

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
JANUARY 16, 2020**

**State Legislation:**

<b>Page #</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Notes</b>
4	AB 1506	McCarty	Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins	<b>Staff Recommends:</b>  Support	This bill would provide recycling and organics container exemptions for mobile food service facilities within amusement parks and other attractions. The bill would authorize a business subject to the organic waste recycling services requirement to implement recycling organic waste alternatives that yield results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container.  <b>Staff recommends Support</b> as the bill would provide reasonable exemptions and alternative options for a business subject to the organic waste recycling services requirement.
6	AB 1567	Aguiar-Curry	Public resources management: forest products: organic waste.	<b>Staff Recommends:</b>  Watch	This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the state Strategic Growth Council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.  <b>Staff recommends a Watch position</b> as the bill is relevant to organic waste management but does not clarify its relationship to SB 1383 regulations.
7	AB 1839	Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber	Climate change: California Green New Deal.	<b>Staff Recommends:</b>  Watch	This bill would create the California Green New Deal Council with a specified membership appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the California Green New Deal Council to submit a specified report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022. The bill also would make various findings and declarations.  <b>Staff recommends a Watch position</b> as the bill may have an impact on solid waste management, but it is still unclear at this time as to what it will do.

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7	AB 1840	Ting	Recycling: reports.	<p><b>Staff Recommends:</b></p> <p>Watch</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.</p> <p><b>Staff recommends a Watch position</b> as the bill is intended to overhaul the state's Beverage Container Recycling Program, however Assemblymember Ting intends to further develop the bill's language as to how it will actually restructure the recycling program.</p>
11	SB 372	Wieckoski	Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2020.	<p><b>Staff Recommends:</b></p> <p>Watch</p>	<p>This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. The act would require the organization to reimburse CalRecycle for its costs of enforcement. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions.</p> <p><b>Staff recommends a Watch position</b> as the bill is a true EPR overhaul of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, but is positioned as a backup for SB 54 / AB 1080.</p>

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17	HR 5115	Cardenas	Realizing the Economic Opportunities and Value of Expanding Recycling Act (RECOVER)	<b>Staff Recommends:</b>  Support	The bill would allocate up to \$500 Million in matching grants, over 5 years to state, local, and tribal governments to support recycling infrastructure, programs and education.  <b>Staff Recommends Support</b> as the bill would bring much needed additional funding to materials recovery initiatives.
18	S 2941	Portman	Recycling Enhancements to Collection and Yield through Consumer Learning and Education Act of 2019 (RECYCLE)	<b>Staff Recommends:</b>  Watch	The bill would award financial assistance of up to \$15 million per year, over five years, to be administered by the US EPA for recycling education and outreach grants to support the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs. The bill would require the US EPA and stakeholders to develop a model recycling program toolkit to help other agencies educate consumers on buying recycled-content products, increase collection rates, and decrease contamination in the recycling stream.  <b>Staff recommends a Watch position</b> so that we can compare this bill to other priority bills.

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AB 1228	Calderon	Amended April 30, 2019.  Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended.
AB 1298	Mullin	Amended August 22, 2019  Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program. The bill would require the bond act to be submitted to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election.</p>	Watch
AB 1506	McCarty	Amended January 6, 2020  Assembly Floor.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> A business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or organic waste per week is required to arrange for recycling services. Existing law requires a business subject to either of those requirements to provide, on or before July 1, 2020, customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law exempts full-service restaurants from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant, on or before July 1, 2020, provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program to collect that waste stream.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would specify that, with respect to a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility that is subject to either of those requirements, the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container only applies to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize a business subject to the organic waste recycling services requirement to alternatively implement a process for recycling</p>	

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			organic waste from customers that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of "full-service restaurant" deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes.	
<b>AB 1509</b>	<b>Mullin and Berman</b>	<b>Amended May 01, 2019.</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines "rechargeable battery" for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, non-vehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in CalRecycle. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, set by CalRecycle at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle's, and any other state agencies', full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the</p>	Floor Alert of Support sent to Assembly on May 21, 2019.

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			program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.	
<b>AB 1567</b>	<b>Aguiar-Curry</b>	<b>Amended January 6, 2020.</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> (1) Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. (2) Existing law declares that it is the intent of the Legislature, in developing those recommendations, that the location and activities of the mass timber production facilities, among other things, be located in, or be proximate to, areas that are near the locations of large landscape fires, and in areas identified as federal opportunity zones or in areas that have an average household income of at least 5% below the state's median household income.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> (1) This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. (2) This bill would recast the median household income threshold from at least 5% below to at or below 5% of the state's median household income.</p>	
<b>AB 1672</b>	<b>Bloom</b>	<b>Amended April 25, 2019.</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require non-flushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p>	Support.

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AB 1770	Frazier	Introduced February 22, 2019.  Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	<b>Existing Law:</b> CalRecycle is required to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. Existing law establishes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and requires CalRecycle, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to award grants for certain public agency projects that utilize rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law makes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act inoperative on June 30, 2019.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.	Support.
AB 1839	Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber.	Introduced January 6, 2020.  Pending Referral.	<b>Existing Law:</b> Various environmental and economic policies have been established.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the California Green New Deal Council with a specified membership appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the California Green New Deal Council to submit a specified report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022. The bill also would make various findings and declarations.	
AB 1840	Ting	Introduced January 6, 2020.  Pending Referral.	<b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by CalRecycle, 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. Existing law provides for payment of at least that refund value to a party upon redemption of an empty beverage container.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.	
SB 54	Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener	Amended September 10, 2019.	<b>Existing Law:</b> (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as	Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to

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		<b>Assembly Floor.</b>	<p>a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. (3) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by ABC. The act authorizes ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-of-state-vendor after obtaining the certificate fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> (1) This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act (Act), which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and priority single-use products, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require CalRecycle, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, (i) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products and (ii) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the Act. The regulatory scheme</p>	Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 21, 2019.

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			<p>would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on CalRecycle's internet website on a list that the bill would require CalRecycle to post. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine whether the packaging or priority single-use products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, update, and post on its internet website a list of packaging and product categories, and recycling rates for those packaging and product categories. The bill would authorize producers, if CalRecycle adopts specified regulations authorizing the establishment of a stewardship program, to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan, as an alternative to individually complying with the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, and a producer to pay, the California circular economy regulatory fee. The bill would require CalRecycle to set the amount of the fee at no more than is necessary for the regulatory costs of the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme and stewardship program, and would require a stewardship organization to pay the regulatory fee on behalf of its member producers. The bill would require CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 3 years its progress in implementing the act's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of the Act, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day per violation on an entity that is not in compliance with the Act's requirements. (2) This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would also prohibit those local agencies from requiring a grocery store to use a food packaging container that does not meet specified criteria.</p>	

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			The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030. (3) This bill would authorize ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance of an out-of-state vendor that fails to comply with the provisions of the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act.	
SB 68	Galgiani	<p><b>Amended September 3, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Floor. Ordered to inactive file.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Hazardous waste control law requires treated wood waste to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message, including a certain internet website address at which more information can be found, at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products. Existing law requires the wood preserving industry, as defined, to, jointly and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), make information available to generators of treated wood waste that describes how to best handle, dispose of, and otherwise manage treated wood waste. Existing law repeals these requirements on January 1, 2021. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the operation of those provisions, as recast by this bill, until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the message to be posted at the point of sale, in addition to at the point of display or customer selection. The bill would update in the message the internet website address at which more information can be found and would require the message to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the DTSC, maintain an internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the DTSC relating to that dissemination. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the DTSC, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require DTSC to provide the list to a unified program</p>	Floor Alert of Support sent to State Senators on September 9, 2019.

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			agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes.	
SB 372	Wieckowski	<p><b>Amended January 6, 2020</b></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> (1) Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to CalRecycle for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to submit annual reports to CalRecycle and subjects the organization to audits. The act requires the organization to reimburse CalRecycle for costs for implementing and enforcing the act. Under the act, a retailer is prohibited from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a mattress in the state unless the retailer is in compliance with the act, and a manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or importing a mattress, or selling or distributing a mattress to a distributor or retailer, unless the manufacturer, renovator, or distributor is in compliance with the act. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty. (2) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by CalRecycle, 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. The act requires CalRecycle to annually designate convenience zones statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any. The act authorizes the director of CalRecycle to exempt an individual convenience zone from the requirement that it have at least one certified recycling center or location and limits the total number of exemptions the director may grant to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified pursuant to the act. For purposes of the act, "supermarket" is defined as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of \$2,000,000, or more. A violation of the act is an infraction.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> (1) This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. (2) Defines a "supermarket," would increase the minimum gross annual sales to \$4,000,000 and make</p>	

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			<p>conforming changes. The bill, until December 31, 2023, would increase the limit on the total number of exemptions the director may grant to 50%. (3) This bill, commencing January 1, 2024, would revise and recast the provisions of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which would be renamed the Beverage Container Recycling Program, and would include wine and distilled spirits as beverages under the program. The bill would specify a refund value for beverage containers and would require CalRecycle to provide recommendations to the Legislature on ways to increase the aggregate recycling rate if the recycling rate for beverage containers drops below a certain threshold. The bill would require the beverage container stewardship organization, as a part of its stewardship plan described above, to establish processes for the payment and collection of minimum refund values by the organization. The bill would require the organization to, among other things, designate convenience zones in the state to provide for the convenient redemption of beverage containers by consumers, establish an incentive payment to be paid by the organization to recycling centers for empty beverage containers redeemed by the recycling center, establish a payment to be paid by the organization to a processor to help ensure the processor, recycling center, or dropoff or collection program is not operating at a loss, establish procedures and funding for the recycling of empty beverage containers collected pursuant to residential curbside collection programs, and establish procedures for a consumer to redeem empty beverage containers if no certified recycling center is established in a convenience zone. By increasing the scope of various crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the beverage container stewardship organization to retain refund values not redeemed and to use those moneys for the administration of the beverage container stewardship program and for specified purposes relating to the recycling of beverage containers. The bill would repeal certain annual disbursements that are made by CalRecycle under the act, and would limit moneys received by CalRecycle under the program to penalties for violating these provisions and charges to fund CalRecycle's administration of the program. (4) This bill would also update cross references and make other clarifying and conforming changes.</p>	
SB 405	Archuleta	<p><b>Amended July 1, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Floor. Inactive File.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1,</p>	Support

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			<p>2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022.</p>	
SB 409	Wilk	<p><b>Amended April 9, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Public Safety.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> It is unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations. A person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities in certain locations.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described. The bill would make it a crime to dump or deposit waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt on private property with the consent of the owner or an agent of the owner if a permit or license was required by a state or local agency and was not obtained. The bill would make it a crime for a property owner or agent to receive waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt if a permit or license is required from a state or a local agency and was not obtained prior to receiving the waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt. The bill would increase the fines for violating these prohibitions. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a mandatory fine of \$500-\$1,000 upon a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of \$1,000-\$2,500 upon a second conviction, and by a mandatory fine of \$2,500-\$4,000 upon a third or subsequent conviction. If the court finds that the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was used tires, the fine prescribed in</p>	Support

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			<p>this subdivision shall be doubled. A person who places, deposits, or dumps, or causes to be placed, deposited, or dumped, or transports for the purpose of dumping, waste matter in violation of this section in commercial quantities shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months and by a fine. The fine is mandatory and shall amount to \$1,000-\$3,000 upon a first conviction, \$3,000-\$6,000 upon a second conviction, and \$6,000-\$10,000 upon a third or subsequent conviction. Because this bill would expand the scope of a crime and increase the punishment of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
SB 424	Jackson	<p><b>Amended May 17, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization &amp; Committee on Health.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> (1) the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or non-sale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or other public or private postal or package delivery service. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th or subsequent violation within a 5-year period. Under existing law, every person, firm, or corporation that knowingly or under circumstances in which it has knowledge, or should otherwise have grounds for knowledge, sells, gives, or furnishes a cigarette, among other specified items, to another person who is under 21 years of age is subject to either a criminal action for a misdemeanor or to a civil action brought by a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney, punishable by a fine of \$200 for the first offense, \$500 for the 2nd offense, and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste including single-use carryout bags and single-use plastic straws.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> (1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district</p>	<p>Floor Alert of Support sent to Senate on May 23, 2019.</p>

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			<p>attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would define "reusable component" to mean a multiuse cigarette filter or a multiuse electronic cigarette that is designed to work for at least one year with daily use. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.</p>	
SB 667	Hueso	<p><b>Amended July 1, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The act authorizes state ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the CalRecycle, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law requires the CalRecycle, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms, to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products. The California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act establishes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, with specified powers and duties, and</p>	<p>Letter of Support if Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 20, 2019.</p>

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			<p>authorizes the authority to approve financing for projects or pollution control facilities to prevent or reduce environmental pollution.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials.</p>	
<b>Federal Legislation</b>				
<b>HR 2500</b>	<b>Smith</b>	<p><b>Amended July 12, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Received in the Senate.</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill authorizes FY2020 appropriations and sets forth policies for Department of Defense (DOD) programs and activities, including military personnel strengths. It does not provide budget authority, which is provided in subsequent appropriations legislation. The bill authorizes appropriations to DOD for Procurement, including aircraft, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, shipbuilding and conversion, missiles, and space procurement; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation; Operation and Maintenance; Working Capital Funds; Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction; Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities; the Defense Inspector General; the Defense Health Program; the Armed Forces Retirement Home; Overseas Contingency Operations; and Military Construction. The bill authorizes the FY2020 personnel strength for active duty and reserve forces and sets forth policies regarding military personnel, acquisition policy and management, international programs, and National Guard and Reserve Forces facilities. The bill also authorizes appropriations for base realignment and closure activities. The current House Bill designates per- polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) as "hazardous substances" under Comprehensive Environmental</p>	

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			Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERLA), the House version of the NDAA makes "owners, operators, transporters, and arrangers of PFAS jointly and severally liable for PFAS cleanup costs at Superfund sites." The current Senate version of the NDAA does not include the CERCLA provision.	
<b>HR 4050</b>	<b>Omar</b>	<b>Introduced July 25, 2019.</b>  <b>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</b>	<b>Proposed Law:</b> Authorization for the US EPA to award \$250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2027 grants giving priority to (A) statutory commitments to implementing zero-waste practices; (B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator; (C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools; (D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative environmental consequences of the proposed project; (E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area; (F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention; (G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or (H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.	Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended
<b>HR 5115</b>	<b>Cardenas</b>	<b>Introduced November 15, 2019.</b>  <b>Committee on Energy and Commerce.</b>	<b>Proposed Law:</b> (1) To establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes. The EPA may establish a program, to be known as the Recycling Infrastructure Program, to award financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments, on a competitive basis, to support and expand the recycling infrastructure and recycling programs in such States, local governments, and tribal governments. (2) In awarding financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments under the Recycling Infrastructure Program, the Administrator shall give priority to States, local governments, and tribal governments that propose to use the assistance to expand recycling access and collection of recyclable materials to underserved areas; modernize existing technology; use innovative technology; enhance curbside recycling and other collection; or reduce contamination of recyclable materials. (3) The amount of the Federal financial assistance used for a project or program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project or program. (4) The EPA may use for the administration of this Act such funds as the EPA determines necessary for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.	

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<b>HR 5221</b>	<b>McEachin</b>	<p><b>Introduced November 21, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill establishes requirements to reduce greenhouse gas pollution. Specifically, the bill sets a national goal of achieving a 100% clean economy (i.e., economy-wide, net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) by no later than 2050. Each federal agency must develop and implement a plan to rapidly achieve the national goal. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must monitor, evaluate, and report on the progress of the United States in achieving the national goal. In addition, the EPA must establish the Clean Economy Federal Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the EPA on one or more interim greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals for the United States to achieve before achieving the national goal. After obtaining the committee's recommendations, the EPA must recommend to Congress one or more interim goals.</p>	
<b>S 2941</b>	<b>Portman</b>	<p><b>Introduced November 21, 2019.</b></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a consumer recycling education and outreach grant program, to eligible entities to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. An eligible entity shall demonstrate to the Administrator that the grant funds will be used to encourage the collection of recycled materials that are sold to an existing or developing market. Prohibits the use for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material, unless the funds are used to promote a transition to a system that separately collects recycled materials; or to promote the establishment of, or conversion to, a residential collection system that does not provide for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material.</p>	