

HF&H OCTOBER 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



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SOLID WASTE, RECYCLING, AND SUSTAINABILITY BILLS

Bills Signed Into Law

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
ORGANIC WASTE AND FOOD RECOVERY		
AB 660 Irwin Food and beverage products: labeling: quality dates, safety dates, and sell-by dates	This bill requires, on and after July 1, 2026, a food manufacturer, processor, or retailer responsible for the labeling of food items to use specified uniform terms on the date label, as provided. The bill prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item manufactured on or after July 1, 2026, that displays a quality or safety date label that is not labeled in accordance with that requirement or that is labeled with the phrase “sell by,” as specified. These provisions would not apply to infant formula, eggs, or beer and other malt beverages. The bill includes additional provisions regarding milk, prepared food at grocery stores, wine and distilled spirits, and food using reduced-oxygen packaging.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/28/24)
AB 2346 Lee Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products	This bill, among other provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands the sources, types of operations, and investments that local jurisdictions can count toward their SB 1383 procurement targets, as specified. • Allows jurisdictions to receive procurement credit without executing a direct service provider agreement, under specified conditions. • Authorizes a local jurisdiction to determine a local per capita procurement target using information from a local waste characterization study, as opposed to statewide data. • Authorizes a local jurisdiction to satisfy its annual procurement obligations by procuring a quantity of recovered organic waste products that meets or exceeds a five-year procurement target, as specified. • Authorizes CalRecycle, in adopting and revising regulations, to consider other pathways to prioritize local use of compost. 	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/24)



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Bill	Description	Status
AB 2902 Wood Solid waste: reduction and recycling	This bill, among other provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extends the SB 1383 rural jurisdiction exemption until January 1, 2037, except as provided, and would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to establish a process to renew the exemption after that date for periods of up to five years. Requires CalRecycle to exclude residents included in CalRecycle-issued low population or elevation waivers from the population in determining a local jurisdiction’s organic waste procurement target. Exempts bear bins from the collection bin lid color requirements, and adds the deployment of bear bins to minimize adverse human-and-bear interactions related to the collection and management of solid and organic waste as an eligible infrastructure project under CalRecycle’s grant program. Reduces the frequency of CalRecycle’s review of each jurisdiction’s source reduction and recycling element (SRRE) and household hazardous waste element (HHWE) from at least once every two years to at least once every four years. Requires CalRecycle’s organic waste regulations to evaluate ways to incentivize carbon farming, and would require CalRecycle to evaluate ways to maximize the local benefits of edible food recovery programs and explore circumstances in which recovered food may be more suitable for use in local animal feed operations. Authorizes CalRecycle, in conjunction with the California Pollution Control Financing Authority and the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, to provide information to the owners and operators of landfill and composting operations that may be a potential source of methane emissions about financing that may fund facility improvements to increase the capture, or reduce the escape, of methane emissions. 	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/24)
SB 1046 Laird Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations	This bill requires CalRecycle to prepare and certify, by January 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations for processing organic material.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/24)



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Signed into Law

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
PLASTICS REDUCTION AND BEVERAGE CONTAINERS		
AB 2511 Berman Beverage container recycling: market development payments	This bill would extend the inoperative date of the beverage container market development payment program to July 1, 2027, subject to the availability of funds, and would repeal the program as of January 1, 2028.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/24)
SB 551 Portantino Beverage containers: recycling	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires beverage manufacturers to meet certain requirements regarding average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year and submit related annual reports to CalRecycle. This bill authorizes certain beverage manufacturers to submit with other beverage manufacturers a consolidated report, as specified. The bill authorizes CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the bill’s provisions, as specified.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/24)
SB 1053 Blakespear, Allen Solid waste: recyclable paper bags: standards: carryout bag prohibition	<p>Existing law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. 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.</p> <p>This bill, commencing January 1, 2026, recasts the definition of a “single-use carryout bag” to a “carryout bag,” and would revise the definition to mean a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale for the purpose of carrying purchased goods and that is not a recycled paper bag. The bill creates a carryout bag exception to include a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items or to contain an unwrapped food item. The bill revises the definition of “recycled paper bag” to require it be made from a minimum of 50% postconsumer recycled materials on and after January 1, 2028, without exception. The bill would also prohibit a store from providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale, except as provided. The bill would also repeal the provisions relating to standards for and the certification of reusable grocery bags. Effectively, these changes would not allow “thicker” plastic bags to be provided as a “reusable bag,” and only paper bags will be offered for sale or distributed at point of sale.</p>	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/24)



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Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1113 Newman Beverage container recycling: pilot projects: extension	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act authorizes up to 10 limited-term recycling pilot projects, and such authorization shall be inoperative on June 30, 2026, and repealed on January 1, 2027. This bill would authorize recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. By extending the time recycling pilot projects may operate, the bill would make an appropriation by increasing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund for handling fee payments to pilot project recyclers. The bill would limit the time that a convenience zone that falls within the area of an operational, department-approved pilot project is deemed to be served to January 1, 2027.	SIGNED INTO LAW (08/19/23)



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Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY / PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP		
<p>AB 863 Aguiar-Curry</p> <p>Carpet recycling: producer responsibility organizations: fines: succession: training</p>	<p>Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program for manufacturers of carpet sold in the state to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills. This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include nonvoting board members, as specified, and would require the carpet stewardship organization to pay the travel costs and other expenses for those nonvoting members to participate in all board meetings. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to be responsible for, and make decisions regarding, a carpet stewardship plan, as specified. The bill would prohibit a carpet stewardship organization from delegating any responsibility of its board of directors or any decision-making responsibility to a person who is not a member of its board of directors. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to allocate eight percent of the assessments it collects for grants to apprenticeship programs, as provided.</p> <p>The bill would authorize the department to audit a carpet stewardship organization and a manufacturer annually. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to bring a carpet stewardship organization or manufacturer into compliance with the product stewardship for carpet program, as specified. The bill would increase the penalties for a violation of the program from \$5,000 per day to \$10,000 per day, and from \$10,000 per day to \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would establish a carpet producer responsibility program that would require producers of covered products to form and join a single producer responsibility organization (PRO) for the collection and recycling of a covered product. This bill would define a “covered product” as carpet, as defined. The bill would require 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. The bill would require the PRO to perform specified public outreach regarding the plan before submitting it to the department for approval. The bill would require the PRO to review the plan at least every five years after approval. The bill would also require the PRO to submit an annual report to the department. The bill would require all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering this program.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/24)</p>



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
SB 707 Newman Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024	This bill enacts a stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which requires a producer of apparel or textile articles, as defined, to form and join a producer responsibility organization (PRO). The bill would require the PRO to be approved by CalRecycle pursuant to the requirements of the bill, as provided. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the program no earlier than July 1, 2028. The bill would require the PRO to submit to the department, for approval or disapproval, a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of apparel, as defined, and textile articles, as defined, in the state.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/28/24)
SB 1143 Allen Paint products: stewardship program	This bill would revise and recast the current “architectural paint recovery program” administered by CalRecycle as the “paint product recovery program.” The bill would expand the scope of the stewardship program from architectural paint to paint products, including architectural coatings, aerosol coating products, nonindustrial coatings, and coating-related products, as provided. The bill would exempt aerosol coating products, coating-related products, and nonindustrial coatings added to the stewardship program by the bill from the requirements of the program until January 1, 2028, or the approved stewardship plan’s implementation date for those products, whichever occurs sooner, as specified. Among other changes, the bill would require a manufacturer, individually or through a stewardship organization, to review its plan at least every five years after approval by CalRecycle and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary. The bill would rename the existing account and subaccount for deposit of fees and civil penalties to the Paint Product Stewardship Account and the Paint Product Stewardship Penalty Subaccount, respectively.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/24)
SB 1280 Laird Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable	This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this bill with an effective date of January 1, 2028.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/24)



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
SB 1384 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 or specified parts 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 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. The bill includes additional language regarding trade secret information, violations and enforcement process, and legal procedures.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/24)
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)		
AB 347 Ting Household product safety: toxic substances: testing and enforcement	This bill would require the DTSC, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations for the enforcement of existing prohibitions on the use of PFAS, and, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. The bill would require manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with DTSC, to pay a registration fee to DTSC, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to DTSC, as specified. The bill would authorize DTSC to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. The bill would require DTSC to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. The bill would authorize DTSC to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and would authorize DTSC to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified. The bill would require DTSC, on or before July 1, 2033, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding its compliance and enforcement activities performed pursuant to these provisions, as specified. The bill would require DTSC to deposit the registration fees and administrative penalties into the PFAS Enforcement Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury, to be used to implement these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/24)



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Signed into Law

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 2515</u> Papan Menstrual products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	This bill would prohibit any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any menstrual products that contain regulated PFAS, as defined. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations on or before January 1, 2029, for the purposes of implementing, interpreting, enforcing, or making specific these provisions. The bill would require DTSC to publish on its internet website, on or before January 1, 2027, a list of accepted testing methods for testing for regulated PFAS in menstrual products. The bill would require a manufacturer of menstrual products to register with the department, on or before July 1, 2029, and to provide to DTSC specified information and a registration fee. The bill would require DTSC to issue a notice of violation and enforce the above provisions under specified circumstances. The bill contains additional details regarding further enforcement processes. The bill would create, and would require all moneys collected from penalties to be deposited in, the T.A.M.P.O.N. Act Fund. The bill would make DTSC’s duties to initiate, implement, or enforce any of these requirements contingent upon sufficient funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/30/24)
MISCELLANEOUS		
<u>AB 2632</u> Wilson Planning and zoning: thrift retail stores	This bill would prohibit a local agency from treating a thrift retail store, as defined, differently from a non-thrift retail store engaged in the sale of new items that are similar to items sold by a thrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting, except as specified. The bill would allow a local agency to require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a local agency 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.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/24)



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Bills Vetoed

VETOED		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 457 Aguiar-Curry</p> <p>Beverage containers: Recycling: redemption payment and refund value: annual redemption and processing fee payments</p>	<p>This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for boxes, bladders, or pouches less than 24 ounces containing wine or distilled spirits from \$0.25 to \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2025. This bill would additionally authorize a distributor who sells or transfers not more than 375,000 beverage containers annually to make a single annual payment of redemption payments and would allow a beverage manufacturer who sells or transfers not more than 375,000 beverage containers annually to make a single annual payment of processing fees.</p>	<p>VETOED (09/20/24)</p>
<p>SB 615 Allen, Min</p> <p>Vehicle traction batteries</p>	<p>This bill would require vehicle traction batteries, as defined, in the state to be recovered and, when possible, reused, repaired, repurposed, or remanufactured and eventually recycled at the end of their useful life.</p> <p>The bill would also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service or if the battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier. • Reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to DTSC. • Paying DTSC’s actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce the provisions of the bill. • Impose related duties on a secondary user, secondary handler, auctioneer, and salvage disposal auction, as provided in the bill. • Establish the Vehicle Traction Battery Recovery Fund (the fund) in the State Treasury and would require DTSC 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 the provisions of the bill. The bill includes additional information on loans from other funds that may be used. • Require DTSC 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 three years thereafter, to post the results of its findings on its internet website. • Authorize DTSC to impose civil or administrative penalties for a violation of the requirements of the bill. 	<p>VETOED (09/29/24)</p>



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VETOED

Bill	Description	Status
SB 972 Min Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills	This bill would require CalRecycle to provide procedures for local jurisdictions to request technical assistance regarding SB 1383 regulations, post those procedures on its internet website, and provide that technical assistance to local jurisdictions, as specified.	VETOED (09/23/24)
SB 1066 Blakespear Hazardous waste: marine flares: manufacturer responsibility	This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of marine flares. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. • 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. • Pay DTSC the actual cost for DTSC to review its plan, annual report, and application to renew. The bill would require DTSC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan, and implement an approved plan, in accordance with the process and timeline established in the bill. • Publish an approved plan on DTSC’s internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. • Not adopt regulations to implement the act with an effective date earlier than July 1, 2028. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund and would require charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that account for expenditure, upon appropriation, to cover DTSC’s cost to implement and enforce the act.	VETOED (09/29/24)



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Bills that Died

Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
ORGANIC WASTE AND FOOD RECOVERY		
AB 573 Garcia Organic waste: meeting recovered organic waste product procurement targets	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.	Held Under Submission in APPR. Senate (09/01/2023)
AB 2311 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 CalRecycle to consider the increased amount of edible food recovery capacity that the project will create when awarding a grant for edible food recovery.	Held Under Submission in APPR. Senate (08/15/24)
AB 2514 Aguiar-Curry Solid waste: organic waste: diversion: biomethane: biosolids	This bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of organic material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of 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, pipeline biomethane converted exclusively from organic waste, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, make the Town of Windsor and the Windsor Water District eligible for that grant program for purposes of a biosolids handling project.	Ordered to inactive file. Senate (08/29/24)
AB 2577 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.	Held in COM on APPR. Assembly (05/16/24)



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Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
AB 2658 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 CalRecycle 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)
SB 1045 Blakespear Composting facilities: zoning	This bill, on or before June 1, 2026, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with CalRecycle, to develop and post on the office’s internet website a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the state’s organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory. This bill, upon a substantive revision of the land use element, as specified, on or after January 1, 2028, would require a city, county, or both city and county to consider, among other things, the best practices reflected in the technical advisory and to consider updating the land use element to identify areas where composting facilities may be appropriate as an allowable use. By increasing duties on a city, county, or both city and county, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Held in COM on APPR. Assembly (08/15/24)
SB 1135 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.	Held in COM. on APPR. Senate (05/16/24)
SB 1175 Ochoa Bogh Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: waivers	This bill would require CalRecycle to revise the regulations to require CalRecycle to consider, in addition to census tracts, alternatives to those census tracts, as provided, when deciding the geographic boundaries of a low-population or elevation waiver, as specified. The bill would prohibit CalRecycle from considering those alternatives when deciding the boundaries for those waivers until it adopts the revised regulations.	Held in COM. on APPR. Assembly (08/15/24)



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Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
SB 1232 Grove Organic waste: collection requirements: exemptions	This bill would exempt a portion of a county from SB 1383 organic waste collection requirements if the county proposed a fee for the collection of organic waste in that portion of that county and the county did not impose the fee in that portion of that county because, when submitted to property owners for approval, it was rejected pursuant to Article XIII D of the California Constitution.	COM on EQ. Senate (04/17/24)
PLASTICS REDUCTION AND BEVERAGE BOTTLES		
AB 2236 * Bauer-Kahan Solid waste: recycling paper bags: standards: carryout bag prohibition	<i>Please see description for SB 1053 in the Bills Signed into Law section above. AB 2236 and SB 1053 were companion bills, and SB 1053 was signed.</i>	Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. (08/28/2024)
AB 2648 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.	Ordered to inactive file. Assembly (05/24/24)
AB 2762 Friedman Recycling: reusable beverage containers	This bill would require, for certain beverage manufacturers, by January 1, 2031, that no less than five percent of the volume of beverages that a beverage manufacturer sells in beverage containers in California be sold in reusable beverage containers, and that by January 1, 2032, no less than 60% of that five percent be in reusable beverage containers that were returned for reuse. The bill would provide for periodic increases to those percentages. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2030, and annually thereafter, a beverage manufacturer to report certain information to CalRecycle regarding the sale of beverages in beverage containers and reusable beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to make those reports publicly available on the beverage manufacturer’s internet website. The bill would require, beginning in 2031, CalRecycle to aggregate the information provided by beverage manufacturers into an annual report, as specified. The bill would authorize one or more beverage manufacturers to form a reusable beverage container management system and to submit a plan to CalRecycle regarding their plan to comply with the requirements of this bill, as specified.	Held in COM. on APPR. Assembly (05/16/24)



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Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
AB 2916 Friedman Environmental health: floating devices: expanded polystyrene	This bill would, on and after January 1, 2026, prohibit the sale, distribution, or installation of an overwater structure, block, or float that contains expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam that is not fully enclosed and contained in a shell made of aluminum, concrete, steel, or plastic with a minimum thickness of 0.15 inches. An overwater structure, block, or float installed prior to January 1, 2026, containing expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam not fully enclosed would be required to be fitted with an approved shell. The bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt rules to implement, administer, and enforce these provisions and to maintain and revise a list of materials that are approved.	Held in COM. on APPR. Assembly (05/16/2024)
AB 3192 Muratsuchi Major coastal resorts: audits: waste	This bill would establish the Major Coastal Resorts Environmental Accountability Act, and, among other provisions, 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 requirements for major coastal resorts.	Held in COM. on APPR. Assembly (05/16/2024)
SB 1167 Blakespear Solid waste: single-use drinking vessels	This bill would require a chain restaurant, before serving a beverage, to ask a customer if the customer intends to consume the beverage on the premises or off the premises. The bill would prohibit a chain restaurant from serving a beverage in a single-use vessel if a customer indicates intent to consume the beverage on the premises, as specified, and would subject a violator to the enforcement provisions described above. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	COM on EQ. Senate (04/17/24)
EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY / PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP		
AB 2 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 PV 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)



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Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
<p>AB 1238 Ward Hazardous waste: solar panels</p>	<p>This bill would add consumer-owned solar photovoltaic (PV) modules to the definition of covered electronic devices under the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003. The bill, on and after January 1, 2030, would require a consumer or a service provider serving the consumer to pay a consumer-owned solar PV module recycling fee in an amount determined by CalRecycle, upon the purchase of new consumer-owned solar PV modules. The bill would require a retailer selling a consumer-owned solar PV module to collect the fee, as specified. The bill would require all funds collected from the consumer-owned solar PV module recycling fee to be deposited into the Consumer-Owned Solar Photovoltaic Module Recycling Fee Subaccount, which the bill would establish within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account.</p> <p>This bill would also establish a stewardship program for solar PV modules that are not included in the definition of consumer-owned solar PV module, and therefore not regulated by the provisions above. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program, with an effective date of no earlier than January 1, 2029. Stewards or stewardship organization must submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle within 12 months of the adoption of the regulations, describing how the solar PV modules will be collected, refurbished, reused, or recycled, and pay an administrative fee to fund implementation of the plan. The bill contains additional details on enforcement, funding, and recordkeeping.</p>	<p>Re-referred to COM on RLS. Senate (06/11/24))</p>
<p>AB 1659 Gabriel Sale of small electronic devices: charging devices</p>	<p>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. The bill would exempt from its provisions the sale of a secondhand small electronic device, the sale of a laptop before July 1, 2026, and the sale of a small electronic device of a specified size.</p>	<p>Held in COM on APPR Senate (08/15/24)</p>



HF&H OCTOBER 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
<p>SB 1231 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) requires producers of single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware 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. The act authorizes the CalRecycle to identify materials that are trending toward meeting specified requirements and criteria to be considered recyclable within the state and requires those material types and forms to be considered and labeled as recyclable in the state as long as the material types and forms meet certain requirements. This bill would instead authorize a producer or group of producers of products using covered materials to, on or before January 1, 2026, petition CalRecycle to identify material types and forms that meet those specified requirements and criteria to be considered as recyclable in the state. The bill would require CalRecycle to review the petition and approve or deny it within 60 days of receipt, as provided.</p> <p>Existing law provides that a product or packaging that displays a chasing arrows symbol, among others, is deemed to be a deceptive or misleading claim unless the product or packaging is considered recyclable pursuant to specified criteria, except for products or packaging manufactured up to 18 months after the date CalRecycle publishes or updates a specified material characterization study, as provided. This bill would extend that exemption to any product or packaging manufactured up to 24 months after the date CalRecycle publishes its first update to a specified material characterization study and for which a producer or group of producers has submitted a specified petition to CalRecycle. The bill includes additional provisions regarding disclosure of chemicals.</p>	<p>Held in COM. on APPR. Assembly (08/15/2024)</p>
HHW AND ILLEGAL DUMPING		
<p>AB 2445 Wallis</p> <p>Prescriptions: personal use pharmaceutical disposal system.</p>	<p>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 program.</p>	<p>COM on B. & P. Assembly (04/12/2024)</p>



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Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
SB 367 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 CalRecycle to expend the moneys in the account for these extended grant program purposes upon appropriation by the Legislature.	Held in COM on APPR Assembly (09/01/2023)
SB 1208 Padilla Waste discharge permits: landfills	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.	Assembly Floor (08/19/2024)
ADVANCED CLEAN FLEETS		
AB 2626 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)
AB 3219 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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Dead

Bill	Description	Last Status
PRODUCT SAFETY AND PFAS		
AB 2244 Ting Product safety: proofs of purchase: intentionally added bisphenols.	This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2025, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business or created by a manufacturer from containing intentionally added bisphenol A, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2026, from containing any intentionally added bisphenols, as defined.	Held in COM on APPR. Assembly (08/15/24)
AB 2761 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 (including, but not limited to, polyvinyl chloride [PVC] packaging). The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products.	COM. on EQ. Senate (06/13/24)
SB 903 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 DTSC 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 DTSC 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.	Held in COM. on APPR. Senate (05/16/2024)



HF&H OCTOBER 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

WATER RESOURCES, RATES, AND FEES BILLS

Bills Signed Into Law

Signed into Law - Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 805 Arambula Sewer service: disadvantaged communities	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.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/24/24)



HF&H OCTOBER 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Signed into Law - Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 1827 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>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/2024)</p>
<p>AB 2257 Wilson</p> <p>Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies</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 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>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/25/2024)</p>
<p>AB 3090 Maienschein</p> <p>Drinking water standards: emergency notification plan</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>SIGNED INTO LAW (07/02/2024)</p>



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Signed into Law - Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1072 Padilla Local Government: Prop 218: Remedies	Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local compliance with the requirements of the California Constitution for assessments and property-related fees. This bill would require a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service, as specified, violates the above-described provisions of the California Constitution relating to fees and charges, to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/20/2024)
SB 1147 Portantino Drinking water: microplastics levels	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 January 1, 2026. This applies to municipal and bottled water sold in the state. This bill would require, upon adoption by the SWRCB of a primary drinking water standard for microplastics, any water-bottling plant that produces bottled water that is sold in this state to provide the California Department of Public Health’s Food and Drug Branch an annual report on the levels of microplastics found in the source water used for bottling and in the final bottled water product that is offered for sale, as provided.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/28/2024)
SB 1156 Hurtado Groundwater sustainability agencies: conflicts of interest: financial interest disclosures	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. This bill would expand the scope of a crime and therefore 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.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/2024)



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Signed into Law - Water Resources, Rates, and Fees		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1210 Skinner New housing construction: electrical, gas, sewer, and water service: service connection information	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. This bill 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 and scheduling connections to new housing over other types of structures.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/2024)



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Bills Vetoed

VETOED		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>SB 366 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 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>VETOED (09/25/24)</p>



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Bills that Died

DEAD		
Bill	Description	Last Status
<p>AB 1337 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 & W, Hearing canceled at request of author Senate (07/10/2023)</p>
<p>AB 1567 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&W (05/22/2024)</p>



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DEAD

Bill	Description	Last Status
AB 1573 Friedman Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance	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. It would also require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas install in the project footprint not less than 10% California native plants, as provided, and prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential landscape projects.	Ordered to Inactive File at the request of Senator Stern Senate (09/07/2023)
AB 3073 Haney Wastewater testing: illicit substances	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 samples 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.	In committee: Held under submission (05/16/2024)
AB 3121 Petrie-Norris Public utilities: incentive programs	This bill was previously about notices and conservation orders issued to urban retail water suppliers. It was amended during the legislative session to instead focus on incentive programs for solar energy systems.	Hearing canceled at the request of author (08/30/2024)



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DEAD

Bill	Description	Last Status
<p>AB 3200 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 that 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.</p> <p>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>Hearing cancelled at request of author (04/03/2024)</p>



HF&H OCTOBER 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

DEAD

Bill	Description	Last Status
<p>SB 651 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>SB 1255 Durazo</p> <p>Public water systems: needs analysis: water rate assistance program</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Held in COM & under submission (08/15/2024)</p>



HF&H OCTOBER 2024 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILLS

Local Government Processes		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 817 Pacheco</p> <p>Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires that, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency specifies noticing and agenda requirements for its regular meetings. 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.</p> <p>This bill, 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. The bill would require at least one staff member of the local agency to be present at a designated primary physical meeting location during the meeting. The bill would require the local agency to post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. The bill would also require the subsidiary body to list a member of the subsidiary body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location in the minutes of the meeting. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.</p>	<p>COM on L. GOV. Senate (06/05/24)</p>



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FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Federal Legislation		
Bill	Description	Status
H.R.6053 Huffman Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2023	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)
S.1194 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)
S.1189 Capito Recycling Infrastructure and Accessibility Act of 2024	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)
S.3878 Cassidy Americas Act	Among numerous other provisions focused on broader trade partnership strategies, this bill includes \$14 billion in incentives for textile recycling and reuse and reduction of textile waste.	Introduced (03/06/24)



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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

