.](#)
 - I. Support
 - II. Assembly Desk, pending referral to policy committee
- o. [SB 615 \(Allen\) Vehicle traction batteries.](#)
 - I. Watch
 - II. Two-year bill
- p. [SB 623 \(Lakepearl\) Beverage containers: recycling.](#)
 - I. Watch

SWANA LTF Bills Update (Cont'd)



SUPPORT

- AB 762 (Irwin) Disposable, battery-embedded vape ban.
 - Bans the sale of battery-embedded vapes by January 1, 2028.
- AB 1941 (González) Organized metal theft.
 - This bill builds upon previous efforts to tackle copper wire theft by allowing prosecutors to bring enhanced charges for coordinated or repeated thefts.
- AB 2310 (Carrillo) Illegal dumping.
 - Increases penalties for a fourth or subsequent illegal dumping offense from an infraction to a misdemeanor.
- SB 936 (Blakespear) Nitrous oxide: sales.
 - This bill creates four new infractions related to the sale or distribution of nitrous oxide, including making it unlawful to sell, furnish, offer, distribute, or give away a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than eight grams of nitrous oxide or a nitrous oxide container from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide.

SWANA LTF Bills Update (Cont'd)



OPPOSE

- AB 28 (Schiavo) Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.
 - This bill establishes a series of reporting requirements for municipal solid waste landfill operators should the landfill exceed certain subsurface temperature limits the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery must establish. State and local entities are required to take actions under the bill and landfill operators who do not adhere to the law may face penalties.
- AB 1777 (Garcia) Air pollution: indirect sources.
 - This bill authorizes the Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of pollution.
- SB 594 (Padilla) Waste discharge permits: landfills.
 - This bill prohibits a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill unless the county board of supervisors for the county in which the proposed landfill resides holds a public hearing and provides a summary of the public hearing and public comments at the hearing to the relevant Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board).

SWANA LTF Bills Update (Cont'd)



WATCH

- [AB 1812 \(Aguiar-Curry\) Solid waste: compostable products.](#)
 - This bill, effective January 1, 2027, prohibits bioplastic producers from labeling any product made wholly or partially of bioplastic as "compostable" in California.
- [SB 1010 \(Ashby\) Solid waste: Solid waste: Refrigerant Stewardship and Recovery Act.](#)
 - This bill establishes an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for household cooling appliances.

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2026 OFFICERS

Chair	Curtis Larkin, <i>Fresno County</i>
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Treasurer	Frank Caponi, <i>Retired</i>
Secretary	Deepti Jain, <i>City of Sunnyvale</i>

PRIORITY BILL LIST APRIL 12, 2026

SUPPORT

- ◆ **AB 80 (Aguiar-Curry) Carpet recycling. – SUPPORT**
 - *This bill would make several changes to the state's carpet stewardship law.*

- ◆ **AB 762 (Irwin) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition. – SUPPORT**
 - *Prohibits, on and after January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state.*

- ◆ **AB 998 (Hadwick) Household hazardous waste: vape pens. – SUPPORT**
 - *This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action.*

- ◆ **AB 1612 (Alanis) Disposition of controlled substances. – SUPPORT**
 - *This bill would authorize a local police department, sheriff's office, or state law enforcement agency in possession of a controlled substance to transport a controlled substance that has been held beyond the applicable retention period for an ongoing investigation or related proceedings to the Department of Justice for disposal.*

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

Dylan Hoffman

- ◆ **AB 1617 (Alanis) Household hazardous waste: reporting – SUPPORT**
 - *This bill aligns household hazardous waste (HHW) reporting requirements by requiring a public agency responsible for management to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit the Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report (Form 303) to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and report information for the prior calendar year.*

- ◆ **AB 1941 (González) Organized metal theft - SUPPORT**
 - *This bill builds upon previous efforts to tackle copper wire theft by creating a new tool of “organized metal theft”, allowing prosecutors to bring enhanced charges for coordinated or repeated thefts.*

- ◆ **AB 2310 (Carrillo) Illegal dumping. - SUPPORT**
 - *Increases penalties for a fourth or subsequent illegal dumping offense from an infraction to a misdemeanor.*

- ◆ **AB 2667 (Hadwick) Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising. - SUPPORT**
 - *The bill bans the sale of disguised vapes and video game vapes and directs the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop recommendations for schools to more easily manage and dispose of vapes confiscated by schools, and authorizes HHWCFs to disassemble vapes to reduce the costs to properly dispose of those devices.*

- ◆ **SB 501 (Allen) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries. – SUPPORT**
 - *This bill adds medium-format batteries to the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.*

◆ **SB 561 (Blakespear) Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act. – SUPPORT**

- *This bill creates an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program for marine flares that requires a Manufacturer Responsibility Organization to develop a plan for consumer education, collection, and safe end-of-life management of marine flares, and bans marine flares that contain perchlorate.*

◆ **SB 936 (Blakespear) Nitrous oxide: sales. – SUPPORT**

- *This bill creates four new infractions related to the sale or distribution of nitrous oxide, including making it unlawful to sell, furnish, offer, distribute, or give away a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than eight grams of nitrous oxide or a nitrous oxide container from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide.*

◆ **SB 1230 (Valladeres) Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources. – SUPPORT**

- *This bill increases the fines for the illegal dumping of waste matter for repeat offenders and requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to act as a resource for cities and counties to address illegal dumping through the creation of a website.*

OPPOSE

◆ **AB 28 (Schiavo) Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures. – OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED**

This bill establishes a series of reporting requirements for municipal solid waste landfill operators should the landfill exceed certain subsurface temperature limits the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery must establish. State and local entities are required to take actions under the bill and landfill operators who do not adhere to the law may face penalties.

◆ **AB 1777 (Garcia) Air pollution: indirect sources. – OPPOSE**

This bill authorizes the Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of pollution.

◆ **SB 594 (Padilla) Waste discharge permits: landfills. - OPPOSE**

This bill prohibits a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill unless the county board of supervisors for the county in which the proposed landfill resides holds a public hearing and provides a summary of the public hearing and public comments at the hearing to the relevant Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board).

WATCH

◆ **AB 1812 (Aguiar-Curry) Solid waste: compostable products. – WATCH**

This bill, effective January 1, 2027, prohibits bioplastic producers from labeling any product made wholly or partially of bioplastic as "compostable" in California.

◆ **AB 2226 (Rubio) Reusable grocery bags. – WATCH**

This bill removes the requirement that pre-checkout bags provided to consumers be certified as compostable by the USDA.

◆ **AB 2245 (Rodriguez) Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility. – WATCH**

This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

◆ **AB 2549 (Zbur) Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: manufacturer notices. – WATCH**

This bill would require manufacturers of covered electronic devices under the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to provide the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) with notices regarding the covered products.

◆ **SB 58 (Padilla) Air quality: standard: hydrogen sulfide. – WATCH**

This bill requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to develop additional health-based threshold levels for hydrogen sulfide.

◆ **SB 811 (Caballero) Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities. – WATCH**

This bill establishes a new statutory framework to ensure comprehensive and safe regulation of metal shredding facilities in California which will be administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

◆ **SB 919 (Grayson) Biomethane projects: investment costs. – WATCH**

This bill requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to allow recovery in natural gas utility rates of the costs to connect biomethane projects to the utility pipeline system (known as interconnection costs).

◆ **SB 1010 (Ashby) Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act. – WATCH**

This bill establishes an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for household cooling appliances.

◆ **SB 1180 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund. – WATCH**

This bill adds further guidance to state agencies in allocating money from the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund (PPMF) and expands the list of entities that are eligible for those funds.

◆ **SB 1371 (Durazo) Solid waste handling services: labor dispute. – WATCH**

The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services that excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into.

PRIORITY REGULATIONS

CalRecycle SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer

Responsibility Act - on May 1, 2026, the Office of Administrative Law approved the permanent regulations for the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

<https://calrecycle.ca.gov/packaging/packaging-epr/>

CA Air Resources Board Landfill Methane Rule – In April, CARB posted a 15-

day comment period on proposed modifications to the Rule in response to written comments. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/rulemaking/2025/landfill-methane-regulation-0>

For more information or to contact the LTF:

<https://www.swanacal-leg.org/>

(log-in required)

AB 27 Schiavo, D HTML PDF

Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event: exclusions.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

~~The~~

(1) *The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally define “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income.*

This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, would provide an exclusion from gross income for amounts received, on or after March 1, 2024, as compensation for specified costs and losses related to the Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event in the County of Los Angeles, as provided.

Existing law requires a bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements.

This bill would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure.

~~This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.~~

(2) *Existing law establishes various means-tested public social services programs administered by counties to provide eligible recipients with certain benefits, including, but not limited to, cash assistance under the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, nutrition assistance under the CalFresh program, and health care services under the Medi-Cal program.*

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to administer the California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program to provide grants to eligible entities for the purpose of administering pilot programs and projects that provide a guaranteed income to participants. Existing law defines an eligible entity, for purposes of the program, as a nonprofit organization, as specified, or a city, county, or city and county.

This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, prohibit any Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event payment amount received by a taxpayer from being

considered income or resources when determining eligibility or benefit amounts for any means-tested program or guaranteed income payments, as defined. To the extent that the bill would expand eligibility for programs administered by counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) This bill would make legislative findings and declarations related to a gift of public funds.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

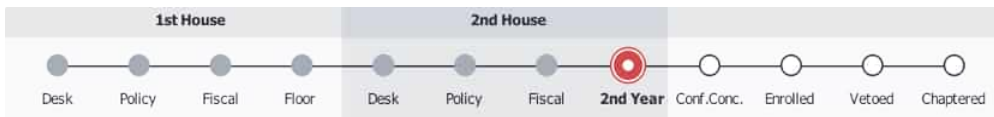
This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location:	08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Last Amend:	06/19/2025
Introduced:	12/02/2024		

AB 28 **Schiavo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Oppose Unless Amended	

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes CalRecycle to certify a local enforcement agency and requires CalRecycle and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 charges the State Air Resources Board with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emission of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as provided.

This bill would require the state board to amend its regulations on methane emissions from a municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) to establish requirements for the monitoring of landfill gas temperature. The bill would require the operator of an MSW landfill to monitor landfill gas temperature in accordance with those regulations. If the gas

temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are ~~met, met or exceeded~~, the bill would require the operator of the MSW landfill to take specified actions, including, but not limited to, ~~working collaboratively with CalRecycle and the local enforcement agency, as defined, to develop and implement filing a corrective action plan, plan for review by the local enforcement agency, as defined, and the department.~~ If the gas temperature is 146 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are ~~met, met or exceeded~~, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, ~~the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) forming operator of the MSW landfill submitting corrective action plans to a multiagency coordination group to collaborate with the operator of the MSW landfill to develop and implement another corrective action plan, group, established by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), as specified.~~ If the gas temperature is ~~162~~ 170 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are ~~met, met or exceeded~~, the bill would require additional actions, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the other criteria by emergency regulation.

If an operator of an MSW landfill fails to provide notice of a sustained gas temperature by the specified due date, the bill would authorize CalRecycle or a local enforcement agency to impose a penalty of \$10,000 per day. The bill would require CalRecycle or a local enforcement agency to impose a penalty not to exceed \$1,000,000 for each week that the gas temperature is ~~162~~ 170 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, if specified criteria are ~~met, met or exceeded~~. The bill would require all penalties to be deposited into the Landfill Subsurface Fire Mitigation Account, which the bill would create, to be used upon appropriation by the Legislature to mitigate harm to a person or community adversely affected by a solid waste landfill with a gas temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than ~~2~~ 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days. The bill would require any permit suspended pursuant to these provisions to be reinstated when, among others, gas temperature decreases to below 131 degrees Fahrenheit for 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days or longer, as specified.

This bill would make an operator of an MSW landfill liable to CalRecycle and the local enforcement agency for their costs, as specified. The bill would exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act specified requirements that the bill authorizes CalRecycle to impose on the operator of an MSW landfill. By creating new duties for a local enforcement agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing federal regulations require the owner of an MSW landfill with a gas collection and control system to operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than 131 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the federal Environmental Protection Agency approves a higher operating temperature, as provided.

This bill would require an operator of an MSW landfill to provide notice to the local enforcement agency, CalRecycle, and any other state agency designated by CalEPA regarding a request for a higher operating temperature, as specified.

(2) This bill would declare its provisions to be severable.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made

pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 09/03/2025
Introduced: 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

AB 61

Pacheco, D

HTML

PDF

Electricity and natural gas: legislation imposing mandated programs and requirements: third-party review.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. The Public Advocate's Office of the Public Utilities Commission is established as an independent office within the commission to represent and advocate on behalf of the interests of public utility customers and subscribers within the jurisdiction of the commission.

This bill would require the office to establish, by January 1, 2027, a program to, upon request of the Legislature, analyze legislation that would establish a mandated requirement or program or otherwise affect electrical or gas ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the office to develop and implement conflict-of-interest provisions ~~that would~~ to prohibit a person from participating in an analysis for which the person knows or has reasons to know that the person has a material financial interest. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032.

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 07/10/2025
Introduced: 12/02/2024

AB 80

Aguiar-Curry, D

HTML

PDF

Carpet recycling.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet. The act includes a product stewardship for carpet program and a successor carpet producer responsibility program, and requires the product stewardship for carpet program to become inoperative upon the completion of certain conditions related to the implementation of the successor carpet producer responsibility program.

Existing law, the product stewardship for carpet program, requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which is required to include specified elements, including achieving specified carpet recycling rates and a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose a civil penalty of ~~\$25,000~~ \$10,000 per day on any person in violation of the program *or \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. negligent, as specified.*

This bill would instead authorize ~~a civil~~ *the department to impose administrative, rather than civil, penalties in those amounts, and to impose an administrative penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing.*

Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include nonvoting board members with representation from, among others, a retailer that sells carpet.

This bill would instead require the stewardship organization to create a governing board for the stewardship program, as specified.

Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit to the department an annual report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the program, as provided. Existing law authorizes a carpet stewardship organization to award grants and subsidies to incentivize the recycling of carpet materials that have the highest recyclability.

This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in its annual report specified information related to the grants and subsidies provided pursuant to the program, as specified.

(2)Existing law, the successor carpet producer responsibility program, requires producers of covered products to form and join a single producer responsibility organization (PRO) for the collection and recycling of a covered product. Existing law defines a “covered product” as carpet, as defined, and requires the PRO to develop a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, recycling, and the safe and proper management of covered products in the state.

Existing law requires, no later than January 1, 2029, a person who removes a covered product as part of the installation of a covered product to transport, or contract to transport, all of the removed covered product to an approved collection site, as provided. Under existing law, an approved collection site is a solid waste facility that has agreed to be a collection site for the PRO.

This bill would exempt a covered product from this transport requirement if certain conditions are met, including that it is returned to the producer. The bill would expand approved collection sites to include certain carpet recycling centers, municipal facilities, and retailers.

Existing law requires the governing board of a PRO to include 4 nonvoting members, including, but not limited to, a nonvoting member representing a nonprofit organization established to promote a circular economy and to address environmental issues. Existing law requires the PRO to submit an annual report to the department on or before July 1 of each year, as provided. Existing law requires a producer to publish on its internet website, for each of its covered products, an environmental product declaration that identifies a covered product's components, as provided.

This bill would instead require one voting and 5 nonvoting members, as specified. The bill would require the annual report to be submitted on or before September 1 of each year, instead of July 1 of each year. The bill would instead require a producer to publish on its internet website, for each of its covered products, the components that constitute more than 1% of the product's weight and any component that is a hazardous chemical, as specified.

Existing law requires the PRO to submit to the department an annual report, as specified, and to make the report publicly available on the PRO's internet website. Existing law requires the PRO to provide annual grants to apprenticeship programs for training carpet installers in proper carpet recycling techniques, as provided.

This bill would require the PRO to include in its annual report specified information related to the grants and incentive payments provided pursuant to the program, as specified.

Existing law requires a producer responsibility plan, among other things, to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or some other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that is a synthetic material to allow expeditious sorting of the carpet, as provided. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than December 31, 2026.

This bill would instead require a producer responsibility plan to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or some other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that provides the name of the producer, the date of manufacture, and a listing of the types of face fibers and backing materials contained in the product. The bill would instead require the department to adopt the regulations no later than December 31, 2026.

Existing law requires a producer responsibility plan in effect as of January 1, 2025, to continue in effect, as provided, until it expires or is revoked, except that the PRO is required to submit an amendment to conform the producer responsibility plan to certain requirements.

This bill would eliminate the requirement to submit an amendment to the producer responsibility plan.

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/19/2024

Last Amend: 07/09/2025

[AB 599](#)

[Connolly, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Hazardous waste: classification and alternative management standards: notice of change.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, before adopting building standards or adopting or revising other standards and regulations for the handling, processing, storing, use, recycling, and disposal of hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes, to hold at least one public hearing in Sacramento, or in a city within the area of the state to be affected by the proposed regulations, as provided.

This bill would, if the department proposes to reclassify wastes or adopt alternative management standards for regulated waste, require the department to take all necessary and authorized steps required by law to facilitate full public notification and review of state, regional, and local facility entitlements, to enable local community input regarding the proposed changes to the classification of wastes or the alternative management standards.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/13/2025

[AB 643](#)
[Wilson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Digest: Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target.

This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, ~~and if the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture.~~ *Agriculture, as provided, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste, as provided. The bill would require the amount of the procured materials to be calculated using the dry weight of the materials.*

Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules **Last Amend:** 01/14/2026
Introduced: 02/13/2025

AB 762 **Irwin, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 17.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Digest: (1)Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. Existing law defines terms for these purposes.

This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that *contains nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that* is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified.

Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state, to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violated, or reasonably should have known that it violated, provisions relating to the above-described carryout bag prohibition in specified fine amounts, including \$1,000 per day for the first violation. Existing law requires any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and authorizes the Attorney General to expend any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce those provisions.

This bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state, to enforce the above-described disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition and to

impose civil liability on a person or entity in violation of the prohibition in specified fine amounts, including \$500 for the first violation. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and would authorize the Attorney General to expended any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce these provisions. The bill would specify that any remedies provided pursuant to these provisions are not exclusive and are in addition to the remedies that may be available pursuant to specified provisions relating to unfair competition.

The bill would make any person who violates the above-described disposable battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. By expanding the scope of an infraction, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, provides for the licensure and regulation of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products by the State Board of Equalization.

Existing law requires every person desiring to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products as, among other things, a wholesaler to file with the board an application for a license, as specified. Existing law authorizes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to suspend or revoke a license described above, as specified, of any importer or any manufacturer that has failed to comply with specified provisions relating to monthly reporting of distributors and wholesale costs.

This bill would authorize the department to revoke or suspend any license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products, as defined, of any person with a license who is in violation of the above-described prohibition for a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a tobacco product.

~~(3) The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity.~~

~~MAUCRSA establishes the Department of Cannabis Control within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to administer the act. MAUCRSA authorizes the department to issue state licenses only to qualified applicants, and authorizes the department to revoke or suspend a license if, among other things, a licensee fails to actively and diligently pursue requirements for a license.~~

~~This bill would authorize the department to revoke or suspend a license issued by the department of any person with a license who is in violation of the above-described prohibition for a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a cannabis product, as defined.~~

The bill would specify that any penalty described above is in addition to the other penalties authorized by the bill. The bill would require costs incurred by a state agency in carrying out these provisions to be recoverable by the Attorney General, upon the request of the agency, from the liable person or persons. The bill would make its provisions severable.

(4)

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures

for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 01/26/2026

AB 864

Ward, D

HTML

PDF

Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. Existing regulations define surplus materials, as provided, and specify that surplus material is not a recyclable material. *Existing federal regulations exclude from being classified as hazardous waste under federal law certain hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation if specific conditions are met.*

~~This bill would exempt solar photovoltaic modules not identified as hazardous waste and treated, except as provided, as universal waste, as defined, from state hazardous waste regulations, if transferred to a designated recycler for legitimate recycling, as described, and if the facility meets specified criteria relating to registration permits, as provided. The~~ *This bill would make the universal waste designation applicable to a solar photovoltaic module that is intended for recycling and cannot otherwise be resold, reused, or refurbished only until the department adopts regulations implementing alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to institute a rulemaking to develop alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules that facilitate greater material recovery. The bill would require the department to adopt the above-referenced federal transfer-based exclusion regulation for solar photovoltaic modules.* The bill would also designate a solar photovoltaic module that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material. The bill would make a conforming change.

Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

Household hazardous waste: vape pens.**Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, under permits issued by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

~~Existing law requires hazardous waste transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility to be transported by specified entities, and imposes conditions on the transport of hazardous waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility, including, among others, that the hazardous waste transported not exceed certain volume and weight requirements and that the hazardous waste be transported in closed containers. Existing law defines "household hazardous waste" to mean hazardous waste generated incidental to owning or maintaining a place of residence, and to not include waste generated in the course of operating a business concern at a residence.~~

~~Under this bill, a vape pen confiscated by a school as contraband is presumed to have been generated by a household and does not lose its status as household hazardous waste when properly managed and disposed of at a household hazardous waste collection facility or through a household hazardous waste collection program. The bill would impose the above-described conditions relating to the transport of hazardous waste on a school, as defined, or its contractor, transporting confiscated vape pens to a household hazardous waste collection facility. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. The bill would make related conforming changes.~~

Existing law authorizes a public agency, or its contractor, to conduct a materials exchange program at a household hazardous waste collection facility to make reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients, as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program, if the public agency, or its contractor, complies with specified requirements.

The bill would prohibit a public agency, or its contractor, from including vape pens in a materials exchange program.

Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 07/17/2025
Introduced: 02/20/2025

[AB 1148](#) [Sharp-Collins, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Food packaging: hazardous chemicals.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law prohibits a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any plant-based food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined.

This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2027, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains intentionally added bisphenols or ortho-phthalates, as defined. The bill would authorize require, subject to an appropriation, the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to restrict or prohibit the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains intentionally added establish a threshold in food packaging for bisphenols or ortho-phthalates, ortho-phthalates that are not intentionally added, as specified. The bill would also prohibit, no sooner than a year after the adoption of those regulations, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains bisphenols or ortho-phthalates at or above that threshold. The bill would authorize the department and the Attorney General to enforce the restrictions or prohibition these prohibitions and would subject a person to an administrative or civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for the first violation of the restriction or a prohibition and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, as specified. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, authorize funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account to be used by the department to implement these provisions.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 06/17/2025

AB 1153

Bonta, D

HTML

PDF

Illegal disposal site abatement.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Digest:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. ~~Existing law provides that all expenses incurred by the department in carrying out the program are to be paid from the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup Trust Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the department for purposes of the program. Existing law authorizes the department, in administering the program, to expend funds for specified purposes, including providing grants to public entities for the abatement of illegal disposal sites.~~

~~This bill would additionally authorize the department department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend funds appropriated for the program for removing and disposing to remove and dispose of recreational vehicles, as defined, for developing to develop enforcement strategies, and for developing to develop local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as specified. By authorizing new uses of moneys in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.~~

Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

AB 1338

Solache, D

HTML

PDF

Metal shredding facilities: regulations.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/4/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2027, an air pollution control district or an air quality management district the jurisdiction of which includes metal shredding facilities, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to develop requirements for facilitywide fence-line air quality monitoring at metal shredding facilities, as defined. Existing law authorizes any reasonable regulatory costs incurred by a district in implementing these provisions to be reimbursed pursuant to the fee authority of the district.

~~This bill, if a district has regulations and rules governing metal shredding facilities that have been implemented as of January 1, 2026, would authorize instead of require the district to implement these requirements. The bill would require the district regulations and rules to include, but not be limited to, facility registration, fence-line or alternative monitoring technologies compliance methods, or other methods to reduce emissions from metal shredding facilities, as specified. The bill would also require, rather than authorize, any reasonable regulatory costs incurred by a district in implementing these provisions to be reimbursed by the owner or operator of a metal shredding facility.~~

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Last Amend: 04/03/2025
Introduced: 02/21/2025	

[AB 1436](#)
[Ávila Farías, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public Utilities Commission: outreach.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 5/28/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law, in effect until January 1, 2020, required the Policy and Planning Division of the Public Utilities Commission to undertake one or more studies of outreach efforts undertaken by other state and federal utility regulatory bodies and make recommendations to the commission to promote effective outreach, including metrics for use in evaluating success.

This bill would repeal that obsolete provision.

~~Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, as specified. Existing law requires, if the commission adopts specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, the commission to, among other things, ensure that the biomethane available for any procurement program is either delivered to California through a dedicated pipeline, or through a common carrier pipeline and meets 2 specified requirements related to the injection of the biomethane and specified environmental benefits, as prescribed.~~

This bill would instead require that biomethane delivered to California through a common carrier pipeline meet either of the specified requirements, rather than both. The bill would also add the displacement of conventional natural gas that results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as one of the specified environmental benefits, as specified.

~~Existing law requires the commission to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers.~~

~~This bill would require, on or before June 1, 2026, the commission to allow recovery in rates of the costs of those investments.~~

~~Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.~~

~~Because the provisions of this bill would be part of the act and because a violation of a commission action implementing its requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

~~The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.~~

~~This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.~~

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/02/2025

AB 1604

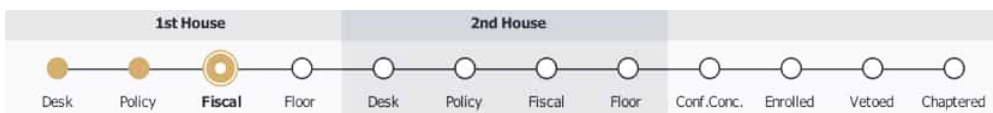
Stefani, D

HTML

PDF

Product safety: proofs of purchase: intentionally added bisphenols.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any juvenile’s feeding product or juvenile’s sucking or teething product, as defined, that contains any form of bisphenol, as defined, at a detectable level above the practical quantitation limit, as determined by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, except as provided.

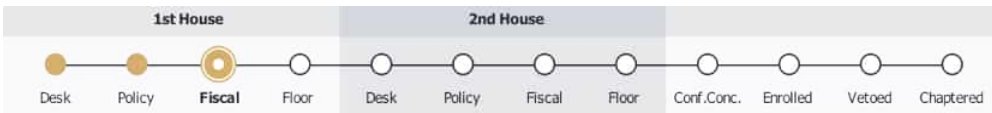
This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2027, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business or created by a manufacturer from containing intentionally added bisphenol A, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2028, from containing any intentionally added bisphenols, as defined. 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. *The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing any form of bisphenol in a paper proof of purchase product. The bill would also prohibit a manufacturer from replacing any form of bisphenol pursuant to these provisions with chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive harm, or with any chemical identified by the department as a Candidate Chemical, as specified.*

Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Introduced: 01/20/2026
Last Amend: 03/12/2026

[AB 1612](#)
[Alanis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Disposition of controlled substances.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest:

Existing law, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, authorizes the forfeiture and seizure of property involved in, or purchased with the proceeds from, a controlled substance offense. *Existing law authorizes a police or sheriff's department, the Department of Justice, or the Department of the California Highway Patrol to, with an order from the court, destroy controlled substances, instruments, or paraphernalia, as specified.*

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.

This bill would authorize a local police department, sheriff's office, or state law enforcement agency *in possession of a controlled substance* to purchase and install an incinerator for the sole purpose of destroying seized controlled substances, as provided. The bill would require the local police department, sheriff's office, or state law enforcement agency to follow specified federal regulations and to notify the State Air Resources Board and the local air quality management district or local air pollution control district of the project, as specified. The bill would authorize multiple law enforcement agencies to purchase and install an incinerator for these purposes through a memorandum of understanding that details cost sharing. The bill would exempt a project to purchase and install an incinerator that complies with these requirements from CEQA. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. *transport a controlled substance that has been held beyond the applicable retention period for an ongoing investigation or related proceedings, and that they are otherwise authorized by law to destroy, to the Department of Justice for disposal. The bill would authorize the Department of Justice, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with a third party to dispose of all controlled substances received pursuant to these provisions.*

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 04/22/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

Introduced: 01/21/2026

Last Amend: 04/07/2026

[AB 1617](#) [Alanis, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Household hazardous waste: reporting.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 04/16/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Digest: Existing regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a “Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report” (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Existing regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Existing law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws.

This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year.

Location: 04/16/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 01/21/2026

[AB 1777](#)
[Garcia, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Air pollution: indirect sources.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Oppose	

Bill information

Status: 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law authorizes air districts to adopt and implement regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of air pollution.

Existing law requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations relating to vehicular emissions standards, as specified, that will achieve the ambient air quality standards required by federal law in conjunction with other measures adopted by the state board, air districts, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

This bill would authorize the state board, if necessary to carry out that duty to achieve those ambient air quality standards, to adopt regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of pollution.

Existing law makes any violation of a rule or regulation of the state board relating to nonvehicular air pollution control a misdemeanor.

Because a violation of these regulations of the state board with respect to nonvehicular sources subject to those regulations would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

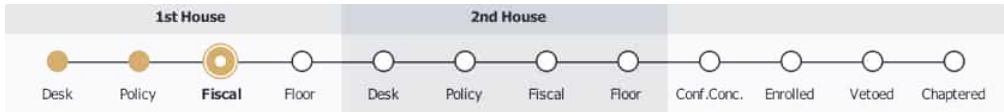
Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/09/2026

[AB 1780](#) [Rodriguez, Michelle, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Beverage containers: redemption payments: exemption.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines “beverage” to include, among other things, noncarbonated water, carbonated and noncarbonated fruit drinks, and vegetable juice, as specified.

This bill would exempt a distributor from making redemption payments to the department for filled beverage containers containing the above-described beverages that the distributor donates to an organization located in California that is exempt from federal income taxation, as specified. The bill would require the distributor to prepare and maintain records of the donations, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE
Introduced: 02/09/2026

AB 1812

Aguiar-Curry, D

HTML

PDF

Solid waste: compostable products.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product is labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and to help enable efficient processing by solid waste processing facilities. Existing law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations for determining whether products comply with this requirement: *meets a specified ASTM standard specification, has OK compost HOME certification, and meets a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt a standard different from an ASTM standard if adopted or developed by a standard-setting organization recognized by the department, the standard adds qualifications to an ASTM standard specification, and the standard is more stringent than an ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law exempts a fiber product that is demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers from complying with any of these ASTM standards.*

~~This bill would instead require the department to adopt regulations for determining whether products comply with this requirement.~~

This bill would instead prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale a product that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless the product has OK compost HOME certification or meets a standard adopted by the department. The bill would repeal the requirement for the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification. The bill would instead authorize the department to adopt an existing standard different from an ASTM standard specification if the standard is adopted or developed by a standard-setting organization recognized by the department. This bill would exempt a fiber product that is demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or

polymers from requirements for labeling compostable products, as specified, unless the department adopts a standard for compostable fiber products.

This bill, on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale a product in this state that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” that is made wholly or partially of plastic, as defined.

Existing law requires a compostable bag that meets an ASTM standard specification described above to comply with certain labeling requirements.

This bill would repeal those labeling requirements.

Location:	04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Last Amend:	03/23/2026
Introduced:	02/10/2026		

[AB 1826](#) [Lackey, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest: ~~Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), governs the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activities. MAUCRSA prohibits engaging in certain commercial activities with cannabis or a cannabis product that is misbranded or adulterated. Among the conditions for which cannabis or a cannabis product is deemed misbranded, MAUCRSA includes packaging or labeling that does not conform to specified requirements. Among the conditions for which cannabis or a cannabis product is deemed adulterated, MAUCRSA includes concentrations that differ from, or its purity or quality is below, that which it is represented to possess.~~

~~This bill would create a 3rd category of prohibited cannabis or cannabis products, which would be referred to as having an administrative error. The bill would deem cannabis or cannabis products as having an administrative error if the laboratory conducting compliance testing on the product makes a clerical error in the track and trace system in reporting test results. The bill would also recast certain conditions of misbranding or adulteration as those of administrative error, including, among others, labeling or packaging does not conform to the requirements of MAUCRSA and concentrations that differ from, or its purity or quality is below, that which it is represented to possess.~~

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), governs the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activities.

MAUCRSA establishes the Department of Cannabis Control for the administration and enforcement of its provisions. Existing law gives the department various enforcement powers and duties related to the recall, embargo, seizure, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products that have been deemed misbranded or adulterated, or whose sale would otherwise be in violation of MAUCRSA. When the department has evidence that cannabis or a cannabis product has been adulterated or misbranded or when the department issues an embargo, existing law requires the department to notify the licensee.

~~This bill would also grant the department those enforcement powers and duties over cannabis and cannabis products that have an administrative error. The bill would require the those notifications described above to include certain documentation supporting the finding of adulteration, misbranding, or administrative error, adulteration or misbranding, or the finding of probable cause to issue an embargo, as specified.~~

Existing law authorizes a licensee to conduct a voluntary recall of the affected cannabis or cannabis product and to remediate the cannabis or cannabis product, if approved by the department, otherwise, existing law requires the licensee to destroy the affected cannabis or cannabis product under the supervision of the department.

~~This bill would require the department, prior to a voluntary recall by the licensee, and within 5 business days of delivery of the notification of adulteration, misbranding, or administrative error, to provide the licensee with an opportunity for a meet and confer an informal conference on why the cannabis or cannabis product is considered adulterated or misbranded, or to have an administrative error. misbranded. The bill would prohibit the department from permitting destruction of the product until either the meet and confer informal conference process has concluded or the licensee has declined to meet and confer. participate in the informal conference.~~

Existing law authorizes the department to issue a mandatory recall if the cannabis or cannabis product creates or poses an immediate and serious threat to human life or health, as specified. Existing law requires the department to provide an opportunity for an informal proceeding on the recall within 5 days, as specified.

~~This bill would require the department to provide the evidence supporting the mandatory recall simultaneously with the issuance of the order. The bill would require the department to provide the licensee with an opportunity for a meet and confer an informal conference on the recall, instead of an informal proceeding, within 5 business days of the order, as specified. The bill would prohibit the department from requiring destruction of cannabis or cannabis product prior to the conclusion of either the meet and confer informal conference process or the licensee's decision not to meet and confer. participate in the informal conference.~~

Existing law requires the department to affix an embargo tag or other appropriate marking to cannabis or cannabis product that the department finds or has probable cause to believe is in violation of MAUCRSA, as specified. Existing law prohibits the embargoed cannabis or cannabis product from being removed or disposed of by sale or otherwise until the department or a court gives permission. Existing law authorizes the licensee to request that the department remove the tag or other marking to permit correction if the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling or additional processing, and other requirements are met. Existing law authorizes the department to remove the tag or other marking if it finds that the embargoed cannabis or cannabis product is not in violation of MAUCRSA, as specified.

~~This bill would also authorize a licensee to request that the department remove the tag or other marking to permit correction if the administrative error can be corrected by proper labeling or additional processing. The bill would require the department to provide the licensee with an opportunity for a meet and confer an informal conference on an embargo, as specified, and would require the department to work diligently to make a final~~

determination on the embargo order, as provided, *order within 15 calendar days from the date of the informal conference.* The bill would require the department to remove the embargo tag or other marking within ~~24 hours~~ *5 calendar days* of finding that cannabis or a cannabis product is not in violation of MAUCRSA, as specified.

Existing law authorizes the department to condemn cannabis or a cannabis product that is in violation of MAUCRSA, as specified, and imposes certain notice and hearing requirements on a proceeding for condemnation. *embargoed. Existing law also authorizes the licensee or product owner of embargoed cannabis or cannabis product to destroy or remediate the cannabis or cannabis product pursuant to a corrective action plan approved by the department and under the supervision of the department.*

~~This bill would require a proceeding for condemnation to be initiated by the department within 10 days of the department's rejection of a corrective action plan submitted by the licensee, or within 10 days of the embargo if no corrective plan is submitted, as described. If the cannabis or cannabis product subject to condemnation is a perishable agricultural product, the bill would require the administrative law judge to schedule the hearing no later than 5 business days after the petition for condemnation is filed, upon request of the licensee, and to issue a decision within 48 hours of the conclusion of the hearing.~~

This bill would authorize the department to initiate condemnation proceedings, as provided, if the department does not approve a corrective action plan or does not receive a response from the licensee with 7 days of the notice of the embargo.

The

This bill would prohibit the department from requiring a licensee to conduct a voluntary recall, sign a waiver of liability, or waive any right to an informal meeting or an administrative or judicial hearing or appeal as a condition of the department taking certain actions. Those actions include approving a voluntary recall, authorizing remediation, supervising the destruction of the cannabis or cannabis product, removing an embargo tag, approving a corrective plan, and permitting the destruction of product.

Existing law authorizes the department to issue a citation to a licensee or unlicensed person for any act or omission that violates or has violated any provision of MAUCRSA. *MAUCRSA and requires the citation to include a provision that notifies the licensee or person that a hearing may be requested to contest the finding of a violation. Existing law requires the hearing to be conducted pursuant to specified provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act that govern formal hearings.*

~~This bill would *instead* require a the citation to include an opportunity to meet and confer on the matter with department personnel, a provision that notifies the licensee that a hearing or informal conference, or both, may be requested to contest the violation, as specified. The bill would require the informal hearing to be conducted pursuant to different provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, other than the provisions governing formal hearings, and would set forth additional specific procedures for the informal conference.~~

Location: 04/21/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amend: 04/14/2026

AB 1941

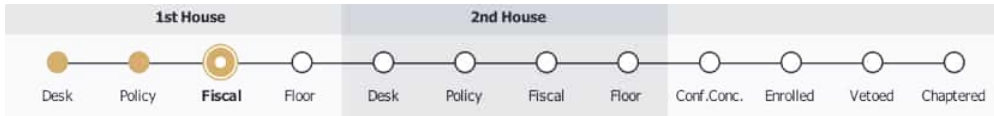
González, Mark, D

HTML

PDF

Organized metal theft.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law makes a person who is a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, or their agent, employee, or representative, who buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that the person knows or reasonably should know is used by or belongs to specified entities, including a railroad, certain utility companies, or a public entity engaged in furnishing public utility service, without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering that material has a legal right to do so, guilty of criminally receiving that property and, in addition to imprisonment, makes that act punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

This bill would prohibit organized metal theft, described as acting in concert with one or more persons to steal metal materials from one or more of specified materials and ~~items,~~ *items with the intent to sell, exchange, or return those metal materials for value*, acting in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess those metal materials knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acting as an agent of another to steal those metal materials as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruiting, coordinating, organizing, supervising, directing, managing, or financing another to undertake acts of theft of metal. The bill would make a violation of organized metal theft punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill would make related findings and declarations and state the intent of the Legislature. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law encourages local law enforcement agencies to report thefts of commodity metals that have occurred within their jurisdiction to a specified privately maintained theft alert system to ensure that persons using the system receive timely and thorough information regarding metal thefts.

This bill would authorize local law enforcement agencies, public agencies, and private entities to provide information about theft of commodity metals to the Department of Justice and would require the department to make this information available to such local law enforcement agencies, public agencies, and private entities.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

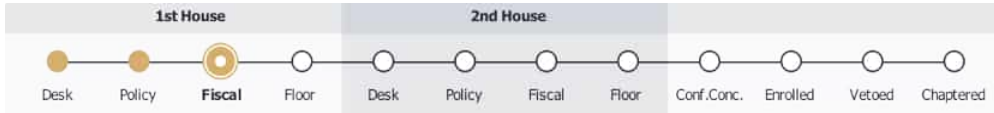
This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	04/15/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Last Amend:	03/26/2026
Introduced:	02/13/2026		

[AB 1995](#)
[Patel, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

State Fire Marshal: lithium battery working group: membership: funding.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, commencing January 1, 2026, to adopt regulations that promote the fire and electrical safety of electric bicycles, powered mobility devices, and storage batteries, as specified. Existing law defines storage batteries for these purposes to include lithium batteries, as provided.

This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal to convene a lithium battery working group, composed of specified members selected by the State Fire Marshal, to identify those safety issues associated with lithium batteries and associated charging infrastructure installed or used near or within residential or commercial occupancies that have not already been addressed in the 2025 Edition of the California Building Standards Code, and to recommend potential solutions that will enhance building safety for the State Fire Marshal and other impacted agencies to consider, as provided. The bill would require the working group to deliver the initial research, findings, and recommendations on or before January 1, 2028.

Existing law establishes the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund in the State Treasury. Existing law provides that moneys in the fund, which include building permit applicant fees, shall be available, upon appropriation, to the Office of the State Fire Marshal, among other state entities, for expenditure in carrying out various provisions relating to building and housing standards, as provided.

This bill would make moneys in the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund available, upon appropriation, to support the working group. The bill would also appropriate an unspecified amount from the fund for specified purposes related to addressing building safety concerns associated with lithium batteries and associated charging infrastructure being installed or used near or within residential or commercial occupancies.

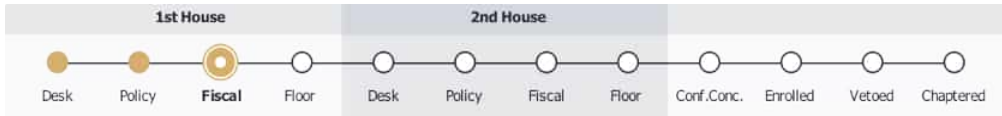
Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/17/2026

[AB 2100](#) [Connolly, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Organic waste: manure management: interagency task force: project approval.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: (1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Existing law 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, as provided, and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years.

Existing law requires the state board to develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations by up to 40% below the dairy sector’s and livestock sector’s 2013 levels by 2030.

This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to convene an interagency task force to evaluate the role of alternative manure management practices in achieving certain goals and to make specified findings and recommendations based on its evaluation. The bill would require the task force to include representatives from specified state agencies, external scientific and technical experts, and other stakeholders, as provided. The bill would require the task force to coordinate scenario modeling of alternative manure management practices adoption within the dairy and livestock industry under different policy and funding conditions, assess how alternative manure management practices can help the state meet groundwater protection strategies, sustainability plans, water quality plans, and working lands climate goals, nature-based climate solutions, and facilitate interagency data sharing, technical consultation, and identification of research needs, as provided. The bill would authorize the state board to incorporate the task force’s findings and recommendations into updates to the above-described comprehensive strategy, the 2027 update to the scoping plan, and other planning documents as appropriate.

(2)Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in partnership with various government agencies, to identify and recommend actions to address, with regard to both state agencies and the federal government, the permitting and siting challenges associated with composting and anaerobic digestion, and to encourage the continued viability of the state’s organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure.

This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to convene relevant government agencies, with input from the regulated community, to create an efficient and effective process for approving new projects that manage livestock and dairy manure through on-farm composting or by selling or transferring manure to offsite users.

Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE
Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amend: 03/25/2026

[AB 2112](#) [Bains, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Greenhouse gases: soil carbon sequestration.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/21/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level no later than December 31, 2030. The act declares the policy of the state 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.

The act also requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with specified entities, to determine an ambitious range of targets for natural carbon sequestration, and for nature-based climate solutions, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions for 2030, 2038, and 2045 to support state goals to achieve carbon neutrality and foster climate adaptation and resilience. The act requires the Natural Resources Agency and the state board to establish an expert advisory committee composed of specified entities to provide recommendations on addressing barriers to efficient implementation of the provisions relating to climate targets.

This bill would additionally require that expert advisory committee to include an expert in soil carbon sequestration. The bill would establish the Climate-smart Organics Management for Protecting Our Soil and Terrain (COMPOST) Act of 2026. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with specified entities, to, on or before January 1, 2028, develop an integrated nature-based climate strategy to link waste diversion goals with soil health practices on natural and working lands. The bill would require the strategy to include multiagency recommendations and incentives to increase climate-friendly on-farm compost production and use, including compost application on grasslands and priority rangeland for improved vegetation and carbon storage. The bill would require the recommendations to be consistent with specified publications, standards, and strategies, including the reduction of at least 5,000,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions in the state annually.

This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to use best available science, mapping, and land management planning tools to support prioritization, siting, and deployment of soil amendment strategies to maximize climate benefits. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to publish, and annually update, the nature-based climate strategy for compost on its internet website.

Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element, household hazardous waste element, and nondisposal facility element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Existing law requires each jurisdiction to submit an annual report to the department summarizing the jurisdiction's progress in reducing solid and household hazardous waste. Existing law requires the annual report to, among others, identify locations for new or expanded organic waste recycling facilities capable of safely meeting the additional organic waste recycling facility capacity need identified in the annual report.

This bill would, on and after August 1, 2027, clarify that the locations for new or expanded waste recycling facilities include, but are not limited to, a medium compostable material handling facility or operation and a small compostable material handling facility or operation, as defined. To the extent the bill would require a local jurisdiction to include additional information in its annual report, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 04/21/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amend: 04/13/2026

[AB 2124](#) [Pacheco, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity and natural gas: legislation imposing mandated programs and requirements: third-party review.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations.

Existing law finds and declares that the California Council on Science and Technology (CCST) was organized as a nonprofit corporation at the request of the Legislature for the specific purpose of offering expert advice to the state government on public policy issues significantly related to science and technology. Existing law requests the CCST, every 3 years, to assess the infrastructure project types, scale, and pace necessary to achieve the state’s energy, climate change, and air quality goals, as specified.

This bill would require the CCST to establish, on or before January 1, 2027, upon appropriation by the Legislature, a program to, upon request of the Legislature, analyze legislation that would establish a mandated requirement or program, as defined, or otherwise affect electrical corporation or gas corporation ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the CCST to develop and implement conflict-of-interest provisions to prohibit a person from participating in an analysis for which the person knows or has reasons to know that the person has a material financial interest. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032.

Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

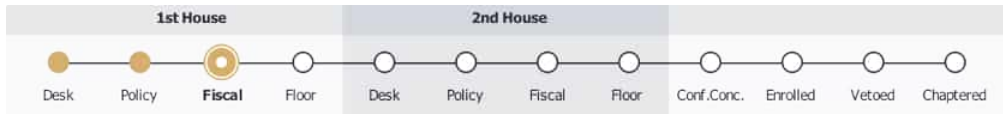
Last Amend: 04/13/2026

Introduced: 02/18/2026

AB 2245	Rodriguez, Michelle, D	HTML	PDF
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Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest: (1)Under existing 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. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle 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 California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by CalRecycle, establishes a used oil recycling program to promote and develop alternatives to illegal disposal of used oil. The act imposes a charge for every gallon of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state, as specified.

This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents. The bill would create 2 categories of covered product, covered liquid product and covered packaging product. The bill would define "covered liquid product" to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, as specified. The bill would define "covered packaging product" to mean primary packaging and containers designed and intended to hold a covered liquid product and other similar packaging, as specified. 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 and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than January 1, 2029.

This bill would require the PRO, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations, to submit a product responsibility plan to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. The bill would require, within 6 months of receipt of the plan, CalRecycle, in collaboration with DTSC, to approve, approve in part, or disapprove the plan, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to notify the PRO of its decision. If CalRecycle does not approve the plan in full, then the bill would require CalRecycle to specify the reasons for disapproval or identify the portions of the partially approved plan that do not comply with the program, as applicable. The bill would require the PRO to submit a revised plan if its plan is not fully approved.

This bill would require the PRO to implement its plan within 90 days of approval. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan's costs among participant producers, as specified. The bill would require the plan to describe how the producer responsibility organization will consult with and mutually agree upon terms and amounts to reimburse local jurisdictions for the proportional costs associated with collecting and managing covered products pursuant to these provisions. The bill would also require the plan to include a description of how the producer responsibility organization will contract with haulers to transport covered products from the collection facilities to recycling facilities or disposal, and how the producer responsibility organization will contract with recyclers.

This bill would require the PRO to prepare and submit to CalRecycle an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the PRO to retain specified documents, annually audit its accounting books, and make documents available to CalRecycle for review, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the program to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require a participant producer, through the PRO, to pay CalRecycle, on an unspecified schedule, an annual administrative charge, as determined by CalRecycle and DTSC. The bill would require the charge be set at an amount that is adequate to cover CalRecycle's and DTSC's actual and reasonable costs of administering and enforcing the program. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties on producers and other specified persons who violate the program. The bill would establish the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Fund in the State Treasury and would require the administrative charges collected by CalRecycle to be deposited into

that fund for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover CalRecycle's cost to implement and enforce the program. The bill would also establish the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Penalty Account in the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by CalRecycle pursuant to the program be deposited into that account, for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for activities related to the collection and recycling of covered products, grants for related purposes, and the administration and enforcement of the program.

(2)Existing law, 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. The act requires producers, either individually or through participation in a producer responsibility organization, to have an approved plan that, among other things, describe how the producer or organization will comply with the act.

This bill would exempt a covered packaging product from the act.

(3)Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(4)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 04/21/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

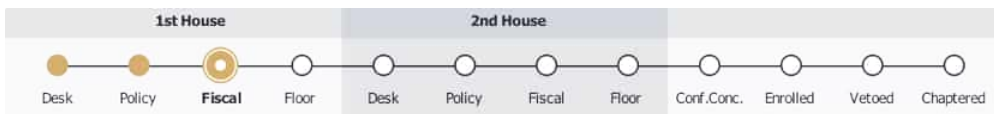
Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 2253](#) [Boerner, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Solid waste: products: environmental marketing claims.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Existing law requires the maintained information to include that the recycled content for materials has been diverted from the solid waste stream either during the manufacturing process (preconsumer) or after consumer use (postconsumer) and that the recycled content claim conforms to the uniform standards for recycled content contained in the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of these provisions.

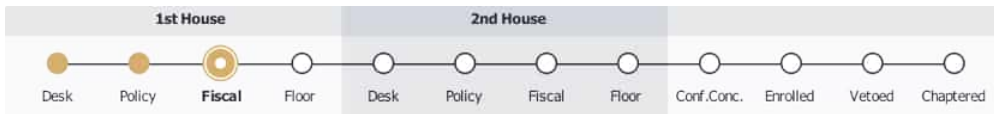
This bill would expand *the application of* those provisions from plastic food container products to all products. The bill would revise the reference to the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims to specifically refer to those guides as they read on January 1, 2026. The bill would additionally require *documentation in written form that* the recycled content claim ~~to be~~ is based on the actual physical recycled content *used in the production of the product product, calculated as specified*, without the use of certain types of accounting. The bill would define “postconsumer” for purposes of these provisions.

Location:	04/22/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Last Amend:	04/08/2026
Introduced:	02/19/2026		

AB 2310 **Carrillo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Illegal dumping.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 04/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified. Under existing law, a private owner is not restricted in the use of their own private property, unless the placing, depositing, or dumping of the waste matter on the property creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health or fire department or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping it in the locations described above. The bill would make a person violating these provisions 4 or more times guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt or other construction debris in commercial quantities, as defined, in the locations described above. *The bill would specify that the fact that a person is operating a vehicle with actual or apparent rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris in their vehicle does not in itself constitute reasonable suspicion to stop or detain the person, or probable cause to arrest the person.* For a person who violates these provisions in commercial quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards, the bill would make that violation a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year and by a fine, as specified. For commercial quantities in excess of 50 cubic yards, the bill would make a violation punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. By expanding the application of a crime and creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would specify that a private owner or a person with the owner's permission is prohibited from placing, depositing, dumping, or transporting waste matter, rocks concrete, asphalt, dirt, or construction debris on their property if the activity requires a permit or license from a state or local agency and one was not obtained, or creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by specified entities. *The bill would prohibit a person from being charged with dumping commercial quantities under these provisions if it was completed during the course of the person's employment and at the direction of their employer, as specified.*

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	04/22/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Last Amend:	04/09/2026
Introduced:	02/19/2026		

[AB 2334](#)
[Bennett, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Solid waste: methane reduction: working group.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is administered under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Resources

Recycling and Recovery.

This bill would require the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a working group to study the need for and value of alternative methods of methane reduction, as specified. The bill would require the working group to submit its findings and recommendations to the director on or before January 1, 2029.

Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

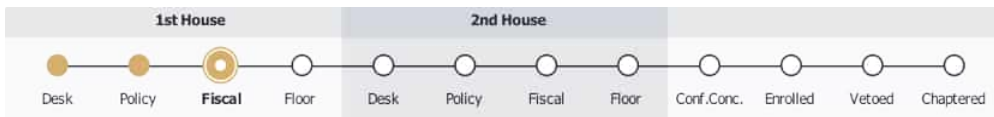
Last Amend: 04/16/2026

Introduced: 02/19/2026

[AB 2462](#)
[Pellerin, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

Existing law, the Product Recall Safety and Protection Act, provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. For purposes of the act, a manufacturer is any person who makes, and places into the stream of commerce, a product.

This bill would instead state that a manufacturer is a person who manufactures a product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is sold, as specified.

Under the act, a manufacturer is required to provide for the safe return or appropriate disposal of an unsafe product at no cost to the end consumer or retailer in a manner that is in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

This bill would instead require the safe return or appropriate disposal of the unsafe product to be at no cost to the end consumer, a recycling center, a municipal facility that accepts the product for recycling or disposal, a retailer that sells the product, a permitted solid waste facility, a household hazardous waste collection facility, and a thrift retail store.

Existing law provides that any violation of the act is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per occurrence, up to a maximum of \$20,000.

This bill would instead authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administratively impose an administrative penalty on a person in violation of the act of \$2,500 per day or \$5,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing, as specified.

The bill would require the department to establish through regulations a process by which the penalties will be assessed, including an informal hearing, as specified. The bill would create the Product Recall Penalty Account in the State Treasury and would require the department to deposit the penalties collected into the account. The bill would require moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be available for expenditure by the department for certain purposes. The bill would authorize the department to refer enforcement to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for unsafe products identified as hazardous waste, and would create the Hazardous Product Recall Penalty Account in the State Treasury. The bill would require moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be available for expenditure by the Department of Toxic Substances Control for certain purposes.

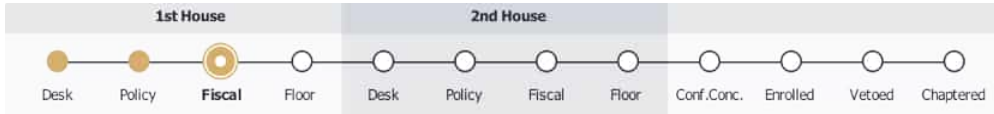
Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/20/2026

[AB 2481](#)
[Soria, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Beverage containers: recycling: glass: quality incentive payments.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the fund to be continuously appropriated to the department for specified purposes, including, among other things, to pay refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments associated with the collection and recycling of empty beverage containers. The act continuously appropriates up to \$15,000,000 annually from the fund to the department for quality incentive payments for empty glass beverage containers to an operator of a curbside recycling program or other certified entity, as specified.

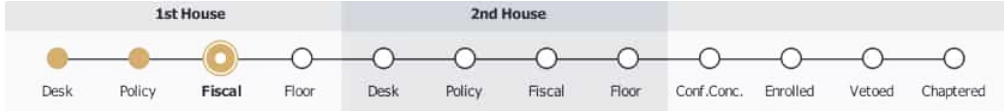
This bill would authorize the department to make quality incentive payments from the fund ~~to other entities, for empty glass beverage containers that are substantially free from contamination and used by other manufacturers,~~ including, but not limited to, manufacturers of fiberglass insulation in this state that use glass cullet, as specified. By authorizing a new use for continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation.

Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. **Last Amend:** 04/16/2026
SUSPENSE FILE

AB 2532
Irwin, D
HTML
PDF

Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 04/16/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control, including retail commercial cannabis activity.

MAUCRSA places specified requirements on the packing and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products, including requiring all cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts to include certain information prominently displayed in a clear and legible fashion, as specified, including a warning if nuts or other known allergens are used.

This bill would require all cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts for an edible cannabis product or a cannabis beverage to also include the toll-free number for the national Poison Help ~~line~~, *line, and would require the label for a cannabis beverage containing more than one serving to clearly and conspicuously, in print, provide a notice to the consumer that the product contains multiple servings, as specified.*

MAUCRSA requires edible cannabis products to be produced and sold with a standardized concentration of cannabinoids not to exceed 10 milligrams tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per serving. *MAUCRSA requires edible cannabis to be delineated or scored into standardized serving sizes if the cannabis product contains more than one serving and is an edible cannabis product in solid form.*

~~This bill would prohibit a cannabis beverage container from containing more than 10 milligrams of THC, except as specified.~~

This bill would require, if the cannabis product is a cannabis beverage containing more than one serving, at least part of the product container to be clear or semitransparent to visibly display the amount of liquid remaining within the container. The bill would require the container to feature unobstructed and conspicuous lines delineating individual serving or portion sizes based on the level of liquid remaining within the container.

MAUCRSA prohibits a person engaged in commercial cannabis activity, whether licensed or unlicensed, from, among other things, advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis

products in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to consume cannabis or cannabis products.

This bill would additionally prohibit a person engaged in commercial cannabis activity, whether licensed or unlicensed, from advertising or marketing cannabis beverages containing multiple servings as single-serve products or otherwise encouraging consumption of multiple servings within a cannabis beverage at on time.

AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent, except as specified.

This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA.

Location: 04/14/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

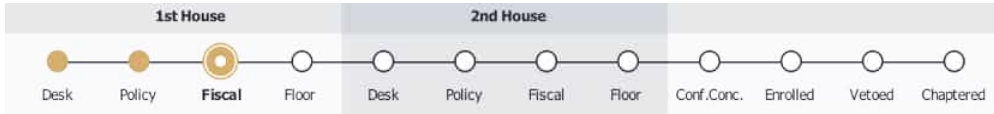
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amend: 04/15/2026

[AB 2549](#) [Zbur, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: manufacturer notices.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Digest: The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device, including a covered battery-embedded product, as defined, in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee, as specified. The act imposes certain obligations on a manufacturer of a covered electronic device sold in the state. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a covered electronic device that is a covered battery-embedded product, as defined, to provide a specified notice to any retailer that sells that product informing the retailer that the covered battery-embedded product is subject to a recycling fee, as provided. Existing law requires the notices to identify the covered electronic device by brand and model number.

Existing law incorporates the requirements and other provisions of the act by reference as requirements and provisions of the hazardous waste control laws. The act also expressly authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would require the manufacturer to send notices regarding the products to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in accordance with specified timeframes set forth in the bill. The bill would also require the notices to contain the universal product code (UPC), as defined, and make conforming changes. By changing the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before ~~January~~ *March 1, 2027*, a standardized form for notices submitted by a manufacturer pursuant to this provision. The bill would require the form to require each notice to identify the battery-embedded covered product manufactured by that manufacturer by brand, model number, and UPC, and the covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before ~~January~~ *May 1, 2027*, to create and maintain a searchable database for the notices sent by a manufacturer pursuant to this requirement, to post that information on its internet website, as provided, and to consult with manufacturers and retailers to develop a standardized online upload process for these purposes. The bill would require that a retailer have ~~not less than~~ *60 days to comply with the fee requirements* from the earlier of the date of receipt of the notice directly from a manufacturer, or the date the notice is first published in the online ~~database, to begin collecting the fee required by the act regarding the product identified in the notice.~~ *database*. The bill would provide that a retailer shall ~~not~~ be deemed to have actual knowledge of any covered electronic device or battery-embedded product waste fee ~~until~~ *60 business days* after a retailer receives the notice from the manufacturer or distributor. The bill would exempt a retailer that is in compliance with the act from specified penalties when relying ~~in good faith~~ on the list of covered electronic devices and the applicable fee listed on the internet website, or in the electronic notices from manufacturers as of the date a product is made available for retail sale.

Existing law sets forth definitions for purposes of the act.

This bill would expand the definition of a “retailer” to include a “marketplace facilitator,” as defined. The bill would define a “discount store” and a “thrift retail store,” as provided, for purposes of the act. The bill would define a “universal product code” to mean an all-numeric code that represents a consumer package of a particular brand, size, type, and manufacturer by using a series of alternating bars and spaces for electronic scanning.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 04/21/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 2559](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Solid waste: construction debris: diversion: deposits.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Digest:

Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element, household hazardous waste element, and nondisposal facility element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions.

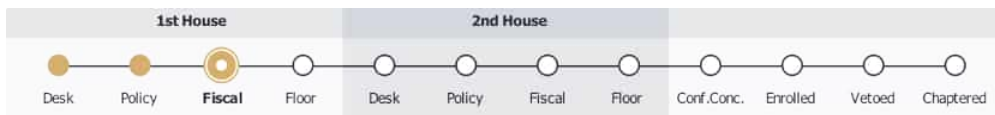
This bill would require a city or county that requires a refundable deposit, performance security, or similar financial guarantee as a condition of issuing a construction, demolition, or building permit for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a construction or demolition debris requirement to return the full amount of the deposit if documentation demonstrating compliance with the terms of the deposit is provided, as specified.

Location: 04/28/2026 - Senate Rules **Last Amend:** 04/08/2026
Introduced: 02/20/2026

[AB 2667](#) [Hadwick, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 04/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

(1)Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, including permanent and temporary household hazardous waste collection facilities, under permits issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

This bill would require, until January 1, 2030, the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to mechanically disassemble vape pens and devices in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials, as specified.

(2)Existing law requires all cartridges for electronic cigarettes and solutions for filling or refilling an electronic cigarette to be in child-resistant packaging.

This bill would prohibit a person from marketing, promoting, labeling, branding, advertising, distributing, offering for sale, or selling a vape product in this state by (A)

imitating a product that is not a vape product to conceal the nature of the vape product from parents, teachers, or other adults, (B) using branding that is known to appeal to minors, or (C) including interactive videogame capabilities within a vape product, as provided.

This bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state to enforce the above-described prohibitions and to impose civil liability on a person or entity, or distributor, in violation of the prohibitions in specified fine amounts, including \$1,000 for the first violation, or for a distributor, \$50,000 per violation. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, and would authorize the Attorney General to expend any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce the prohibitions. The bill would specify that any remedies provided pursuant to these provisions are not exclusive and are in addition to the remedies that may be available pursuant to specified provisions relating to unfair competition. The bill would make any person who violates the prohibitions guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3)The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 provides for the licensure and regulation of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. Existing law requires every person desiring to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products as, among other things, a wholesaler to file an application for a license, as specified.

This bill would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to revoke or suspend any license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products, as defined, of any person with a license who is in violation of the above-described prohibitions.

(4)The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA authorizes the Department of Cannabis Control to revoke or suspend a license if, among other things, a licensee fails to actively and diligently pursue requirements for a license.

This bill would require the Department of Cannabis Control to revoke or suspend a license issued by the department of any person with a license who is in violation of the above-described prohibitions.

(5)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	04/22/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Introduced:	02/20/2026

[SB 14](#)[Blakespear, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

State agencies: solid waste diversion: single-use plastic bottles.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: (1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each state agency to divert at least 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. “State agency” is defined, for purposes of these requirements, to include the California Community Colleges. The act requires each state agency to develop and adopt an integrated waste management plan to reduce solid waste, reuse materials whenever possible, recycle recyclable materials, and procure products with recycled content in all state agency offices and facilities, including any leased locations, as provided. The act requires each state agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste by at least 50%, as provided.

This bill would require a state agency to include in its integrated waste management plan descriptions of actions to be taken to source reduce certain materials, as specified. The bill would require, on or before July 15, 2027, each state agency to submit an adopted integrated waste management plan to the department for review and approval, and would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the department to complete its review of the plans, as specified. The bill would require a state agency’s annual report to include summaries of the state agency’s compliance with the requirement to reduce solid waste by 50% and the requirements relating to the adoption of an integrated waste management plan. By imposing new duties on community colleges, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require the department to provide advice to help state agencies and facilities reduce solid waste by at least 50%. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2027, require the department to publish on its internet website a list of products available for purchase by state agencies that would reduce the overall amount of plastic or paper waste generated.

~~(2)Existing law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services. Existing law also provides various procedures and requirements pertaining to the purchase of recycled items by the state, including minimum content requirements for recycled plastic products. Existing law requires the Department of General Services, in consultation with specified parties, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing, including, but not limited to, the promotion of environmentally preferable purchasing and the development and implementation of a strategy to increase environmentally preferable purchasing.~~

~~This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into, modifying, amending, or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2026, to purchase single-use plastic bottles, as defined, made of less than 90% recycled plastic for internal~~

use or resale and would require state agencies to take appropriate steps to replace the use of single-use plastic bottles at food service facilities with nonplastic, recyclable, and reusable alternatives, as specified. The bill would require the Department of General Services to ensure that any new, modified, or renewed agreements, contracts, or procurement undertaken by a food service facility as part of a contract or agreement with the Department of General Services comply with the bill, as specified. The bill would require state agencies to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2027, to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, confirming its compliance with these requirements. The bill would define a state agency for these purposes to include various agencies.

(2)Existing law requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic. Between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2029, inclusive, existing law requires that percentage to be no less than 25% postconsumer recycled plastic per year, and on and after January 1, 2030, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic per year.

This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2026, reportable purchases by state agencies of plastic beverage containers to be of plastic beverage containers with no less than those above-referenced percentages of postconsumer recycled plastic per year.

(3)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

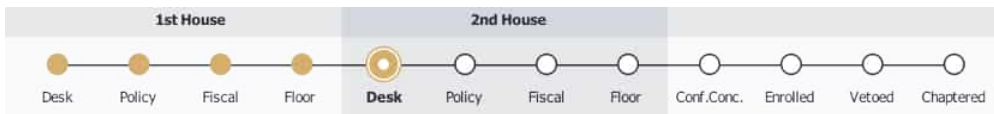
This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 07/09/2025
Introduced: 12/02/2024

SB 58 **Padilla, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Air quality: standard: hydrogen sulfide.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Digest: Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air

basins of the state, determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, and monitor air pollutants in cooperation with districts and other agencies.

~~This bill would require the state board to conduct a comprehensive review, as provided, of the current ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide and adopt an updated standard, as necessary, to protect public health, including the health of sensitive and overburdened communities. The bill would require the state board to conduct at least 3 public workshops during the review, including at least one in the Tijuana River Valley region and one in the Salton Sea region. The bill would require the state board to consult with local air districts, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the State Department of Public Health, affected tribal governments, and community-based organizations. The bill would require the state board to publish, after completing the review, a publicly available report on its internet website and, no later than 12 months after publishing the report, to adopt an updated hydrogen sulfide ambient air quality standard, as necessary, to protect sensitive populations and overburdened communities.~~

Existing law requires the state board to adopt standards of ambient air quality for each air basin in consideration of the public health, safety, and welfare, including, but not limited to, health, illness, irritation to the senses, aesthetic value, interference with visibility, and effects on the economy. Existing law authorizes these standards to vary from one air basin to another. Existing law requires the standards relating to health effects to be based upon the recommendations of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2030, the office to develop health-based threshold levels for hydrogen sulfide. The bill would further authorize the office to develop threshold levels for additional air pollutants with the considerations specified for hydrogen sulfide upon an appropriation for this purpose from the Legislature. The bill would require the office to conduct at least 3 public workshops, including at least one located in the Tijuana River Valley region, at least one located in the Salton Sea region, and at least one selected in consultation with a community that has experienced significant hydrogen sulfide exposure.

The bill would require the air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to adopt, and would authorize local environmental and public health agencies to consider, any threshold level later developed by the office pursuant to the bill. By imposing new duties on air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also authorize the state board to adopt additional or updated standards based on the threshold levels developed pursuant to the bill. The bill would additionally express the intent of the Legislature to develop guidelines that would require the state board, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a response framework to establish best practices and guidance based on the office's development of thresholds established pursuant to the bill.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK
Introduced: 01/08/2025

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

SB 501

Allen, D

HTML

PDF

Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.S & T.M. and NAT. RES.

Digest: Existing law, the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 (battery recycling act), establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a “covered battery” a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watt-hour rating of more than 300 watt-hours.

This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would ~~instead exclude from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 25 pounds and any rechargeable battery weighing over 25 pounds, regardless of the watt-hour rating.~~ *remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. The bill would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. The bill would define a “small format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing no more than 11 pounds with a rating of no more than 300 watt-hours and a nonrechargeable battery weighing no more than 4.4 pounds. The bill would define a “medium format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing more than 11 pounds but no more than 25 pounds, a rechargeable battery with a rating of more than 300 watt-hours but no more than 2,000 watt-hours, and a nonrechargeable battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but fewer than 25 pounds.*

The act requires a producer of covered batteries, individually or through a stewardship organization, to develop and implement a stewardship plan for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state. The act requires the stewardship plan to describe how the producer or

stewardship organization will provide a certain number of collection sites for covered batteries in each county, as provided.

This bill would instead require the stewardship plan to describe how the producer or stewardship organization will provide a certain number of collection sites for small format batteries and medium format batteries, as specified.

The battery recycling act requires all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury.

By expanding the scope of the act, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	05/04/2026 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Last Amend:	01/14/2026
Introduced:	02/19/2025		

[SB 561](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: (1)Under existing 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. Except as specified, a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. The bill would define “covered product” to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product, individually or through a manufacturer responsibility organization, to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and

timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan. The bill would require that an approved plan be published on DTSC's internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the act.

This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to prepare and submit to DTSC and make publicly available an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the annual report to include an application for renewal of the manufacturer's responsibility plan. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the act to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to pay DTSC all actual and reasonable regulatory costs for DTSC to implement and enforce the act, as provided. The bill would authorize DTSC to use funds appropriated for purposes that are consistent with this act to implement and enforce the act and would require DTSC to repay those funds, as specified below. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund in the State Treasury and would require the charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that account for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC's cost to implement and enforce the act and to repay the use of specified funds, as described above.

This bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, dealer, importer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state that contains perchlorate.

By adding new requirements to the hazardous waste control laws, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2)Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(3)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Last Amend:	06/23/2025
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

SB 594

Padilla, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Waste discharge permits: landfills.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Oppose	

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Under existing law, 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 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, except as specified.

This bill would prohibit a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill, as defined, ~~until after a local enforcement agency has held a separate publicly noticed hearing and has certified to the department that the landfill will not disproportionately impact or harm an environmental justice community, as defined. unless certain conditions are met, including, but not limited to, the county board of supervisors for the county in which the proposed project resides has held a separate publicly noticed hearing to consider whether the proposed landfill is consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the environmental justice element of the county's general plan. To the extent that the bill would require counties to perform additional duties related to application for a new Class III landfill, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 06/24/2025
Introduced: 02/20/2025

[SB 615](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicle traction batteries.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
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Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest:

Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner.

The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would require a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service, as provided, or if the vehicle traction battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or battery module to the department, as provided. The bill would impose related duties on a secondary user, as defined, and a secondary handler, as defined, including, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management for a vehicle traction battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to the battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or battery module to the department, as provided. The bill would also require an auctioneer, as defined, and salvage disposal auction, as defined, to report similar information regarding a vehicle traction battery to the department.

This bill would require the battery supplier to pay the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce these provisions. The bill would establish the Vehicle Traction Battery Recovery Fund (fund) in the State Treasury and would require the department to deposit all moneys received from the battery supplier into the fund, as specified. Moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement and enforce these provisions. The bill would authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Director of Finance to make a loan from ~~the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund~~ *an unspecified fund* to the fund to meet regulatory and startup costs of the department's activities pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund to be expended to reimburse loans made from other funds for those purposes. The bill would require the department to conduct a study to determine whether there is evidence of abandonment of orphaned batteries leading to environmental and health and safety hazards and, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, to post the results of its findings on its internet website. The bill would authorize the department to impose civil or administrative penalties for a violation of these requirements. The bill would exempt a violation of these requirements from the criminal penalties imposed pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, but would require that all reports and records provided to the department pursuant to these provisions be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering this program.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 09/02/2025
Introduced: 02/20/2025

SB 633 **Blakespear, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Beverage containers: recycling.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: 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. *Existing law requires the department to post this reported information on its internet website, as provided.* Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime.

This bill, beginning on or before March 1, 2027, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to also report to the department by country of origin the amount in pounds of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year and to provide proof that the postconsumer recycled content used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers has been validated by a third party, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website the reported amounts of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers in an aggregated form and would exempt the unaggregated amounts reported to the department from disclosure under the California Public Records Act.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 07/17/2025
Introduced: 02/20/2025

SB 674 **Cabaldon, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: *The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. 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 reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2026. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

~~The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee, as specified. The act requires all charges collected pursuant to the act to be deposited into specified subaccounts within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and outlines certain other requirements related to the establishment, adjustment, and administration of the charge. Moneys in the account may be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for other specified purposes, including the administration of the act by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and to provide funding to DTSC to implement and enforce the hazardous waste control laws as they relate to covered electronic devices. The act expressly authorizes DTSC to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws.~~

~~This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the above provision regarding DTSC enforcement of the act through the hazardous waste control laws.~~

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Last Amend:	03/24/2025
Introduced:	02/21/2025		

[SB 675](#) [Padilla, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: streamlining.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.

The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 authorizes the Governor, until January 1, 2032, to certify environmental leadership development projects that meet specified requirements for certain streamlining benefits related to CEQA.

This bill would provide additional streamlining benefits to Waterfront Environmental Leadership Development Projects (WELDPs), as defined, that, among other specified conditions, are certified by the Governor and located on more than 50 acres of land and water within the Central Embarcadero Planning District of the San Diego Unified Port District within the County of San Diego. The bill would provide that the streamlining benefits include a requirement that the California Coastal Commission provide specific and substantive comments or objections for certain documents within 60 days, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency or applicant to, within 30 days after the certification of the environmental impact report by the lead agency, file required application forms and materials for a port master plan amendment with the commission. The bill would authorize the commission, if a certain condition is met, to charge a fee to an applicant for the reasonable costs incurred by the commission for processing documents for review or the application of the WELDP. By placing new duties on local agencies related to the streamlining benefits, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the urban waterfront in the County of San Diego.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Last Amend:	07/07/2025
Introduced:	02/21/2025		

[SB 718](#)
[Dahle, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Hunting and sport fishing licenses: reduced fees.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Digest: Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement and administer various wildlife protection and habitat conservation programs and to enforce the state's hunting and fishing laws. Existing law requires the department to issue hunting licenses that authorize the take of birds and mammals, and sport fishing licenses that authorize the take of fish, reptiles, or amphibians, in accordance with prescribed laws. Existing law sets the fees for those licenses at specified rates and requires those fees to be adjusted annually for inflation. Existing law requires the department to issue reduced fee hunting and sport fishing licenses to specified individuals, as provided.

This bill would require the department, until January 1, ~~2031~~, ~~to issue 2032, to issue,~~ *beginning no later than January 1, 2027*, a reduced fee hunting license to a qualified recipient who is a resident of the state and has not been convicted of a violation of the Fish and Game Code and has provided adequate documentation to the ~~department, as specified-~~ *department*. The bill would prohibit the department from providing a reduced fee hunting license to a person unless the department is satisfied that the person provided adequate documentation of eligibility. The bill would also require the department, until January 1, ~~2031~~, *2032*, to issue reduced fee sport fishing licenses in accordance with these provisions. The bill would require the Director of Fish and Wildlife to submit a report to the Legislature on or before October 1, 2029, that evaluates the effect of the reduced fee for hunting and sport fishing licenses, as specified.

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Last Amend:** 07/16/2025
Introduced: 02/21/2025

[SB 758](#) [Umberg, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public health: nitrous oxide.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Digest:

(1)Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor.

This bill would expand those provisions to prohibit a retailer from selling nitrous oxide in any retail location, subject to certain exceptions.

~~(2)Existing law categorizes certain drugs and other substances as controlled substances and prohibits various actions related to those substances, including their manufacture, transportation, sale, possession, and ingestion.~~

~~This bill would make the sale or distribution of a product containing 7-hydroxymitragynine, except as it naturally occurs in the plant *Mitragyna speciosa*, a misdemeanor.~~

~~(3)~~

~~(2)By creating a new crime, and by expanding the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures

for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

SB 811

Caballero, D

HTML

PDF

Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

Digest:

Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and affected local air quality management districts, to adopt regulations to establish management standards for metal shredding facilities for hazardous waste management activities within the DTSC's jurisdiction, as provided. Existing law provides that treated metal shredder waste that is managed in accordance with those regulations is deemed to be solid waste, and not hazardous waste, as provided.

This bill would repeal those provisions. The bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prohibit an owner or operator from operating a metal shredding facility, as defined, in the state unless they have a permit from the DTSC or are deemed to have a permit. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding, as specified. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny the application, the DTSC to hold a public meeting, as provided. The bill would require the department to take final action on a permit application by an existing facility within 3 years, as provided. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website general information about each metal shredding facility that has applied for or obtained a permit, and to conduct at least one site visit to the applicant's facility after receipt of the permit application. The bill would provide that certain materials related to metal shredding are not hazardous waste if they meet specified requirements. The bill would require any report required to be submitted by a metal shredding facility pursuant to a permit issued to be signed by the owner or operator and certified under penalty of law, including criminal penalties, as specified. The bill would require the DTSC to have primary responsibility for enforcing these provisions, would require the DTSC to conduct an annual compliance evaluation inspection of each metal

shredding facility, and would authorize the DTSC to refer violations to a district attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution. The bill would also require the DTSC to inform the local health officer and the director of environmental health of a county, city, or district within 15 days after the DTSC becomes aware of any unlawful disposal of materials, as provided, and of any enforcement action against a metal shredding facility as a result of that unlawful disposal. Because the bill would expand the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to report to the DTSC certain emergency situations, as specified. The bill would require an owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to submit to the DTSC a closure plan and a cost estimate for closing the metal shredding facility, as specified. The bill would also require the owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to provide written notice to the department at least 60 days before transferring ownership or operation of the facility. The bill would authorize the DTSC to enforce these provisions by revoking permits and by other specified means. The bill would authorize the DTSC to adopt regulations for the operation of metal shredding facilities as necessary to implement the requirements of the bill. The bill would require the DTSC to post information provided by owners and operators regarding a metal shredding facility on the department's internet website in a manner that is readily accessible to the public, except as otherwise required pursuant to existing law.

Existing law authorizes the DTSC to collect an annual fee from all metal shredding facilities subject to the requirements of hazardous waste control laws or the DTSC's management standards for metal shredding facilities, as provided. Existing law requires the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and authorizes the DTSC to adopt those regulations using emergency procedures, as provided. Existing law requires the Controller to establish a separate subaccount in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and for all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount, to be available for expenditure by the DTSC upon appropriation by the Legislature.

This bill would instead require the DTSC to impose an annual fee on all metal shredding facilities subject to the provisions of this bill, as specified. The bill would require, beginning in the 2027–28 fiscal year, the rates established by the DTSC to be reviewed and increased or decreased annually, as provided. The bill would require the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and would authorize the DTSC to adopt the regulations using emergency procedures, as specified. The bill would require a person who applies for a metal shredding facility permit to enter into a written agreement with the department pursuant to which that person would be required to reimburse the department for the direct costs reasonably incurred by the department in processing the application, as provided. The bill would require the Controller to establish a new and separate Metal Shredding Facility subaccount to be administered by the Director of Toxic Substances Control and would require all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount and made available for expenditure by the DTSC solely for the purpose of implementation and administration of these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

Existing law requires the DTSC to require metal shredding facilities to monitor hazardous waste constituents requested by the DTSC and to report the results of that monitoring to the DTSC. Existing law also requires the DTSC to collect and analyze light fibrous material at the fence lines to determine the potential for release of hazardous waste. Existing law requires, on or before July 1, 2027, the DTSC to develop a procedure for community notification of the public for the area in which the metal shredding facility is located if that monitoring indicates any release of light fibrous material. In addition, existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2027, an air pollution control district or an air quality management district the jurisdiction of which includes metal shredding facilities, in consultation with the DTSC and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), to develop requirements for facilitywide fence-line air quality monitoring at metal shredding facilities. Existing law authorizes any reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the DTSC in implementing, and requires that the OEHHA's costs to

implement, the above-described duties be reimbursed from a subaccount established in the Hazardous Waste Control Account for the deposit of fees from metal shredding facilities.

This bill would limit the scope of those provisions to metal shredding facilities that are subject to the other provisions of the bill and would provide for the reimbursement of those costs from the Metal Shredding Facility Subaccount.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location:	05/04/2026 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Last Amend:	01/22/2026
Introduced:	02/21/2025		

[SB 919](#) [Grayson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Biomethane monetary incentive program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.

Digest: 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.

Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The commission has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects.

Existing law requires the commission to modify the biomethane monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2026, or until all available program funds are expended, whichever occurs first.

This bill would require the commission to extend the biomethane monetary incentive program until December 31, 2030. The bill would authorize the commission to authorize additional funding of \$50,000,000 for the ~~program program~~, of which no more than \$10,000,000 would be authorized for dairy biomethane projects, using the revenues, including any accrued interest, received by a gas corporation as a result of the direct allocation of greenhouse gas allowances provided to gas corporations as part of the above-described market-based compliance mechanism. ~~The bill would also require the commission to allow recovery in rates of the costs of gas corporation investments in interconnection costs for biomethane projects, subject to certain limitations.~~

Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.

Because the provisions of this bill would be part of the act and because a violation of a commission action implementing its requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

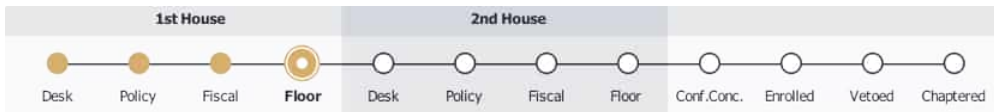
Location: 04/21/2026 -
Senate Appropriations
Introduced: 01/28/2026

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

[SB 922](#) [Laird, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Digest: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989.

This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed by or for a local agency to

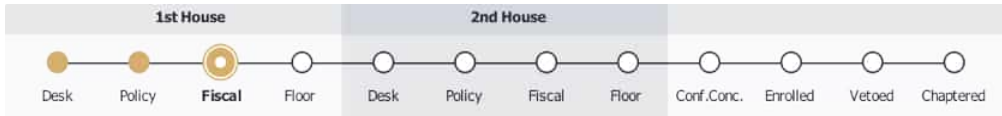
recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. The bill would delete obsolete references and make other technical changes.

Location: 03/19/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Introduced: 01/28/2026
Last Amend: 03/11/2026

SB 936 **Blakespear, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Nitrous oxide: sales.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person.

Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity.

This bill would, except as specifically exempted, prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. The bill would also authorize a court to suspend the business license, including a license to sell tobacco products or cannabis, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions.

Because this bill would create new crimes, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

SB 955

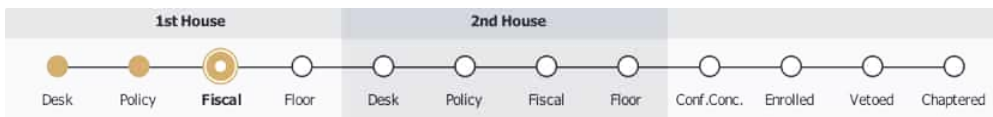
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/20/2026 - April 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to designate convenience zones annually and to ensure that at least one certified recycling center that meets specific requirements is located within each convenience zone. The act defines "convenience zone" as the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket, and defines "supermarket" as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of \$2,000,000 or more, and that sells specified items and some perishable items. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to recycling centers and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. Under the act, a reverse vending machine, as defined, may be certified as a recycling center, as prescribed. The act prohibits processing payments, handling fees, and administrative fees for dealer cooperatives if a certified recycling center operates in a convenience zone where a dealer participating in the dealer cooperative is located. A violation of the act is an infraction.

This bill, for the purpose of defining a "supermarket," would increase the minimum gross annual sales to \$5,000,000 and revise the description of items for sale. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served. The bill would specify that a dealer cooperative or a mobile unit is not precluded from operating and receiving program payments in the same convenience zone as a reverse vending machine. The bill would specify that an existing certified recycling center is not ineligible for handling fees if a reverse vending machine is located in the same convenience zone. ~~The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine is not ineligible for handling fees because another~~

~~recycling center becomes certified to operate in the convenience zone in which the reverse vending machine is already certified.~~

The bill would make an appropriation by expanding the entities that would be eligible at any given time for program payments paid by the department from the continuously appropriated fund.

By adding new requirements to the act, this bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Location: 04/20/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Last Amend: 04/09/2026

SB 1010

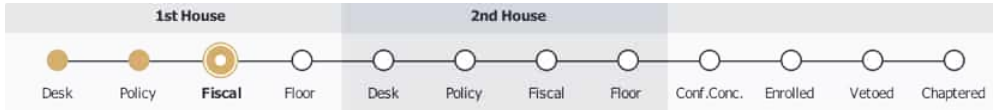
Ashby, D

HTML

PDF

Solid waste: Refrigerant Stewardship and Recovery Act.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

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 Refrigerant Stewardship and Recovery Act, which would require a producer of certain household appliances containing refrigerants, known as "covered products," 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 later than January 1, 2029. The bill would require the PRO to submit to the department, for approval or disapproval, a complete plan for the collection, transportation, consolidation, dismantling, refrigerant recovery, recycling, reclamation, destruction, and the safe and proper management of

covered products in the state. Upon approval of a plan, the bill would make a producer subject to specified civil penalties, unless the producer is a participant in a PRO and all covered products are accounted for in the plan. The bill would require the PRO to review the plan at least every 5 years after approval. The bill would also require a PRO to submit an annual report to the department, as provided. The bill would require all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering the program.

This bill would require the department to post on its internet website a list of producers that are in compliance with the requirements of the program. The bill would require PROs to pay fees to the department, not to exceed the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce the act. The bill would establish the Refrigerant Stewardship Recovery Fund in the State Treasury for the deposit of all moneys received from PROs and would make the moneys in the fund available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the program. The bill would also authorize the department to impose administrative civil penalties for a violation of the program's requirements, not to exceed \$10,000 per day, or not to exceed \$50,000 per day for an intentional or knowing violation, as specified. The bill would create the Refrigerant Stewardship Recovery Penalty Account in the fund for the deposit of penalties, which would be available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

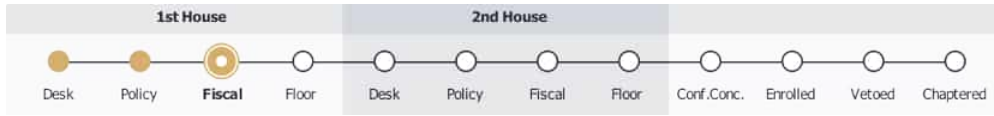
~~The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of those covered materials to reduce and recycle the covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act prohibits a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing covered materials in the state unless the producer is approved to participate in the producer responsibility plan of a producer responsibility organization, as prescribed, for the source reduction, collection, processing, and recycling of covered material, except as provided. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations necessary to implement and enforce the act, as specified. The act also requires the department to report to the Legislature, by January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the department's progress in implementing the act, as specified.~~

~~This bill would instead require the department to make that report to the Legislature by January 2 of each odd-numbered year.~~

Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Last Amend: 03/25/2026

Introduced: 02/10/2026

[SB 1031](#)[Blakespear, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Solid waste: compostable products.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information**Status:** 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product is labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and to help enable efficient processing by solid waste processing facilities.

This bill would instead require the product to be labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and by solid waste processing facilities during receiving and ~~processing and~~ processing. *The bill would require a plastic product that meets certain ASTM standard specifications regarding the compostability of plastics to be labeled with the word “compostable,” as specified.*

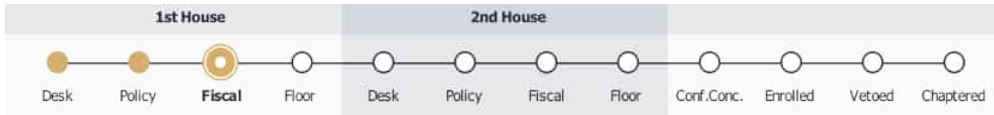
Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product that is labeled with the term “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” or any form of those terms, or in any way implies that the product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, except as provided.

This bill would additionally apply that prohibition to a product that is labeled with the term “compostable except in California.”

This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to conduct a study evaluating the health effects of degraded compostable plastics and their additives, as provided. The bill would require the office to provide biennial status updates, which may include a compilation of the study findings into a report, and to post the final report on its internet website.

Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026**Introduced:** 02/10/2026[SB 1180](#)[Allen, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.**

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (act), regulates 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 covered materials to reduce and recycle 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 establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health.

This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs and projects that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution and that provide multiple benefits. The bill would require each of those expenditures to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, catalyzing mitigation of the adverse health impacts of plastics, creating or accelerating a transformative shift away from plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. The bill would require each department, agency, or entity implementing a grant program funded by the fund to take specified actions, such as providing technical assistance and using a single standardized, simplified application across all of those entities. The bill would require reimbursement of a grantee's or subgrantee's indirect costs by applying one of 4 enumerated rates. The bill would authorize moneys from the fund to be expended on implementing the bill and would prohibit moneys from the fund from being expended on specified purposes. The bill would expand the entities eligible to receive grants from the fund, as specified.

The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to annually publish a list of all program and project expenditures made pursuant to the fund, as specified.

Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Last Amend: 04/21/2026

Introduced: 02/18/2026

SB 1218

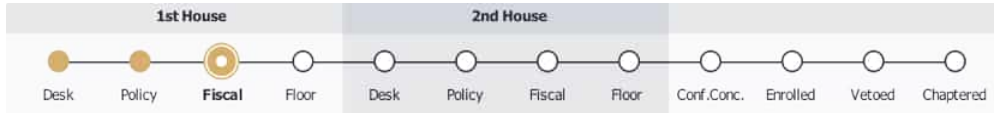
Arreguín, D

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Refusal of registration: illegal dumping violation penalties.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 04/27/2026 - April 27 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest: Existing law requires, except as specified, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle upon various grounds, including if the registered owner or lessee has been mailed a notice of a delinquent parking violation relating to standing or parking, the processing agency has filed or electronically transmitted to the department an itemization of unpaid parking penalties, and the owner or lessee has not paid the parking penalties.

Existing law makes it unlawful and punishable as an infraction for a person to dump or caused to be dumped waste matter upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful and punishable as a misdemeanor for a person to place, deposit, or dump, or cause to be placed, deposited, or dumped, waste matter in commercial quantities, as specified.

This bill would similarly require the DMV to refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle if the registered owner or lessee has been mailed a notice of delinquent illegal dumping violation.

Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/19/2026

[SB 1230](#)

[Valladares, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Support	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Digest:

(1)Existing law prohibits the dumping of waste matter upon a road or highway or in other locations, as specified. A violation of this prohibition, generally, is an infraction punishable by specified fines that escalate for subsequent convictions. Under existing law, the dumping of commercial quantities of waste, as defined, is punishable as a misdemeanor and also includes escalating fines.

This bill would increase the fine for the dumping of waste matter from not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,500 to not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000 for the 2nd conviction, and from not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000 to not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$15,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$20,000 to not less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions.

(2)Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and vests the department with all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the former California Integrated Waste Management Board, except as specified.

This bill would require the department to be the lead state agency to act as a resource for cities and counties to address illegal dumping and would require the department to create an internet website with resources to help cities and counties combat, prevent, and clean up illegal dumping, as specified.

Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE
Introduced: 02/19/2026

[SB 1341](#) [Cabaldon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits: processing fees.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.

Digest: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage manufacturer to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a processing fee for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred in this state.

The act requires the department to deposit the fee into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The act requires the department to pay processing payments to processors and recycling centers from the fund, as specified. The act requires the processing payment to be at least equal to the difference between the scrap value of the beverage containers and the sum of certain actual operational costs for certified recycling centers and a reasonable financial return for recycling centers, as specified. The act requires the processing fee to be 65% of the processing payment, except as specified.

This bill ~~would~~ *would, until January 1, 2031,* authorize the department to reduce the processing fee for a beverage container that is a box, bladder, ~~or~~ pouch, or similar container containing wine or distilled spirits *to a value greater than or equal to the processing payment for HDPE plastic beverage containers* if the department determines the aggregate amount forecasted to be collected from that processing fee will exceed ~~by at least an unspecified percentage~~ the aggregate amount needed to pay the corresponding processing ~~payment.~~ *payment, as specified. Once each year, if the processing fee that would otherwise apply to a beverage container that is a box, bladder, pouch, or similar container containing wine or distilled spirits is higher than the processing fee established pursuant this bill, the bill would authorize the department to increase the processing payment for those beverage containers.*

Location: 04/22/2026 -
Senate Appropriations

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

SB 1371 **Durazo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Solid waste handling services: labor dispute.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	

Bill information

Status: 05/05/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Digest: Existing law contains various provisions relating to franchise agreements between a local jurisdiction and a service provider for the provision of services such as utilities, waste hauling, and cable television.

This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, as defined, entered into or substantially amended, as defined, by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider's obligation to perform under the franchise contract, license, or permit in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute, as defined. The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services *is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit*

~~was entered into, to the extent that it excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into.~~ *dispute*. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

~~This bill would prohibit a local agency and an employer from issuing, requesting, inducing, relying upon, or causing to be issued, a sanitation, health, or safety order, directive, or determination for the purpose or effect of compelling the performance of work during a lawful labor dispute involving solid waste handling services, unless specified conditions are satisfied.~~

This bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

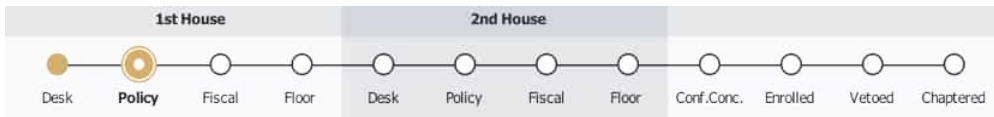
This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Location:	05/05/2026 - Senate THIRD READING	Last Amend:	04/13/2026
Introduced:	02/20/2026		

[SB 1396](#) [Valladares, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Illegal dumping.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Digest: Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Location:	02/20/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced:	02/20/2026

Total Measures: 59

Total Tracking Forms: 59



SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Date: May 15, 2026
To: Board of Directors, SWANA Gold Rush Chapter
From: Scholarship Committee, SWANA Gold Rush Chapter
Subject: 2026 Gold Rush Chapter Scholarship Program Award Recommendation

Two applications were received by the deadline of May 3, 2026, for the Gold Rush Chapter's Scholarship Program. Both applicants met the requirement criteria for the scholarship and are recommended herein by the Scholarship Committee for the Board's approval for fiscal year 2025/26. This year's Gold Rush Chapter's Scholarship Program qualified applicants are:

- Briah Urman Sponsor: Cyndi Urman (mother)
- Lara Detweiler Padovani Sponsor: Amy Padovani (mother)

Briah is pursuing a mechanical engineering degree at Virginia Tech. She hopes to apply education in a way that helps improve the world. Briah recognizes the need to address plastics in the waste stream and is conscientious in her personal actions to reduce the impact such as using a zero-waste lunch approach. Briah is especially keen on creating a circular economy that reduces the impact on landfills. Briah also prides herself on her work with the Samaritan House to raise funds to support the unhoused population in his region.

Lara will attend UC Davis in Fall 2026 to earn a degree in Environmental Science. She feels strongly about participating in changing environmental policy and sustainability to continue to enhance our environment. Growing up in a family that works in the solid waste industry and taking AP Environmental Science in high school has given her a unique understanding of importance of reducing waste through improved sustainable products. Lara enjoys opportunities to engage in supporting efforts to enhance the solid waste industry zero-waste endeavors.

The application materials received by the Scholarship Committee are consistent with past application submittals and meet the general requirements of the Gold Rush Chapter's scholarship program. Given the Chapter's Scholarship budget (\$6,000), the Scholarship Committee recommends the following individual awards (\$4,000 total):

Briah Urman	\$2,000
Lara Detweiler Padovani	\$2,000

Respectfully Submitted,

Wes Heathcock, Interim Scholarship Committee Chair

WRS 2026 – Chairman Summary

HOTEL –

Block/Date:	Contract	Booked	
19-Apr	25	63	Total Group Room Nights Picked Up: 552 96%
20-Apr	200	165	
21-Apr	200	166	Total Group Room Nights Contracted: 575
22-Apr	150	153	
23-Apr		5	
	575	552	

- We contacted Sonoma County tourism which is giving us a \$5k credit for booking over 400 rooms.
- Food service went well but could have communicated better on which meals were provided vs not in the agenda better. With 310 registered and 170 full participants we needed to provide the hotel with a minimum number of plates per meal to be as a guaranteed floor. I am happy to report that we did not go over budget on the meals and were not charged extra for added plates like in 2023.
 - Tour Day and Reception – Golf had pastries at T time and tours provided lunch from sponsors and WRS. Hotel hosted evening reception moved to a separate room away from exhibitors as exhibit hall wasn’t completed in time to have them open and there wasn’t room for a bar in the foyer so we had to move it. Team made a great call on the fly on Monday to move this, apologies I wasn’t there to help as I was on tour.
 - First full day of conference – We provided a continental breakfast, buffet lunch and bar at end of day, no dinner provided. This should be full buffet breakfast and lunch in 2029.
We guaranteed 226 for breakfast, 250 for lunch and beverage package.
 - Second full day of conference – We provided buffet breakfast, lunch and dinner and had our Wed night ceremony, was well attended. We guaranteed 226 for breakfast and 240 for everything else on this day.
 - Last day wrap up – Continental breakfast we guaranteed 200.
 - We had coffee/tea station available all day every day and moved dessert tables into exhibit halls which the exhibitors really liked.
- Good location but layout was a bit weird. After the event, the events coordinator said we could have done a few things differently to make the flow better which I will review in the exhibitor section, she was very positive with her review of our team.

- We had one main hall which had our tables to eat at but also had technical sessions in the room which wasn't ideal. The second technical session room was across the hall.
- Banquet Dinner –Dancing was a huge hit, shut the place down around 11pm. Raffle prizes with passport game is a great combination for conference attendee engagement and was a huge hit. Recommend doing it again.

Technical Sessions and Agenda-

Since the whole conference revolves around these sessions it is of utmost importance to identify how many tracks you would like and how they fit into the overall agenda, Amy and team did an amazing job with this.

The technical sessions were well attended but there is a pressure point about 1-2 weeks before the conference where the agenda is mostly locked down but still a little fluid which can create a bit of stress. One way to alleviate this would be to have one person be a part of both technical sessions and communication committee to ensure the signage and agenda are in alignment with one another.

Expect the agenda to change or speakers/moderators to fall off so have a backup for each if you can.

We had the AV company provide us with laptops in each session room so we could upload all the presentations beforehand which made it easy to transition between sessions, Amy did a great job with this part in particular. One hiccup we had was the first time we tried to transition from sponsor slides/images to technical session slides as we needed to unplug the HDMI cable each time, plug it back in and then hit F8 to duplicate screen. Not a big deal but would have been good to know that before Naomi did the opening remarks. Make sure to run through this with AV before you start the conference.

AV was provided through the hotel via Encore. We had two projectors/screens in the main hall and one in the other technical session room across the hall.

My personal opinion is that having the main dining hall also double as a technical session room wasn't ideal. In 2029 I recommend to have one main hall with all the dining/buffets in it, maybe leave room for late vendors to be added around perimeter. Add two technical session rooms with their own screen/projector/laptop setups and then hopefully there is a large foyer and hall space like RP Doubletree for all exhibitors.

Sponsorship-

We had a lot of sponsorships which we are extremely grateful for. We wanted to recognize our sponsors as much as possible by giving them more recognition than we said we would, Tracie and team did an amazing job. We offered Titanium all the way down to Friend sponsorship levels where the highest levels received extra poster visibility of their logo's in between sessions and on signage. We decided to print a large 8' tall x 3' floor display, double sided, with all sponsor logo's which I think was a nice touch.

Tracie was very passionate about sponsorships and also helped coordinate the AV at the hotel and part of the landfill tours. I think it is important that people who sign up to chair one area of the conference also participate in other areas as this was a huge help.

Registration-

This is a moving target all the way until the end of the conference, we had people signing up on the day of so be prepared to print badges and take payment. Ruth did an excellent job communicating where attendance numbers were at all throughout and provided us with a spreadsheet broken down by tabs based on what people signed up for. Some people did not know they did not purchase a full registration or that tour fee's were extra as we had a few different buckets. In 2029, need to spend some thought on how best to align payment options with the activities and food before deciding what to charge. I think the biggest thing is to make it easier to put people into less buckets, Ruth's spreadsheet had like 15 tabs on it which is great but its also a lot more complicated than it needs to be.

My recommendation for 2029 is to have an early bird rate that expires two weeks before the conference for full participants w/hotel block still open and send two bi-weekly reminders before it ends to get numbers up as high as possible with 2 weeks to go which will help a lot. Exhibitors who have +1's (reduced rate) should have all meals included in that rate. We chose \$500 for exhibitor extra's but that was too low so we then needed to charge additional for these which just creates more work than its worth in my opinion. In hindsight, we should have bundled all of this in one price so we didn't have to manage all these extra fee's.

Exhibitors

Kimberly and Will did a great job and we had more exhibitors than we knew what to do with. We ended up getting late sign-ups which led us to use the foyer which meant the late people got the best spots, not a big deal but it did create a little discussion. I think overall the exhibitors were very happy, I walked around the room late Tuesday and asked how the exhibitors felt about flow and they all said it was good, job well done!

For 2029, I think when we pick a hotel we come up with a plan on how to sell the best exhibitor spaces as maybe part of a premium package. Picking the hotel should include a lot of thought on how best to use exhibitor space for ~35.

Tours / Golf and Activities

I wasn't aware that tour time = PDH. Make sure the site tours are relevant to the waste sector and geared towards educational elements. We hired two shuttle buses for ~\$3,600 and then provided lunch afterwards. I heard nothing but good things about these tours and would suggest doing something similar again. We had a waitlist, 51 people total and more wanted go so I think target 60 people is safe. This is a key area for registration to be involved in as you do not want to leave the bookings open after the tours are fully booked.

Golf was fully sold out but it took up until the final week to sell out all 28 spots. A light breakfast was provided and tee time was at 9am with groups of 4 going out one after the other with half of the golfers getting stuck out in a downpour. Derek provided trophies and presented them at the Welcome Reception on Monday night which was a nice touch.

Activities were a YP trivia night, casino shuttle van and line dancing. These could have been highlighted better in the agenda so people knew where to go and what was included. I think having a local restaurant outside of the hotel is a good idea, some place you can recommend and then try to line up a fun activity while there. I was told by the Waterhawk restaurant they saw a big boost Tuesday night for people who wanted to line dance but unfortunately the line dancing was cancelled due to weather.

Communications

I think it is important to have a large communications committee for the conference so try to get volunteers here. It would be great to have comm comm members attend each of the other committee's above and report back on a regular basis as there are a ton of moving pieces. Lauren and team did a great job keeping track of all the various elements.

- Website – Thanks Tami and Naomi. In 2029 try to get the rough agenda outline posted several months prior to the event if possible and have all the pricing breakdown done. Discuss having a technical agenda separate from a conference agenda that has all the event details. Also need a way to process payment from the website for tours, registration and extra meals and these two just rolled with it as we went.
- Agenda – When do you post it to the attendee's and how do you post it? A lot of the agenda around the technical sessions, keynote, reception and banquet is very fluid

so my recommendation is to lock down details for as much as possible 2 months prior to the conference.

- Posters – Someone needs to be dedicated to this as there needs to be signage for the technical sessions, sponsors, registration and podium marquee's. These have to go to print 2-3 weeks before the conference so be prepared to have paper and a sharpie to tape over areas that may change. We had 8 posters and a few marquee's.
- Email blasts – We used Starchapter to send communications to get people to sign up and reminders to membership and then sent those to the other chapter presidents to disperse to their membership. Once the list of attendees is pretty well known (the week before the conference) we shifted to sending emails out to participants only but realized StarChapter made this difficult. Naomi ended up sending this out from her personal work account from a public agency. This is best sent from a public agency email address as private company emails (like mine) are more likely to not get through spam filters.
- Google Drive – Use google drive as much as possible for all documents. First thing I recommend in 2029 is to archive all previous conferences as our drive has a ton of misc items. Then, set up a folder for each committee and make sure the committee chairs are posting documents there.

All in all, this conference takes a village and a great executive board team working efficiently together. 2026 had a great group of professionals who came together and pulled off an amazing Western Regional Symposium, was great working with everyone.

Hope I can do it better in 2029!

-Chris