

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS CONSIDERED BY THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2021-2022 SESSION
FEBRUARY 17, 2022**

Bill	Author	Topic	Alignment with TF Policy	Notes
AB 1690	Luz Rivas, Petrie-Norris, and Stone	The Smoking Waste Pollution Prevention Act	Aligned - Consider Support If Amended	<p>This bill will prohibit the sale, giving or furnishing to another person of any age in the state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, or an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, or a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or a district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person found to have violated those prohibitions.</p> <p>Aligned with TF Policy – This bill will transition the sale of cigarette/cigar filters and single-use vapes to reusable and rechargeable smoking products. The bill would also assist jurisdictions in their efforts to reduce quantities of cigarette butts entering into the waters of the U.S. pursuant to the Clean Water Act. Consider recommending a “Support if Amended” position as the bill attempts to address the pervasive impacts that these single-use products have on our health and environment. However, since most cities contract for the city attorney services, the bill would be more effective if the authority to impose any penalty is provided only to cities or counties.</p>
AB 1817	Ting	Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Aligned - Consider Support If Amended/Oppose Unless Amended	<p>This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2024, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions.</p>

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				<p>Aligned with TF Policy – This bill will require manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative, including alternative design, when replacing regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS in textile articles. However, it should be noted that the U.S. RPA has yet to set an action level for various PFAS substances and as a result product containing PFAS are being land disposed negatively impacting public health, the environment and jurisdictional waste diversion activities. Consider recommending a Support if Amended/Opposed Unless Amended position as the bill ought to incorporate appropriate language to require Cal EPA to conduct needed studies, tests, and/or analysis to establish the concentration levels of various PFAS family substances that are determined to be safe to humans and the environment. Further, any products containing PFAS substances landfilled prior to the CalEPA establishing the foregoing action level must not count as disposal for the purposes of compliance with the organic waste reductions as mandated by SB 1383 (2016).</p>
AB 1857	Cristina Garcia	Solid Waste	<p>Not Aligned - Consider Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>The bill will remove the diversion credit for municipal solid waste transformation and redefine the practice of transformation (non-combustion conversion technologies) as disposal. The bill will also require CalRecycle to ensure that municipalities are prioritizing zero-waste strategies before constructing new transformation facility.</p> <p>Not Aligned with TF Policy – This bill would repeal the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of the diversion through transformation; requires local agencies to revise</p>

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				<p>the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plan.</p> <p>Consider recommending an Opposed position Unless Amended as the bill would eliminate existing diversion credits for incineration and will reduce the number of options for local jurisdictions to comply with Assembly Bill (AB) 939. Banning diversion credits for CTs would create a significant barrier to the development of CT facilities and remove a potential organic waste processing option for jurisdictions' SB 1383 compliance. Incineration facilities ought to be replaced by non-combustion thermal conversion technologies which are needed in conjunction with waste prevention, reuse, advanced sorting, recycling, and composting to address the residual waste stream that would otherwise be disposed in landfills.</p> <p>Recommended amendments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise all references from “transformation” to “incineration”, • Continue to allow SERRF and Covanta facilities (serving jurisdictions in the LA County, Stanislaus County and other jurisdictions) to operate under the existing grandfather clause. • Expand PRC, Division 30, Part 1, Chapter 2 to define solid waste “incineration” • Revise Subdivision 40192 (b) of the PRC to replace “transformation” with “incineration,” • Revise Section 40201 of the PRC by deleting the reference to “incineration.”
SB 895	Laird	Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition	Partially Aligned - Consider Support In Concept	<p>This bill would revise the criteria for and expand the definition of a nonprofit convenience zone recycler by deleting the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years and allowing the recycling</p>

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			<p>center to be located within 2 miles, rather than one mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone.</p> <p>Partially Aligned with TF Policy – The bill attempting to expand the definition of a “Nonprofit convenience zone recycler” with specified criteria. Consider recommending a Support In Concept position as the bill language further develops to provide effective and convenient redemption centers.</p>
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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1	Cristina Garcia and Santiago	<p>Revised May 20, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>Hazardous Waste.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety within CalEPA with duties which would among other things include reviewing policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; and proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Require DTSC to prepare a state hazardous waste management plan, every three years and present it to the board for approval. Requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a fee task force to review and make recommendations to the Legislature on a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account and a funding structure for the Toxic Substances Control Account. Repeals the generator fee and would instead require a generator to pay the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration a generation and handling fee of \$35.50 for each ton of hazardous waste generated and would increase the base rate and revise the tiered payment structure for hazardous waste facilities.</p>	<p>Letters to Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary on June 15, 2021.</p>
AB 11	Ward	<p>Amended January 21, 2021.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>Climate change: regional climate change authorities.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by January 1, 2023, to establish up to 12 regional climate change authorities to coordinate climate adaptation and mitigation activities in their regions and coordinate with other regional climate adaptation authorities, state agencies, and other relevant stakeholders. Would authorize the regional climate change authorities to engage in certain activities to address climate change.</p>	
AB 29	Cooper	<p>Introduced December 7, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>State bodies: meetings.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require that all meetings by a state body subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act that must provide notice, must provide all writings or materials provided for the noticed meeting to a member of the state body by the staff of a state agency, board, or commission, or by another member of the state body. The bill would prohibit a state body from discussing those writings or materials, or from taking action on an item to which those writings or materials pertain, at a meeting of the state body unless the state body has complied with these provisions.</p>	

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AB 51	Quirk	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. DEAD	Climate change: adaptation: regional climate adaptation planning groups: regional climate adaptation plans. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by July 1, 2022, to establish guidelines for the formation of regional climate adaptation planning groups. The bill would require the council, by July 1, 2023, in consultation with certain state entities, to develop criteria for the development of regional climate adaptation plans.	
AB 52	Frazier	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. DEAD	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires. Proposed Law: This bill would require each scoping plan update prepared by the state Air Resources Board (CARB) to include recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires. The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature to appropriate an amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for wildfire mitigation and prevention.	
AB 64	Quirk	Amended March 23, 2021. Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy. DEAD	Electricity: long-term backup electricity supply strategy. Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC, Energy Commission, and CARB January 1, 2024, that achieves (1) a target of 5-gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity, as specified, by December 31, 2030, and (2) a target of at least an additional 5-gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity in each subsequent year through 2045. The bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2024, to submit the strategy developed in a report to the Legislature, and by January 1 of each 4th year thereafter, through January 1, 2044, would require the commission to submit a report to the Legislature detailing the progress made toward achieving the targets of the long-term backup electricity supply strategy.	
AB 96	O'Donnell	Revised April 8, 2021. Assembly Committee on Transportation. DEAD	California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program. Proposed Law: This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31,	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 10, 2021.

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			2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would define for “near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck” and revise the definition for “zero-emission.”	
AB 284	Robert Rivas	Amended July 14, 2021. Senate Floor, Inactive file.	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB, as part of the next scoping plan update, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments and no later than, January 1, 2023, to identify a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state’s natural and working lands, and to integrate into the scoping plan update recommendations developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture regarding practices, policy and financial incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal, among other recommendations. The bill would require the state board, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to include this information in each subsequent update to the scoping plan and update that information, as appropriate. The bill would require the state board to develop standard methods for state agencies to consistently track GHG emissions and reductions, carbon sequestration, and, where feasible, additional benefits from natural and working lands over time. The bill would require CARB, in estimating and tracking GHG emissions and reductions and carbon sequestration from natural working lands, to take into account, where feasible, greenhouse gas emissions and reductions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide related to natural and working lands and the potential impacts of climate change on the ability to reduce GHG emissions and sequester carbon from natural and working lands.</p>	
AB 318	Levine	Amended May 24, 2021. Assembly Floor, Inactive. DEAD	<p>Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: cannabis waste</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC in consultation with CalRecycle and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations, on or before January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize DTSC to adopt</p>	Letter of Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 16, 2021.

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			regulations within its jurisdiction establishing management standards for cannabis waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws and implementing regulations.	
AB 363	Medina	Amended July 5, 2021. Senate Committee on Transportation.	Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop project grant criteria and guidelines for a new On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Incentive Program (VIP2) that shall provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that are deployed in disadvantaged communities provided, and in low-income communities. The bill would authorize, for purposes of the VIP2, CARB to allow existing engines or existing vehicles regardless of model year, and all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, regardless of vehicle type or application, to participate in the VIP2, among other VIP2 components.	Letter of Support If Amended sent to Senate Committee on Transportation on August 30, 2021
AB 427	Bauer-Kahan	Amended April 26, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations. DEAD	Electricity: resource adequacy requirements. Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC, by July 1, 2022, to establish a capacity valuation methodology for customer-sited energy storage resources and customer-sited hybrid resources, as defined, in consultation with the ISO and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the 2023 resource adequacy year.	
AB 478	Ting, Lorena Gonzalez, and Irwin	Amended July 5, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates Proposed Law: This bill would establish minimum recycled content requirements for thermoform plastic containers; redefine “commingled rate” for purposes of California’s Bottle Bill program; and require CalRecycle to exclude thermoform plastic for purposes of calculating the commingled rate for each type of plastic container.	
AB 659	Mathis	Amended January 3, 2022 Assembly Committee on Public Safety. DEAD	Dumping Proposed Law: This bill would require existing fines to be doubled if the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped were used tires or a livestock carcass.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Public Safety on April 6, 2021

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AB 661	Bennett	Amended January 24, 2022 Senate Pending Referral	Recycling: materials Proposed Law: This bill would require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, without regard to cost. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Department of General Services (DGS), to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, commencing January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter. Would require CalRecycle and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. Would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2023; would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require CalRecycle to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. The bill would require all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products; would require DGS and CalRecycle to establish a requirement to offer products that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements to state agencies that utilize their statewide contracts; would, with regard to both the state acquisition of goods and services and the acquisition of information technology goods and services, require the DGS to establish procedures for complying with SABRC, including procedures for meeting the minimum recycled content requirements and for complying with reporting requirements.	Letter of Support If Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review on April 21, 2021
AB 683	Grayson	Amended March 18, 2021 Assembly Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review. DEAD	Recycling Procurement Proposed Law: This bill would authorize CalRecycle on or after January 1, 2022, to add additional products to the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) based on criteria selected by the Department of General Services (GDS).	

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AB 684	Fong	Introduced February 16, 2021 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials. DEAD	Hazardous waste: treated wood waste Proposed Law: This bill would require 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, sale, or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. The bill would require the DTSC to adopt regulations establishing management standards for treated wood waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require a person subject to the hazardous waste control laws to comply with the alternative standard specified in the regulations adopted by DTSC or with the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would provide that all variances granted by DTSC before January 1, 2005, governing the management of treated wood waste are inoperative and have no further effect. The bill would require 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.	
AB 732	Quirk	Amended January 4, 2022 Senate Rules.	Hazardous waste: transportation: registration Proposed Law: This bill would make technical amendments by deleting obsolete provisions related to registered hazardous waste transporters.	
AB 734	Eduardo Garcia	Amended March 25, 2021 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. DEAD	Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food. Proposed Law: This bill would revise the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025 by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on April 22, 2021
AB 735	Smith	Introduced February 16, 2021 Assembly Committee on ESTM DEAD	Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the department to include on its Internet website the prior years' previously posted information of the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling.	

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AB 842	Cristina Garcia and Gray	<p>Amended March 22, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and single-use products, made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by CalRecycle. Would require producers to individually, or collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce, recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter. On or before the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year, and once every 3 months thereafter, a stewardship organization to pay CalRecycle an administrative fee to cover the full costs of administering and enforcing the act.</p>	<p>Letter of Support and Amend sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on April 22, 2021</p>
AB 1001	Cristina Garcia	<p>Amended January 24, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules</p>	<p>Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air or water quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for the adverse effects on that community. The bill would require compensating measures, to mitigate those effects directly in the affected disadvantaged community. The bill would require all public agencies, in implementing CEQA, to give consideration to the principles of environmental justice, by ensuring the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins. Because the bill would impose additional duties on the lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 1027	Seyarto	<p>Introduced February 18, 2021</p>	<p>Solid and organic waste</p>	

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		<p>Assembly pending referral.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide relief from those solid waste recycling, composting, and source reduction and organic waste recycling requirements, for no more than one year, to cities and municipalities struggling due to the impacts of COVID-19.</p>	
<p>AB 1067</p>	<p>Ting</p>	<p>Amended January 12, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p>	<p>Beverage containers.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would require CalRecycle, no later than July 1, 2023, to conduct a study inquiring whether the \$100 per day payment to the department provides inducement for dealers to meet the standards for redemption. CalRecycle is required to submit a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023. Report should include information on how many dealers are in compliance; have paid the fees in lieu of compliance, and how many have been out of compliance and enforcement actions taken against dealers. CalRecycle is to include recommendations on whether the imposition of a fee amount on a dealer in lieu of compliance that is based on the dealer's volumetric sale of beverage containers would encourage dealers to comply with that provision in lieu of the fee payment.</p>	
<p>AB 1263</p>	<p>Blanca Rubio</p>	<p>Introduced February 19, 2021</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make non-substantive changes to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.</p>	
<p>AB 1454</p>	<p>Bloom and O'Donnell</p>	<p>Amended June 28, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would (1) allow CalRecycle to designate a regional convenience zone serving up to 5 unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors. The bill would require CalRecycle to certify bag drop redemption programs and dealers under certain conditions and would require those certified entities to be eligible for handling fees and processing payments, as provided, thereby making an appropriation. (2) requires a certified bottle drop recycling program to pay the refund of the beverage container as an electronic payment within 3 business days of redemption, if not paid onsite at the time of redemption. Impose or prohibit other requirements on bag drop redemption programs relating to staffing, operating hours, locations, reporting, and refund values. The bill would authorize a certified bag drop redemption program to charge a consumer a</p>	

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			<p>service fee to cover the cost of sorting empty beverage containers. (3) would commencing July 1, 2021, until July 1, 2025, require the director to increase processing payments to a certified recycling center to 50% higher for the first 40,000 glass containers and the first 200,000 plastic containers claimed by a certified recycling center each month and to provide additional processing payments for certified recycling centers in rural regions. (4) would authorize CalRecycle to establish a program to provide startup loans in the amount of \$50,000 to entities that establish and operate certified recycling center in unserved or underserved areas in the state and would authorize a startup loan to be entirely forgiven if the entity continually maintains operations for 36 months.</p>	
<p>AB 1463</p>	<p>O'Donnell</p>	<p>Introduced February 19, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels</p>	
<p>AB 1500</p>	<p>Eduardo Garcia and Mullin</p>	<p>Corrected May 18, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Rules.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the June 7, 2022, statewide primary election.</p>	
<p>AB 1640</p>	<p>Ward, Bennett, Mullin, and Quirk</p>	<p>Introduced January 12, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>Office of Planning and Research: regional climate networks: regional climate adaptation and resilience action plans.</p> <p>Proposed Law: would authorize eligible entities, such as a local, regional, tribal, or state organization, to establish and participate in a regional climate</p>	

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			<p>network. Would require the Office of Planning and Research to encourage the inclusion of eligible entities with land use planning and hazard mitigation planning authority into regional climate networks. The bill would authorize a regional climate network to engage in activities to address climate change. Would require a regional climate network to develop a regional climate adaptation and resilience action plan and to submit the plan to the office for review, comments, and certification.</p>	
<p>AB 1676</p>	<p>Burke, Cunningham, and Petrie-Norris</p>	<p>Introduced January 20, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Rules.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gases: carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration</p> <p>Proposed Law: Intent language to enact subsequent legislation that would facilitate the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration in order to help meet the state's climate change goals.</p>	
<p>AB 1690</p>	<p>Luz Rivas, Petrie-Norris, and Stone</p>	<p>Introduced January 24, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Health and Committee on Judiciary.</p> <p>Hearing on February 24, 2022</p>	<p>Tobacco products: single-use components.</p> <p>Proposed Law: 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, or 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 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.</p>	
<p>AB 1724</p>	<p>Stone</p>	<p>Introduced January 27, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Committee on ESTM</p>	<p>Washing Machines: Microfiber Filtration.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Requires on or before January 1, 2024, that all washing machines sold as new in California contain a microfiber filtration system. The bill would also require all state-owned washing machines to contain a microfiber filtration system.</p>	
<p>AB 1747</p>	<p>Quirk</p>	<p>Introduced January 31, 2022</p>	<p>Contractors: disciplinary action.</p>	

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		Assembly Committee on Business and Professions.	Proposed Law: This bill would provide that the list of violations that constitute cause for a disciplinary action by the board includes a willful or deliberate disregard of any state or local law relating to the issuance of building permits and would authorize a civil penalty not to exceed \$30,000 for any violation.	
AB 1771	Ward	Introduced February 2, 2022 Assembly pending referral	Zero-emission vehicles: grants Proposed Law: The state board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, shall develop and administer a program to provide grants to individuals, local governments, public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses to encourage the purchase or lease of a new zero-emission vehicle. The state board may reserve, allocate, and reallocate funds to any of those potential grant recipients. The state board shall periodically review grant applications and the award of grants to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that all grant funds are used. The state board may reduce or eliminate grants awarded pursuant to this chapter if the state board determines that the recipient received a grant for the purchase or lease of a zero-emission vehicle in the Budget Act of 2001.	
AB 1817	Ting	Introduced February 7, 2022. Assembly pending referral Hearing March 10, 2022	Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2024, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions.	
AB 1857	Cristina Garcia	Introduced February 8, 2022. Assembly pending referral	Solid Waste Proposed Law: The bill will remove the diversion credit for municipal solid waste incinerators and redefine the practice of incineration as disposal. The bill will also require CalRecycle to ensure that municipalities are prioritizing zero-waste strategies before constructing new incinerators. Further, the bill will make meaningful investments in zero-waste strategies, especially in frontline communities most impacted by incinerators.	

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AB 2026	Friedman and Ting	<p>Introduced February 14, 2022</p> <p>Assembly pending referral</p> <p>Hearing on March 17</p>	<p>Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit retailers from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport products, using expanded or extruded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products commencing on January 1, 2024, for large retailers and Jan. 1, 2026, for small retailers. Additionally, would establish the At-Store Recycling Program; would require an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags and clean reusable bags. The bill would make a violation of these requirements subject to civil penalties and would require penalties collected by the Attorney General to be deposited into the At-Store Recycling Program Penalty Account for expenditure by the Attorney General to enforce those requirements.</p>	
AB 2247	Bloom	<p>Introduced February 16, 2022</p> <p>Assembly pending referral.</p>	<p>Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: disclosure: publicly accessible reporting platform.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires DTSC to work with Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about PFAS and products/product components containing PFAS being sold into the state. The bill would subject a manufacturer who violates this requirement to civil penalties not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 for each violation. Would establish a regulation fee to be paid by a manufacturer subject to these requirements to cover regulatory costs to administer, implement, and enforce the requirements, including to establish and maintain the publicly accessible database and make the database available to other state and local agencies and the public.</p>	
AB 2374	Bauer-Kahan	<p>Introduced February 16, 2022</p> <p>Assembly pending referral</p>	<p>Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the maximum fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste to \$5000 for the first conviction, \$10,000 for the second conviction, and \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. Would also require, instead of authorize, the court to order a person convicted of dumping commercial quantities of waste to remove, or pay for the removal of, the waste matter that was illegally dumped; authorize the court to order the surrender of a professional or business license that is</p>	

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			related to the illegal dumping activity for which the person has been convicted, as a condition of probation; would authorize the court, as a condition of probation, to order the name of a person convicted of dumping commercial quantities of waste to be publicly posted or published.	
SB 30	Cortese	<p>Introduced December 7, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Governmental Organization.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>Building decarbonization.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a state agency from designing or constructing a state facility that is connected to the natural gas grid. The bill would require the Department of General Services to develop the California State Building Decarbonization Plan that will lead to the carbon-neutrality of all state-owned buildings by January 1, 2035. The bill would prohibit state agencies from providing funding or other support for projects for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings that are connected to the natural gas grid.</p>	
SB 31	Cortese	<p>Amended April 27, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>DEAD</p>	<p>Building decarbonization.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the California Energy Commission to identify and implement programs to promote existing and new building decarbonization. The bill would, to the extent clean energy or energy efficiency funds are made available from the federal government to address economic recovery and development due to the COVID-19 pandemic, authorize the Energy Commission to expend federal moneys, to the extent authorized by federal law, for projects for existing and new building decarbonization. The bill would expressly require the Energy Commission, under the EPIC program, to award funds for projects for the development and deployment of commercial and residential building decarbonization technologies and investments that reduce or eliminate GHG generation in those buildings. Would authorize the expenditure of those revenues for existing and new building decarbonization. To receive this funding, the bill would require the entity implementing the decarbonization project and its subcontractors at every tier to pay the prevailing wage.</p>	
SB 32	Cortese	<p>Amended April 8, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Energy: general plan: building decarbonization requirements.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a city or county to make, commencing January 1, 2023, a one-time amendment to the appropriate elements of its general plan, climate action or GHG emissions reduction plan, or building or</p>	

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		DEAD	other codes, to include goals, policies, objectives, targets, and feasible implementation strategies to decarbonize newly constructed commercial and residential buildings. The bill would require a city or county to submit these draft amendments to the California Energy Commission and the legislative body of the city or county to consider the commission’s advisory comments prior to adopting the amendments. The bill would include findings that change proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.	
SB 37	Cortese	Amended September 3, 2021 Assembly Floor, Inactive File.	Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act. Proposed Law: This bill would repeal the requirement for the State Department of Health Care Services to compile a list of all public drinking water wells. The bill would repeal the requirement for the state agencies to provide their respective lists to the Secretary for Environmental Protection and instead require these agencies to post the lists on their respective internet websites. Would repeal the requirement for the Secretary for Environmental Protection to consolidate the information submitted by the state agencies and instead require the secretary to post the information, or links to the information, on the California Environmental Protection Agency’s internet website. The bill would repeal the requirement for the Secretary for Environmental Protection to distribute the information to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. The bill would also provide that a project that is located on a site that is included on any list compiled is exempted from CEQA if, through a review of the project by the lead agency, the project is determined not to have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment and the project is an action by a state agency or a local agency, for the protection of natural resources or the environment or an enforcement action by a state or local agency, among other specified projects. This bill would expressly provide that a project that is included on a list compiled pursuant to the Act shall also not be exempt from CEQA as a project where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment, commonly known as the “common-sense exemption.”	

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SB 38	Wieckowski	<p>Amended February 14, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>Beverage containers.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require beverage manufacturers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization with a state goal of 90 percent redemption rate for beverage containers. Repeals the \$100 payment for stores to exempt themselves in unserved zones. Reverse vending machines must have the same hours as the nearby stores they are providing service for. The bill allows increasing CRV rates for containers that don't have a high redemption rate. The Stewardship organization would establish a payment system to ensure the processor is not operating at a loss. Allows waste reduction facilities to be paid for CRV. Non-redeemed CRV funds would be used to administer the beverage container stewardship program. 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. The bill would require the organization to establish no less than 10,000 points of redemption in the state by July 1, 2027.</p>	<p>Letter of Concern was sent to Senator Wieckowski on August 18, 2021</p>
SB 42	Wieckowski	<p>Introduced December 7, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.</p>	<p>Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Board of Environmental Safety within DTSC, and be responsible for, among others, hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions; proposing statutory changes for hazardous waste management in the state; developing a multiyear schedule for long-term goals for DTSC activities; and annually preparing and transmitting to the Secretary for Environmental Protection a review of DTSC's performance. The bill would establish an office of the ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions from the public, evaluate complaints, report findings and make recommendations to the Director of DTSC and the board, and assist the public.</p>	
SB 45	Portantino	<p>Amended January 3, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Committee pending referral</p>	<p>Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Air Resources Board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including but</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

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			not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, to assist local agencies to comply with provisions, including any regulations adopted by CalRecycle.	
SB 54	Allen, Stern, and Wiener	Amended February 25, 2021. Assembly Committee pending referral.	Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act. Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.	Support
SB 67	Becker	Amended April 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications. DEAD	Clean energy: California 24/7 Clean Energy Standard Program. Proposed Law: This bill would revise that policy to establish a goal that 100% of the electrical load be supplied by eligible clean energy resources. The bill would establish the California 24/7 Clean Energy Standard Program, which would require that 85% of retail load annually and at least 60% of retail load within certain subperiods by December 31, 2030, and 90% of retail load annually and at least 75% of retail load within certain subperiods by December 31, 2035, be supplied by eligible clean energy resources. Would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the PUC and California balancing authorities, to establish compliance periods and subperiods that meet certain criteria; would require the PUC to establish for each retail seller, and the Energy Commission for each local publicly owned electric utility, clean energy procurement requirements for each compliance period and subperiod.	
SB 99	Dodd	Amended July 5, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021. Proposed Law: This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Commission) to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments. The bill would require that the plans be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. The bill would require a plan to	

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			identify critical facilities, locations and facilities where construction of microgrids could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources. Would require the commission to maintain a publicly available and searchable database of all local governments receiving grant funding pursuant to the program. The bill would require local governments, as a condition of receiving grant funding, to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of completing the plan.	
SB 240	Eggman	Amended March 10, 2021. Senate Floor, Inactive File. DEAD	Income tax: credits: food banks. Proposed Law: This bill would extend the authorization for tax credits to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2027; extends the requirement of the reports until January 1, 2026.	Floor Alert of Support sent to Senate on May 26, 2021
SB 345	Becker	Amended March 23, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations held under submission. DEAD	Energy programs and projects: nonenergy benefits Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission to (1) begin the process, by January 1, 2023, to establish common definitions of nonenergy benefits and attempt to determine consistent values and methodologies for use in assigning priority access to authorized funds by distributed energy resource programs (2) prioritize the use of authorized funding to support distributed energy resource programs and projects that provide the greatest nonenergy benefits, particularly for disadvantaged communities, and (3) track the demonstrated nonenergy benefits resulting from distributed energy resource programs during program evaluations and make this data available publicly on the commission's Internet website. Would prohibit the calculation of nonenergy benefits from being used in a manner that results in incremental cost-shifting to nonparticipating customers or from being used to determine the cost-effectiveness of distribution deferral projects or to estimate the value of avoided costs for use in evaluating distributed energy resource programs.	
SB 439	Archuleta	Amended March 5, 2021. Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications DEAD	Green hydrogen Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a gas corporation that serves an area that will host the 2028 Olympics to identify and propose a green hydrogen project(s), in cooperation with the United States Olympic Paralympic Committee, the City of Los Angeles, or the County of Los Angeles to achieve described purposes. If a green hydrogen project is	

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			<p>identified and proposed, the bill would authorize the gas corporation to file an application with the PUC for approval to undertake the project or projects. The bill would require the PUC to approve, or modify and approve, a project or projects and associated investments in green hydrogen and hydrogen-related infrastructure, and to authorize recovery of those expenses incurred through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism.</p>	
<p>SB 451</p>	<p>Dodd</p>	<p>Amended April 12, 2021. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>Beverage container recycling: pilot projects Proposed Law: This bill would authorize CalRecycle to establish a recycling pilot program for the collection and recycling of beverage containers. The bill would define the terms “beverage” and “beverage containers” for purposes of the pilot program to include certain beverage containers that are otherwise excluded for other purposes. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which CalRecycle is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund; would require the recycling pilot program to include a requirement for a pilot project operator to submit to CalRecycle a pilot project plan with specified goals and elements, including that the pilot project operator provides CalRecycle with annual updates and a final report on or before April 1, 2026. The bill would require CalRecycle to annually include an update on the recycling pilot program in a specified report to the Legislature.</p>	
<p>SB 502</p>	<p>Allen</p>	<p>Amended March 3, 2021. Assembly Pending Referral</p>	<p>Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products Proposed Law: This bill would authorize DTSC, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response; would allow DTSC to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions. Would authorize DTSC to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and would require a product manufacturer to provide data and information on the ingredients and use of a consumer product upon request within a specified timeframe, including, among other specified data and information, information on ingredient chemical identity, concentration, and functional use; would require a product manufacturer, if</p>	

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			the product manufacturer certifies in writing that it does not have access to the information requested, in whole or in part, and has attempted to, but cannot, obtain that information from the supplier or chemical manufacturer, as defined, to provide the identity and contact information of the supplier or chemical manufacturer to DTSC.	
SB 575	Durazo	Amended April 15, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations. DEAD	Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC by January 1, 2023, to calculate the Facility VSP Score of a hazardous waste facility for the 2022 calendar year, and annually thereafter, by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores for each compliance inspection conducted during the preceding 10-year period; would prohibit DTSC from dividing the sum of the provisional and final inspection violation scores by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during those 10 years. The bill would continue to require DTSC to assign a hazardous waste facility to a compliance tier based on the facility's Facility VSP Score but would revise the numerical ranges for each compliance tier.	
SB 580	Hueso	Amended May 20, 2021. Senate Floor Inactive File. DEAD	Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If CalTRANS determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost-effective and provides life-cycle environmental benefits, the bill would authorize the department to establish specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of a highway or road. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit, on or before January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2023, an analysis to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation on its progress studying recycled plastics and its progress toward establishing specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt.	

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SB 741	Archuleta	Introduced February 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Transportation and Committee on Judiciary. DEAD	Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings. Proposed Law: This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side.	
SB 759	Hueso	Introduced February 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Rules. DEAD	Short-lived climate pollutants: methane: organic waste: landfills Proposed Law: This bill would make non-substantive changes to the requirement that CARB complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030.	
SB 833	Dodd	Introduced January 4, 2022 Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications	Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022 Proposed Law: The Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022, would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments. The bill would require the plans to be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. Requires a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, locations and facilities where the construction of microgrids or other distributed energy sources could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources for implementing projects in the plan. As a condition of receiving grant funding, the bill would require a local government to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of adopting the plan.	

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SB 852	Dodd	<p>Introduced January 18, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Governance and Finance and Committee on Natural Resources and Water</p>	<p>Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. Would define “eligible project” to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding. Would authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution to provide property tax increment revenues to the district; authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution allocating other tax revenues to the district, subject to certain requirements. The bill would require each district to prepare an annual expenditure plan and an operating budget and capital improvement budget, which must be adopted by the governing body of the district and subject to review and revision at least annually. By imposing duties on counties in the administration of tax revenues and elections of a climate resilience district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
SB 895	Laird	<p>Introduced February 1, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the criteria for and expand the definition of a nonprofit convenience zone recycler by deleting the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years and allowing the recycling center to be located within 2 miles, rather than one mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone.</p>	
SB 983	Eggman	<p>Introduced February 14, 2022</p> <p>Pending Referral</p>	<p>Consumer warranty protection: express warranties.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the manufacturer of an electronic or appliance product to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, sufficient service literature, at no charge, and prescribed functional parts and tools, including documentation, tools, software and parts needed to disable the lock or function during the course of the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of a product, to owners of the product, service and repair facilities, and service dealers.</p>	

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SB 1046	Eggman and Gonzalez	Introduced February 15, 2022 Pending Referral	Solid waste: precheckout bags Proposed Law: Prohibits a store from providing a precheckout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a “precheckout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item	
SB 1075	Skinner	Introduced February 15, 2022 Pending Referral	Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of GHG Proposed Law: create the California Clean Hydrogen Hub Fund to provide grants to public, private, and nonprofit businesses and entities for the support of projects in California that demonstrate and scale the production, processing, delivery, storage, and end use of clean hydrogen in line with specified priorities and requirements of the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act as well as specified state goals. Requires the state board, by December 31, 2023, as a part of the scoping plan and the state’s goal for carbon neutrality, to identify the role of hydrogen, and particularly green hydrogen, in helping California achieve the goals of the act and the state’s other climate goals. Require the Energy Commission, as part of the 2023 and 2025 editions of the integrated energy policy report, to study and model potential growth for hydrogen and its role in decarbonizing the electrical and transportation sectors of the economy and helping to achieve specified goals. Would require the PUC, state board, and Energy Commission to consider other potential uses of green electrolytic hydrogen specifically in all of their decarbonization strategies.	
SB 1153	Archuleta	Introduced February 16, 2022 Senate pending referral	Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006: data reporting. Proposed Law: This bill would require a battery handling or battery recycling facility to provide that data to DTSC in the form requested and in a timely manner.	

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<u>H.R. 2238</u>	Lowenthal	Introduced March 26, 2021. Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change.	Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021 Proposed Law: This bill would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging, to improve the responsibility of producers in the design, collection, reuse, recycling, and disposal of their consumer products and packaging, to prevent pollution from consumer products and packaging from entering into animal and human food chains and waterways, and for other purposes.	
<u>H.R. 2357</u>	Cardenas	Introduced April 5, 2021. Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change	Realizing the Economic Opportunities and Value of Expanding Recycling Act (RECOVER Act) Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.	
<u>H.R. 4602</u>	Lowenthal and McClain	Introduced July 22, 2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Consumer Protections and Commerce.	Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety Act (WIPPES Act) Proposed Law: This bill would require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish standards for the flushability of disposable wipes and would impose civil penalties on companies who are knowingly in compliance with these standards. Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment, the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall issue regulations requiring covered entities to label covered products clearly and conspicuously with "Do Not Flush" label notices and symbols.	
<u>H.R. 6591</u>	McClain and Lowenthal	Introduced February 3, 2022 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce	Protecting Infrastructure and Promoting Environmental Stewardship Act (PIPES Act) Proposed Law: This bill would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes, and for other purposes. Would codify a flushability certification process for the marketing of single-use "flushable" wet wipes.	

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<u>S. 984</u>	Merkley	Introduced March 25, 2021. Referred to the Committee on Finance.	Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021 Proposed Law: This bill would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging, to improve the responsibility of producers in the design, collection, reuse, recycling, and disposal of their consumer products and packaging.	