

# HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



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# HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

## DESCRIPTION OF 2023-2024 BILLS

### Solid Waste, Recycling, and Sustainability

Organic Waste and Food Recovery		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 573</u></a> Garcia</p> <p>Organic waste: meeting recovered organic waste product procurement targets</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, for purposes of the SB 1383 regulations, to allow a local jurisdiction, until December 1, 2031, in procuring recovered organic waste products to meet the SB 1383 target procurement requirements, to use California-derived recovered organic waste that the local jurisdiction sends for processing at a facility or operation outside of the state that meets certain conditions, as provided.</p>	<p>Held Under Submission in APPR Senate (09/01/2023)</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 660</u></a> Irwin</p> <p>Food and beverage products: labeling: quality dates, safety dates, and sell by dates: recycling</p>	<p>This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, before January 1, 2025, publish information to assist food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to use specified terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, as provided. The bill would prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item i) that is not labeled in accordance with these terms, or ii) that is labeled with the phrase “sell by.” The bill includes provisions to address food items with specific “sell by” labeling requirements under existing law, including: infant formula, eggs, pasteurized in-shell eggs, shellfish, and food items using reduced oxygen packaging. This bill includes additional specifications related to beverage manufacturers.</p> <p>The bill would require the State Department of Public Health to make certain updates to its regulations involving the California Retail Food Code. By revising the standards that are enforced by local health agencies and by expanding the scope of existing crime, this bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on AGRI Senate (08/17/2023)</p>



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Organic Waste and Food Recovery		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2311</a> Bennett  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food	This bill would expand CalRecycle's grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food, as specified. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects include the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. The bill would require the department to consider the increased amount of edible food recovery capacity that the project will create when awarding a grant for edible food recovery.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (02/26/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2346</a> Lee  Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products	This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to be credited for the procurement of recovered organic waste products, as required under SB 1383, through an agreement with a direct service provider, as defined, and would allow the direct service provider agreement to include the procurement of recovered organic waste products on a prospective or retrospective basis as long as the purchase of those products occurs during the year for which the local jurisdiction seeks credit. The bill would also authorize local jurisdictions to count towards their SB 1383 organic waste product procurement targets, compost produced and procured from specified compost operations, as defined, and, until 2030, investments made for the expansion of the capacity of compostable materials handling operations or community composting operations, as provided.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (02/26/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2514</a> Aguiar-Curry  Solid waste: organic waste	This bill would exempt counties with fewer than 70,000 residents from the statewide organic waste disposal reduction targets established by SB 1383 and define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of organic material at elevated temperatures in the absence of gases such as air or oxygen. This bill would require CalRecycle, no later than January 1, 2026, to amend SB 1383 regulations to include, as a recovered organic waste product attributable to a local jurisdiction's procurement target, hydrogen and pipeline biomethane converted from diverted organic waste, as specified.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2577</a> Irwin  Organic waste: reduction regulations	This bill would require CalRecycle to include in the edible food requirements established under SB 1383, product labeling requirements that reduce food waste.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)



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Organic Waste and Food Recovery		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2658</a> Bains  Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste: reduction regulations: exemption	SB 1383 requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to achieve organic waste reduction goals that include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025 and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance, as provided. This bill would exempt from the above-referenced organic waste reduction goal requirements and regulations, food processing establishments, as defined, that do not divert organic waste to landfills.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2902</a> Wood  Organic Waste: reduction regulations: exemptions	This bill would extend the SB 1383 rural jurisdiction exemption indefinitely, except as provided, and would require, commencing January 1, 2027, those jurisdictions to take specific actions to help reduce, divert, or recycle organic waste. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board to exclude residents included in department-issued low population or elevation waivers from the population in determining a local jurisdiction's organic waste procurement target.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">SB 972</a> Min  Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills	Existing law, SB 1383, requires CalRecycle, in consultation with CARB, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require CalRecycle, CARB, and CAL EPA to hold at least two joint meetings per calendar year to coordinate their implementation of policies that affect those specified targets and implementing regulations.	Referred to COM on EQ Senate (02/14/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1045</a> Blakespear  Composting facilities: zoning: air and water permits	This bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a policy that promotes the development of coordinated permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting the environment. This bill, beginning on the date of completion of the model zoning ordinance, and before January 1, 2027, would require a city or county, upon amending any zoning ordinance, to additionally amend an appropriate zoning ordinance to allow composting facilities based on the model ordinance developed by the Office of Planning and Research.	Re-referred to COM on EQ Senate (03/11/2024)



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Organic Waste and Food Recovery		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">SB 1046</a> Laird  Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: composting facilities	This bill would require CalRecycle to prepare a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compost facilities for processing organic waste, as specified.	Referred to COM on EQ, Hearing scheduled 03/20/2024 Senate (03/05/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1135</a> Limón  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: income taxes: credit	This bill, in the 2025–26 fiscal year through the 2035–36 fiscal year, would transfer one percent of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, not to exceed \$120,000,000 per fiscal year, to the California Compost Tax Credit Fund, which the bill would establish. The bill includes additional details on application, appropriation, and allocation of the fund.	COM on NR&W and REV & TAX Hearing scheduled 04/09/2024 Senate (03/01/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1175</a> Ochoa Bogh  Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: waivers	This bill would require CalRecycle to consider alternatives to census tracts, as provided, when deciding the boundaries of a low-population or elevation waiver under SB 1383 and would require low-population waivers under SB 1383 to be valid for a period of 10 years.	COM on EQ Hearing scheduled 04/03/2024 Senate (03/08/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1232</a> Grove  Organic waste: reduction regulations: exemptions	This bill would authorize CalRecycle to issue, upon request by a jurisdiction that does not otherwise qualify for a low population waiver under SB 1383, a waiver from a requirement to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for all or part of a rural jurisdiction where there is low population density and limited waste collection.	COM on EQ, Hearing scheduled 04/17/24 Senate (3/15/24)



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Recyclable Materials and Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2236</a> Bauer-Kahan  Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.	This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag used solely to contain or wrap specified uncooked foods and other specified items to avoid contamination, prevent damage from moisture, or for sanitary, public health, or environmental protection purposes. The bill would revise the definition of “recycled paper bag” to require it be made from 100% postconsumer recycled materials, without exception. The bill would also require a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to meet different requirements, including that it not be made from plastic film material.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Senate (02/26/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2244</a> Ting  Solid waste: plastic food container products	Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Pending Referral Assembly (02/09/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2511</a> Berman  Beverage container recycling: market development payments	This bill would extend the inoperative date of the market development payment program, established by the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, to January 1, 2026, subject to the availability of funds, and would repeal the program as of July 31, 2026. By authorizing the expenditure of continuously appropriated moneys for these purposes beyond July 1, 2025, the bill would make an appropriation.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2648</a> Bennett  Environmentally preferable purchasing: single-use plastic bottles	This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2025, to purchase single-use plastic bottles, as defined, for internal use or resale. The bill would require state agencies to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2026, 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, including the California State University, and would request that the University of California comply with its provisions.	Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)



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Recyclable Materials and Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2761</a> Hart, Lowenthal  Product safety: plastic packaging: Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act	This bill would enact the Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act, which would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing in the state plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, as specified. The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products. Additionally, this bill would reduce plastics by banning polyvinyl chloride (PVC) packaging by January 1, 2026.	Pending Referral Assembly (02/16/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2762</a> Friedman  California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: administration	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced (02/16/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2916</a> Friedman  Environmental health: floating devices: expanded polystyrene.	This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a buoy, dock, pier, or other floating device that is comprised of expanded polystyrene, as defined, from being installed, placed into, or used in the waters of the state, except when completely encased in another material that prevents the release of the expanded polystyrene into the waters of the state or the environment, as provided. The bill would require a buoy, dock, pier, or other floating device that is installed, placed into, or used in the waters of this state before January 1, 2026, and that is repaired or maintained after January 1, 2026, to also comply with this requirement.	Referred to COM on ES & TM Assembly (03/11/2024)
<a href="#">AB 3192</a> Muratsuchi  Major coastal resorts: coastal development permits: audits: waste.	This bill would prohibit a major coastal resort, as defined, from providing to guests specified materials, including single-use plastic bottled beverages. The bill would require a major coastal resort to, among other things, provide at least one recycling bin or container in each guest room, as provided. The bill would require the major coastal resort to maintain records related to these requirements for three years. The bill would subject a major coastal resort that violates these requirements to a civil penalty of \$500 per each day the violation continues. The bill includes other requirements related to permitting processes, water discharge standards, and auditing for major coastal resorts.	Referred to Coms. On NAT. RES. And JUD. Assembly (03/11/24)





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Recyclable Materials and Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">SB 551</a> Portantino  Beverage containers: recycling	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires beverage manufacturer to meet certain requirements regarding average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year and submit related annual reports to CalRecycle. This bill would authorize certain beverage manufacturers to submit with other beverage manufacturers a consolidated report that identifies the postconsumer recycled plastic content for beverage containers and the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the consolidated report to be submitted under penalty of perjury. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement the bill’s provisions, as specified. Because these provisions would expand the scope of a crime and would create a new perjury crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Re-Referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (02/22/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1053</a> Blakespear, Allen  Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.	Existing law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Existing law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag’s durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. The bill would revise the definition of “recycled paper bag” to require it be made from 100% postconsumer recycled materials, without exception. The bill would also require a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to meet different requirements including that it not be made from plastic film material.	Referred to COM on EQ Senate (02/21/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1113</a> Newman  Beverage container recycling: pilot projects: extension	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act makes a pilot project recycler eligible to apply for handling fees from CalRecycle. This bill would extend authorization for recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. The bill would also extend the authority of the department to expend \$5,000,000 to support the pilot projects through the 2032–33 fiscal year.	Referred to COM on EQ, Hearing scheduled 03/20/2024 Senate (03/05/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1167</a> Blakespear  Solid waste: single-use drinking vessels	This bill would prohibit a chain restaurant from serving or offering for sale a beverage in a single-use vessel to a customer that is dining or consuming the beverage on the premises, as specified.	Referred to COM on EQ Senate (02/21/2024)





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<b>Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility</b>		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2</a> Ward  Recycling: solar photovoltaic modules	This bill would expand the scope of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to include covered solar photovoltaic (PV) module products, for limited purposes, as specified. The bill would also require, on or before October 1, 2026, and on or before October 1 each year thereafter, CalRecycle to establish a covered solar PV recycling fee based on the reasonable regulatory costs to administer covered electronic waste recycling. The bill includes additional details regarding the fee's adjustment and administration. Beginning January 1, 2028, the bill would require a solar photovoltaic module, that is not a customer-owned solar PV module, to be included in a plan that describes how the module will be managed at the end of its useful life, who is responsible for managing it, and how it will be recycled, refurbished, or reused.	Held Under Submission in COM APPR Senate (09/01/2023)
<a href="#">AB 863</a> Aguiar-Curry  Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: fines: succession: training	Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products. This bill would amend existing civil penalties to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless. This bill would make a carpet stewardship organization that violates a provision of the carpet stewardship law three times ineligible to act as an agent on behalf of manufacturers to design, submit, and administer a carpet stewardship plan and would apply, in that event, the successorship process. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, if it determines that a carpet stewardship organization or manufacturer has not complied with one or more of the requirements of the carpet stewardship laws, to adopt regulations that establish requirements for carpet stewardship organizations or manufacturers to take specific actions to bring those entities into compliance with those laws.	Ordered to inactive file upon request Senate (09/11/2023)
<a href="#">AB 1238</a> Ward  Hazardous waste: solar panels	This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to develop alternative management standards for managing photovoltaic modules. The bill would specify parameters for the standards, including, but not limited to, that they promote the safe collection, reuse, and recycling of photovoltaic modules. The bill would require DTSC to hold at least one public workshop to discuss concepts for the standards with stakeholders before submitting an initial statement of reasons to the Office of Administrative Law. Because a violation of regulations adopted by the department under these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Referred to COM on EQ Senate (06/07/2023)



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Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 1659</a> Gabriel  Sale of small electronic devices: charging devices	This bill would prohibit a manufacturer from selling a small electronic device, as defined, for the first time, and first sold in California, on or after January 1, 2026, unless that small electronic device meets certain criteria, including being equipped with a USB Type-C receptacle, as specified. The bill would require a wholesaler or retailer of a small electronic device manufactured on or after January 1, 2026, to offer to make the sale without a charging device, and to display, as specified, certain information depending on the existence and specifications of an included charging device. The bill also would require the wholesaler or retailer to provide a specified purchaser with certain information relating to the wired charging devices that can be used with the small electronic device, as specified.	Held Under Submission in APPR Senate (09/01/2023)
<a href="#">SB 615</a> Allen, Min  Vehicle traction batteries	The bill would require all vehicle traction batteries in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, or remanufactured and eventually recycled at the end of their useful life in a motor vehicle or any other application. The bill would also require a vehicle manufacturer, dealer, automobile dismantler, automotive repair dealer, and nonvehicle secondary user to be responsible for ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery once it is removed from a vehicle or other application. The bill would require, by January 1, 2025, a battery supplier, as described, to be responsible for the development of a core exchange program for replacing a battery, module, or cell removed from a vehicle, as specified.	COM on ES & TM, Hearing canceled at request of author Assembly (06/15/2023)
<a href="#">SB 707</a> Newman  Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023	This bill would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023, which would require producers, as defined, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of any postconsumer apparel or postconsumer textile article that is unwanted by a consumer.	COM on NAT RES Hearing canceled at request of author Assembly (07/11/2023)



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Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">SB 1066</a> Blakespear</p> <p>Hazardous waste: marine flares: producer responsibility</p>	<p>This bill would require, within nine months of the effective date of the regulations, a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to prepare and submit a product responsibility plan regarding marine flares to DTSC. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan’s costs among participant producers that reflects sales volumes and the cost to manage the covered products that a producer produces.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on EQ and JUD, Hearing scheduled for 04/03/2024 Senate (03/08/2024)</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1143</a> Allen</p> <p>Household hazardous waste: producer responsibility</p>	<p>This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a free and convenient collection and management system for covered products. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a product containing household hazardous waste, except a product that is subject to another statewide extended producer responsibility program and pesticides, as specified. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with a PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on EQ and JUD, Hearing scheduled for 04/03/2024 Senate (03/08/2024)</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1231</a> Allen</p> <p>Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: environmental advertising</p>	<p>The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (SB 54) covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. Existing law (SB 343) provides that a product or packaging that displays a chasing arrows symbol, among other symbols, statements, or directions, is deemed to be a deceptive or misleading claim unless the product or packaging is considered recyclable pursuant to statewide recyclability criteria and is of a material type and form that routinely becomes feedstock used in the production of new products or packaging, except for products or packaging manufactured up to 18 months after the date the department publishes or updates a specified material characterization study, as provided. This bill would expand that exemption to up to 24 months after the date the department publishes or updates the specified material characterization study. This bill would authorize a producer or group of producers of products using covered materials to petition the department to identify material types and forms that meet those specified requirements and criteria to be considered as recyclable in the state.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on EQ Senate (02/29/2024)</p>



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Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">SB 1384</a> Dodd  Powered wheelchairs: repair	This bill would, except as specified, require an original equipment manufacturer of a powered wheelchair, as those terms are defined, to provide documentation, parts, embedded software, firmware, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair the wheelchair to an owner or an independent repair provider for the purposes of providing service on the equipment in the state, on fair and reasonable terms and costs, as defined. The bill would also require an original equipment manufacturer, for a powered wheelchair that contains an electronic security lock or other security-related function, to provide any documentation, parts, embedded software, firmware, or tools needed to reset the lock or function when disabled in the course of providing services, as specified. The bill would require an independent repair provider to provide a written notice to a customer before providing repair services, as specified.	Referred to COM on B, P&E, ED, and JUD Senate (02/29/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1461</a> Allen  Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: environmental advertising	Existing law, SB 54, requires CalRecycle to conduct, on or before July 1, 2025, and publish on its internet website a characterization study of covered material categories that are disposed of in California landfills. This bill would extend the date that the department has to complete that characterization study to July 30, 2025.	Referred to COM on EQ Senate (02/29/2024)

Hazardous Waste and Illegal Dumping		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2445</a> Wallis  Prescriptions: personal use pharmaceutical disposal system.	This bill would prohibit a dispenser from dispensing a prescription drug containing an opioid to a patient for outpatient use unless the dispenser also provides a personal use pharmaceutical disposal system, as defined, to the patient. The bill would provide that its provisions become operative only upon the Legislature enacting a framework for the governing of a personal use pharmaceutical disposal system program. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Referred to COM on B. & P. Assembly (03/04/2024)



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Hazardous Waste and Illegal Dumping		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2836</a> Santiago  Hazardous waste: facilities: permits	Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from DTSC. Existing law requires an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the requirement that the application include a disclosure statement.	Pending Referral Assembly (02/16/2024)
<a href="#">SB 367</a> Seyarto  Farm, ranch, and public lands cleanup and abatement: grant program	Existing law establishes the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program, administered by CalRecycle. This bill would rename the program to the “Farm, Ranch, and Public Lands Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program,” and extend its purposes to cleaning up and abating the effects of solid waste that is illegally disposed of on public lands owned by the state or federal government. The bill would create the Public Lands Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Account in the General Fund and would authorize the department to expend the moneys in the account for these extended grant program purposes upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.	Held in COM on APPR Assembly (09/01/2023)
<a href="#">SB 1280</a> Laird  Waste Management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable	This bill would, on and after an unspecified date, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined, and would make the violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would authorize a city attorney or county counsel to impose the civil penalties, as provided.	Referred to COM on EQ and JUD, Hearing scheduled for 04/03/2024 Senate (03/08/2024)



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Miscellaneous Solid Waste and Recycling		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 2632</a> Wilson  Planning and zoning: thrift retail stores	The bill would prohibit a city, including a charter city, a county, or a city and county, from prohibiting a thrift retail store from receiving used and donated items for sale in the store or other thrift retail stores, or reuse or recycling, or both reuse and recycling, through other means. This bill would prohibit a city, charter city, a county, or a city and county, from treating a thrift retail store differently from a nonthrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting; and would allow such jurisdictions to require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, as prescribed.	Referred to COM on L GOV Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2844</a> Calderon  Solid waste: recycled concrete materials	Existing law authorizes the use of recycled concrete materials if a user has been fully informed, as defined, that the concrete may contain recycled concrete materials. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this law.	Pending Referral Assembly (02/16/2024)
<a href="#">SB 1208</a> Padilla  Waste discharge permits: landfills	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a regional water board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill, or a lateral expansion of an existing landfill, that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land has been primarily used at any time for the mining or excavation of gravel or sand, as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit a regional water board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land is located within the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve or within an area that is tributary to the Tijuana River. The bill would also expand the definition of “landfill used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste” to also include a disposal site regulated by a regional water board as a Class II landfill, as provided.	Referred to COM on EQ Senate (02/29/2024)



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Advanced Clean Fleets and Vehicles		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 627</a> Jackson  Drayage trucks: voucher incentive project	This bill, commencing on January 1, 2035, and except as specifically exempted, would prohibit the operation of a heavy-duty diesel-fueled vehicle, as defined, within the city limits of any city identified by the state board as containing a disadvantaged community and meeting specified air pollution criteria with respect to diesel particulate matter, as specified. A violation of this prohibition, as a provision within the Vehicle Code, would be punishable as an infraction. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the South Coast Air Quality Management District to establish a statewide program to provide grants for replacement of diesel-fueled trucks.	Referred to COM on RLS Senate (01/29/2024)
<a href="#">AB 2626</a> Dixon  Advanced Clean Fleets regulations: local governments	This bill would extend the compliance dates for local government set forth in the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, adopted by CARB, by 10 years. The bill would prohibit the state board from taking enforcement action against a local government for violating the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation if the alleged violation occurs before January 1, 2025.	Referred to COM on TRANS and NAT RES Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">AB 3219</a> Sanchez  Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: local governments	This bill would provide that the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation do not apply to the purchase by a local government of vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating greater than 8,500 pounds if the price of the zero-emission version of a vehicle is more than an unspecified percentage of the price of a comparable internal combustion engine version of that vehicle.	Re-referred to COM on TRANS Assembly (03/12/2024)





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PFAS		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">AB 347</a> Ting  Household product safety: toxic substances: testing and enforcement	This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt guidance regarding the PFAS prohibition and the internet posting and labeling requirements for cookware, and to post that guidance on its internet website by January 1, 2025. By July 1, 2026, the bill would require the department to test specified number of samples of food packaging and cookware for compliance. The bill would require the department to receive complaints from consumers concerning PFAS in these products that are sold in this state and submit a report to the legislature by July 1, 2027.	Ordered to inactive file at request of Senator Cortese Senate (09/11/2023)
<a href="#">AB 2515</a> Papan  Menstrual products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	This bill would prohibit any person from selling in the state any menstrual products that contain regulated PFAS, as defined. The bill would require, no later than January 1, 2027, DTSC, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to identify and assess the hazards of chemicals or chemical classes that can provide the same or similar function in menstrual products as regulated PFAS and that can impact vulnerable populations and to make this information publicly available on the DTSC’s internet website.	Referred to COM on ES & TM and JUD Assembly (03/04/2024)
<a href="#">SB 903</a> Skinner  Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	This bill would, beginning January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, unless the Department of Toxic Substances Control has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is used. The bill would specify the criteria and procedures for determining whether the use of PFAS in a product is a currently unavoidable use, for renewing that determination, and for revoking that determination. The bill would require the department to maintain on its internet website a list of each determination of currently unavoidable use, when each determination expires, and the products and uses that are exempt from the prohibition. The bill would impose a civil penalty for a violation of the prohibition, as specified.	Re-Referred to COM on EQ and JUD, Hearing scheduled for 04/03/2024 Senate (03/08/2024)



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

### Water Resources, Rates, and Fees

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 366</a> Caballero</p> <p>The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets</p>	<p>This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee and to expand the membership of the committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department to coordinate with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state’s water needs and meeting specified long-term water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of The California Water Plan. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report between plan updates, conduct public workshops, and post the preliminary draft plan on the department’s website.</p>	<p>Hearing canceled at request of author 07/11/2023 Assembly (07/11/2023)</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 805</a> Arambula</p> <p>Sewer service: disadvantaged communities</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act. This bill would authorize the state board to require a sewer service provider to contract with an administrator designated or approved by the state board for administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services to assist a designated sewer system with the provision of adequate sewer service, as defined. The bill would also authorize the state board to order a designated sewer system to accept those services, including full management and control of all aspects of the designated sewer system, from an administrator. The bill would define “designated sewer system” for these purposes as a sewer system that serves a disadvantaged community and that the state board finds to be either an inadequate sewage treatment system or a sewer system that has demonstrated difficulty in maintaining technical, managerial, and financial capacity to prevent fraud and mismanagement, or a sewer system that voluntarily accepts financial assistance for the provision of adequate sewer service.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on RLS Senate (01/30/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 1337</a> Wicks</p> <p>State Water Resources Control Board: water diversion curtailment</p>	<p>This bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to issue a curtailment order for any diversion, regardless of basis of right, when water is not available under the diverter’s priority of right. The bill would require the board to adopt regulations to implement this provision. This bill would expand the instances when the diversion or use of water is considered a trespass. This bill would additionally authorize the board to issue a cease and desist order when a water right holder fails to curtail diversions when water is unavailable under the water right holder’s priority of right.</p>	<p>In COM on NR &amp; W, Hearing canceled at request of author Senate (07/10/2023)</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1567</a> Garcia, Carrillo, Connolly, Friedman, Papan, Reyes, Rivas</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,995,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, clean energy, and workforce development programs.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on NR&amp;W and GOV&amp;F Senate (06/14/2023)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 1573</a> Friedman</p> <p>Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance</p>	<p>The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every three years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that, among other changes, prohibit the use of traditional overhead sprinklers on all new and rehabilitated landscapes and require that new and rehabilitated landscapes use only water efficient irrigation devices, and also require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas install in the project footprint not less than 10% California native plants, as provided, and to prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential landscape projects.</p>	<p>Ordered to Inactive File at the request of Senator Stern Senate (09/07/2023)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 1827</a> Papan</p> <p>Local government: fees and charges: water: higher-consumptive water parcels</p>	<p>Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would provide that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased, as specified, may include the incrementally higher costs of water service due to specified factors, including the higher water usage demand of parcels. The bill would provide that the costs associated with higher water usage demands, the maximum potential water use, or a projected peak water usage demand may be allocated using any method that reasonably assesses the water service provider’s cost of serving those parcels that are increasing potential water usage demand, maximum potential water use, or project peak water use demand.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on L GOV Assembly (01/29/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 2257</a> Wilson</p> <p>Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies</p>	<p>Existing law, the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency complies with specified procedures, a person or entity from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions for any new, increased, or extended fee or assessment, as defined, unless that person or entity has timely submitted to the local agency a written objection to that fee or assessment that specifies the grounds for alleging noncompliance, as specified.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on JUD and LGOV Assembly (02/26/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 3073</a> Haney</p> <p>Wastewater testing: illicit substances</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants, as defined, for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. This bill would require the state board to create a program to test for illicit substances, including, but not limited to, cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine, and morphine, in wastewater, as provided. The bill would require local sanitation agencies to collect wastewater sample for testing by the state board. The bill would require the state board to transmit the results of its wastewater testing to the State Department of Public Health for the department to post on its internet website.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on ES &amp; TM Assembly (03/11/2024)</p>





## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 3090</a> Maienschein</p> <p>Drinking water standards: noncompliance: notification</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person operating a public water system to notify the State Water Resources Control Board and users of the public water system, in the manner prescribed by the board, when any primary drinking water standard specified in the board’s regulations is not complied with, when a monitoring requirement specified in the board’s regulations is not performed, or when a water purveyor fails to comply with the conditions of any variance or exemption. Existing law authorizes and encourages the public water system to provide notice through foreign language media in addition to nonwritten notification provided for in the public water system’s emergency notification plan. This bill would further authorize and encourage public water systems to provide notification through public safety communications technology, including the federal Wireless Emergency Alert system, that communicates with groups in the affected geographic area.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on ES &amp; TM Assembly (03/11/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 3121</a> Hart</p> <p>Urban retail water suppliers: written notice: conservation order: dates</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, on and after January 1, 2025, to issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. Existing law authorizes the board, on and after January 1, 2026, to issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. This bill would instead provide that the date the board is authorized to issue a written notice to January 1, 2026, and a conservation order to January 1, 2027.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on W, P, &amp; W Assembly (03/11/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 3200</a> Hoover</p> <p>Master-metered mobilehome parks and manufactured housing communities: transfer of water systems</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (commission) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including water corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law exempts from the jurisdiction, control, or regulation of the commission any person or corporation, as specified, that maintains a mobilehome park or a multiple unit residential complex and provides, or will provide, water service to users through a submeter service system if each user of the submeter service system is charged at the rate which would be applicable if the user were receiving the water directly from the water corporation, or if management of the mobilehome park complies with a specified notice provision. This bill would require the commission to authorize and establish a pilot program for specified water corporations to accept the transfer of ownership and operational responsibility of water systems in master-metered mobilehome parks or manufactured housing communities and provide that the exemption described above does not apply to the maintenance or provision of water service by a water corporation pursuant to that pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize the owner of a master-metered mobilehome park or manufactured housing community that provides water service to residents to transfer ownership and operational responsibility to the water corporation providing service in the area in which the park or community is located, or as the park or community owner and the serving water corporation mutually agree. The bill would impose specified duties on a water corporation and on the owner of the mobilehome park or manufactured housing community in connection with the transfer. The bill would require the commission to authorize the water corporation to recover in its revenue requirement and rates all costs to acquire, improve, upgrade, operate, and maintain transferred mobilehome park or manufactured housing community water systems.</p>	<p>Pending Referral Assembly (02/17/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">SB 651</a> Grove</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: groundwater recharge projects: Judicial Council rules of court</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, provides that it is the policy of the state to, among other things, reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in meeting California’s future water supply needs.</p> <p>This bill would make it the policy of this state that the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control boards prioritize water right permits, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, consistent with water right priorities and protections for fish and wildlife.</p> <p>This bill would exempt from the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) permits that are necessary to carry out implementation of directives addressing drought impacts, to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, consistent with water right priorities and protections for fish and wildlife. The bill would exempt the actions and permits from the requirement to prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action or permit is consistent with the Delta Plan and to submit that certification to the council. The bill would also exempt from CEQA a recharge project under the Department of Water Resources’ Sustainable Groundwater Management Grant Program and flood-managed aquifer recharge projects, occurring on open and working lands to replenish and store water in groundwater basins that will help mitigate groundwater conditions impacted by drought, as specified. The bill would require state and local agencies to maintain on their internet websites a list of all activities or approvals to which these exemptions apply.</p>	<p>Re-referred to COM on NAT RES Assembly (6/22/2023)</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1147</a> Portantino</p> <p>Drinking water: bottled water: microplastics levels</p>	<p>This bill requires the state to study the health impacts of microplastics in drinking water in order to evaluate and identify safe and unsafe levels of microplastics by 1/1/2026. This applies to municipal and bottled water sold in the state.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on EQ, Hearing scheduled for 04/17/2024 Senate (03/12/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">SB 1156</a> Hurtado</p> <p>Groundwater sustainability agencies: financial disclosures</p>	<p>Existing provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibit a public official from making, participating in making, or attempting to use their official position to influence a governmental decision in which they know or have reason to know that they have a financial interest, as defined. However, existing law permits a public official to make or participate in the making of a governmental decision, even if the public official knows or has reason to know that the official has a financial interest, if the official’s participation is legally required for the action or decision to be made. Existing law makes a knowing or willful violation of the act a misdemeanor and subjects offenders to criminal penalties. This bill would require members of the executive team, board of directors, and other groundwater management decision makers of groundwater sustainability agencies to annually disclose any economic or financial interests pursuant to the Political Reform Act of 1974 that may reasonably be considered to affect their decision-making related to groundwater management, as provided. Because it would expand the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Fair Political Practices Commission to establish guidelines and procedures for the submission and review of those disclosures. The bill would authorize the commission to investigate and take appropriate enforcement actions for violations of the disclosure requirements.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on NR&amp;W and E&amp;CA, Hearing scheduled for 04/09/2024 Senate (03/01/2024)</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1210</a> Skinner</p> <p>New housing construction: electrical, gas, sewer, and water service connections: charges</p>	<p>This bill creates a cap of one percent of the reported building permit value of new construction housing units for connection charges to public utilities, such as water or sewer. Also requires public utilities to report on its website the amount of any charge issued each year pursuant to the one percent based on the home address. It also prioritizes processing/scheduling connections to new housing over other types of structures.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on E, U &amp; C, and L GOV Senate (02/29/2024)</p>



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">SB 1255</a> Durazo  Public water systems: needs analysis	The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. This bill would require the state board to develop a needs analysis of the state’s public water systems on or before May 1, 2025, and on or before May 1 of each year thereafter.	Referred to COM on EQ, Hearing scheduled for 4/24/2024 Senate (03/12/2024)



# HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

## Local Government Processes

Local Government Processes		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><a href="#">AB 817</a> Pacheco</p> <p>Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency and, until January 1, 2026, in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction. This bill allows, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use similar alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation as prescribed.</p>	<p>Referred to COM on RLS Senate (01/25/2024)</p>





# HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

## Ballot Initiatives

### Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act: [Initiative #21-0042A1](#)

- This initiative for constitutional amendment would limit certain abilities of voters and state and local governments to raise revenues for governments services. Key features of the initiative, if adopted, are summarized below.
  - For new or increased state taxes currently enacted by two-thirds vote of legislature, also requires statewide election and majority voter approval. Limits voters' ability to pass voter-proposed local special taxes by raising vote requirement to two-thirds. Eliminates voters' ability to advise how to spend revenues from proposed general tax on same ballot as the proposed tax. Expands definition of "taxes" to include certain regulatory fees, broadening application of tax approval requirements. Requires legislature or local governing body set certain other fees.
  - Every levy, charge or exaction of any kind is either a tax or an exempt charge. This applies to all taxes, fees, assessments, and property-related fees.
  - All taxes must have end dates. All state and local taxes or fees adopted after January 1, 2022 will end after December 2025 if they are not readopted in compliance with this measure.
  - All parcel taxes require a two-thirds voter approval.
  - Exempt fees must be adopted by a legislative body, not a staff or a commission.
  - All of the following actions are subject to new adoption requirements under this initiative: lengthening the duration of a fee, delaying or eliminating the expiration of a fee, expanding the application of a fee to a new territory or class of payor, or expanding the base to which a rate is applied.
  - Fees will not be allowed to exceed the actual cost less all other sources of revenue including, but not limited to taxes, other exempt charges, grants, and state or federal funds received to provide such service or product. The actual cost is the minimum amount necessary to reimburse the government for the cost of providing the service or product to the payor.
  - This initiative is eligible for the November 5, 2024 general election ballot



## HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

### FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Federal Legislation		
Bill	Description	Status
<a href="#">H.R. 6053</a> Huffman Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act	This bill calls for numerous initiatives aimed at reducing plastic waste, such as: a national bottle bill deposit system, extended producer responsibility programs for beverage containers and plastic packaging, standardization requirements for labeling, grant programs for reuse and refill, and requirements for beverage containers and packaging to be reusable, recyclable, or compostable by 2033. This is an expanded version of a similar bill introduced in 2020 and 2021.	Referred to Subcom. On Conservation, House (01/18/24)
<a href="#">S. 1194</a> Carper Recycling and Composting Accountability Act	This bill establishes data collection and reporting requirements concerning composting and recycling programs. Specifically, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must issue several reports related to composting and recycling, including a report on the capability of the United States to implement a national composting strategy in order to reduce contamination. The EPA must also inventory certain recycling facilities, collect baseline data regarding curbside and drop-off recycling, develop and disseminate best practices, and conduct studies and develop a metric regarding diversion from circular markets. Finally, the Government Accountability Office must report on the recycling practices of federal agencies.	Passed in Senate (03/12/24)
<a href="#">S. 1189</a> Capito Recycling Infrastructure and Accessibility Act	This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a pilot grant program for improving recycling accessibility in communities. The EPA may award grants to states, local governments, tribes, or public-private partnerships.	Passed in Senate (03/12/24)
<a href="#">S. 3440</a> Van Hollen Farewell To Foam Act	This bill would prohibit the sale and distribution of expanded polystyrene food serviceware, loose fill, and coolers, on a specified schedule.	Introduced (12/07/23)
<a href="#">S.XXX</a> Cassidy, Benet The Americas Trade and Investment Act	Among numerous other provisions focused on broader trade partnership strategies, this bill includes \$14 billion in incentives to for textile recycling and reuse, and reduction of textile waste.	Introduced (03/06/24)

This list includes highlights of relevant federal legislation with more recently introduced or acted upon. Additional bills introduced earlier in 2023 are not included here.



# HF&H MARCH 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Previous HF&H Legislative Updates](#)
- [Glossary of Legislative Terms](#)
- [California Legislation Tracking/Bill Search](#)
- [2024 Calendar of California Legislative Deadlines](#)
- [CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations/Rulemaking Page](#)
- [Federal Legislation Tracking/Bill Search](#)

## TERMS AND COMMITTEE ABBREVIATIONS

### Committee Abbreviations:

- Com on A. & A.R. – Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review
- Com. on APPR. – Committee on Appropriations
- Com. on B. & P. – Committee on Business and Professions
- Com. on E., U. & C. – Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications
- Com. on E.S. & T.M. – Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
- Com. on E.Q. – Committee on Environmental Quality
- Com. on GOV & F – Committee on Governance and Finance
- Com. on HEALTH – Committee on Health
- Com. on JUD. – Committee on Judiciary
- Com. on NAT. RES. – Committee on Natural Resources

- Com. N.R. & W. – Committee on Natural Resources and Water
- Com. on PUB S. – Committee on Public Safety
- Com. on Rev. & Tax. – Committee on Revenue and Taxation
- Com. on RLS – Committee on Rules
- Com. on TRANS – Committee on Transportation
- Com. on U. & E. – Committee on Utilities and Energy

### Other Terms/Abbreviations:

- CalRecycle: The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
- CARB: California State Air Resources Board
- DGS: Department of General Services.
- DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control

