

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS CONSIDERED BY THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2021-2022 SESSION
JULY 14, 2022**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1	Cristina Garcia	Amended May 18, 2022. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016: dealer notice: California battery fee.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the language required to be included on a posted notice or on the purchaser's receipt by increasing the stated amount of the California battery fee from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Failure of a dealer to include this revised language would be a crime under the hazardous waste control laws, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
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 363	Medina	Amended July 5, 2021.	Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program	Letter of Support If Amended, sent to Senate Committee on

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		Senate Committee on Transportation.	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.	Transportation on August 30, 2021
AB 661	Bennett	Amended June 30, 2022 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	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 whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products. 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,	Letter of Support If Amended, sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Governmental Organization on May 11, 2022

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			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.	
AB 732	Quirk	Amended May 11, 2022 Senate Floor, third reading.	Hazardous waste: transportation and registration: mercury-added thermostats Proposed Law: This bill would delete the requirement that the Department of Toxic Substances Control determine whether a manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, has made a good faith effort to comply with the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021, but would continue to subject the thermostats of a manufacturer that fails to obtain department approval of the plan or to make a required payment to a sales ban. The bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to automatically provide collection bins for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats to a thermostat wholesaler in the state by eliminating the requirement that the wholesaler request a collection bin.	
AB 1001	Cristina Garcia	Amended March 22, 2022 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	Environment: mitigation measures for air and water quality impacts: environmental justice. Proposed Law: This bill would require mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or otherwise mitigating 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 mitigation measures to include measures conducted at the project site that avoid or minimize to less than significant the adverse effects on the air quality of a disadvantaged community or measures conducted in the affected disadvantaged community that direct 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.	
AB 1067	Ting	Amended January 12, 2022	Beverage containers.	

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		<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would allow CalRecycle to designate a regional convenience zone serving up to 5 adjacent 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 thereby making an appropriation. This bill would require a certified bag drop redemption program to pay the refund value of the beverage container as an electronic payment within 3 business days of redemption, if not paid onsite at the time of redemption. The bill would 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 service fee to cover the cost of sorting empty beverage containers. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, until January 1, 2025, requires CalRecycle 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.</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 adjacent 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 bag drop redemption 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 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</p>	

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			<p>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 1640</p>	<p>Ward, Bennett, Mullin, and Quirk</p>	<p>Amended May 19, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on August 1</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 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 require the office, through the program, to develop and publish on its internet website guidelines on how eligible entities may establish regional climate networks and how governing boards may be established within regional climate networks.</p>	
<p>AB 1747</p>	<p>Quirk</p>	<p>Introduced January 31, 2022</p> <p>Senate Floor, third reading.</p>	<p>Contractors: disciplinary action.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Letter of Support, sent to Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development on June 6, 2022</p>
<p>AB 1793</p>	<p>Quirk</p>	<p>Amended June 16, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: identification: testing: acute aquatic toxicity criterion.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2022 that implements a proposal to review DTSC's hazardous waste criteria, and as part of a comprehensive evaluation of its criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, DTSC shall include a review its acute toxicity criterion. The bill would require DTSC once the review is</p>	

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			completed, to develop recommendations on the next steps to consider related to the aquatic toxicity criterion and incorporate them into DTSC's state hazardous waste management plan.	
AB 1817	Ting and Cristina Garcia	Amended June 30, 2022. Senate Floor, third reading.	Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, except as specified, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. The bill would require a manufacturer of a textile article to provide persons that offer the product for sale or distribution in the state with a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance with these provisions and does not contain any regulated PFAS.	Letter to Support If Amended/Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate Committee on EQ on June 8, 2022
AB 1857	Cristina Garcia	Amended June 23, 2022. Senate Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 1	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 would require CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program as a competitive grant program to support targeted strategies and investments in communities transitioning to a zero-waste circular economy. The bill would require CalRecycle to provide grants to eligible zero-waste projects in a specified order of priority. This bill would also require CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Workforce Development Board and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 4, 2024, on how to increase job opportunities and improve labor standards and worker pay related to the zero-waste job sector.	Letter to Oppose sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Quality on June 7, 2022
AB 1985	Robert Rivas	Amended June 30, 2022	Organic waste: recovered organic waste products procurement targets	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly

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		<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p> <p>Hearing on August 1</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle's regulations to allow a local jurisdiction to procure a product made from California, landfill-diverted recovered organic waste, to comply with specified recovered organic waste product procurement target requirements. The bill would allow a local jurisdiction, in procuring recovered organic waste products, to utilize California-derived recovered organic waste that is processed outside of the state. The bill would require any penalties imposed by CalRecycle on a local jurisdiction that fails to meet its recovered organic waste procurement target to be imposed pursuant to a specified schedule based on the percentage of the local jurisdiction's recovered organic waste product procurement target achieved.</p>	<p>Committee on Appropriations on April 4, 2022</p>
<p>AB 2026</p>	<p>Friedman and Ting</p>	<p>Amended June 23, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on August 1</p>	<p>Recycling: plastic packaging.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an e-commerce shipper, that ships purchased products in or into the state to reduce from its 2023 calendar year levels the total weight and number of units of single-use plastic shipping envelopes, cushioning, and void fill, and expanded and extruded polystyrene, it uses to ship or transport the products, by no less than unspecified percentages on or before January 1, 2030.</p>	
<p>AB 2048</p>	<p>Santiago</p>	<p>Amended June 9, 2022</p> <p>Senate Floor, third reading.</p>	<p>Solid waste: franchise agreements: database</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a jurisdiction or public agency to post on its internet website all current franchise agreements between contract solid waste and recycling haulers and the jurisdiction or the public agency. Requires the jurisdiction and the public agency to provide to CalRecycle the direct electronic link to those posted agreements. Requires CalRecycle to create and maintain a publicly accessible database that provides direct electronic links to those posted franchise agreements.</p>	<p>Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on June 16, 2022</p>
<p>AB 2208</p>	<p>Kalra</p>	<p>Amended June 30, 2022</p> <p>Senate Floor, third reading.</p>	<p>Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a screw or bayonet base type compact fluorescent lamp and, on and after January 1, 2025, a pin-base type compact fluorescent lamp or a linear fluorescent lamp from being offered for final sale, sold at final sale, or distributed in this state as a new manufactured product. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria from that prohibition,</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on May 24, 2022</p>

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			including lamps used for image capture and projection and lamps used for disinfection.	
AB 2247	Bloom	Amended May 19, 2022 Senate Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 1	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: disclosure: publicly accessible reporting platform. Proposed Law: This bill requires, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, DTSC to work with Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products/product components containing PFAS being sold into the state. Requires, on or before July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of PFAS or a product component containing intentionally added PFAS that is sold, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state to register the PFAS or the product or product component containing intentionally added PFAS, and specified other information, on the publicly accessible reporting platform.	
AB 2374	Bauer-Kahan	Amended April 7, 2022 Senate Floor, third reading.	Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping. Proposed Law: This bill would increase the maximum fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from \$3,000 to \$5000 for the first conviction, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. The bill would require a court, when imposing a fine, to consider the defendant's ability to pay. 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; requires the court to notify the issuing entity of certain professional or business licenses or permits held by the convicted person, that are related to the illegal dumping activity for which the person has been convicted, if applicable, and would require those entities to post information regarding these convictions on their internet website. The bill would retain the authorization for the court to order the defendant to pay for cleanup or perform specified community service but would remove the requirement that it be ordered as a condition of probation.	Letter of Support, sent to Senate Committee on Public Safety on June 1, 2022
AB 2440	Irwin	Amended June 8, 2022	Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.	Letter of Support, sent to Senate

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		<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on August 1</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of September 30, 2026, would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2027. Would enact the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers, either individually or through a stewardship organization, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries and covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization to develop a stewardship plan and would prescribe the standards and elements required to be contained in a stewardship plan for covered batteries and in a stewardship plan for covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2025, and in consultation with the DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the act. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to have a complete stewardship plan approved by CalRecycle no later than 18 months after the effective date of the regulations adopted by the department in order for the stewardship organization or producer to be in compliance with the act. This bill would impose an administrative civil penalty on a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site in violation of the act not to exceed \$10,000 per day, unless the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless, then in that case not to exceed \$50,000 per day. <i>(Companion bill SB 1215)</i></p>	<p>Committee on Environmental Quality and Senate Committee on Judiciary on June 6, 2022</p>
<p>AB 2442</p>	<p>Robert Rivas</p>	<p>Amended June 22, 2022</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Climate Change.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would specify that mitigation measures for climate change and disasters related to climate, may include, but are not limited to, measures that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and investments in natural infrastructure, but not limited to, the preservation of open space, improved forest management and wildfire risk reduction; Adds “climate change” to the definition of disaster in the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA), makes the use of natural infrastructure to mitigate climate change disasters reimbursable under the CDAA, and requires local agencies to incorporate measures designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the next update of their General Plan.</p>	
<p>AB 2779</p>	<p>Irwin</p>	<p>Introduced February 18, 2022</p>	<p>Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.</p>	

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		Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Proposed Law: This bill would revise this definition of beverage to include wine, or wine and distilled spirits sold in an aluminum beverage container, to the Bottle Bill. (Companion bill of SB 1013)	
AB 2784	Ting and Irwin	Amended May 19, 2022 Senate Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 1	Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic. Proposed Law: This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers sold or imported by a food or beverage producer, to contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic based on a tiered plan commencing January 1, 2025; no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after July 1, 2030. The bill would require certain importers and manufacturers of thermoform plastic containers to register and pay a fee to CalRecycle and would require those entities and certain purchasers and exporters to report specified sales and other information. This bill would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and investigations and take any enforcement action against a food or beverage producer to ensure compliance. The bill would impose annual administrative penalties in a specified amount, calculated and authorized to be adjusted by CalRecycle for violations. The bill would require collected administrative penalties to be deposited into the Thermoform Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create.	Letter of Support, sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on April 28, 2022
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 and 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	

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			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.”	
SB 38	Wieckowski	Amended June 20, 2022 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. Hearing on August 3	Beverage containers. Proposed Law: This bill would require a processor to make payments by check or electronic fund transfer, and not by cash payment. This bill would exempt a beverage manufacturer that sells fewer than 22,000,000 beverage containers in a calendar year. Requires CalRecycle to study and develop a system or process to address the issue of glass contamination to improve the quality of glass material collected.	Letter of Concern was sent to Senator Wieckowski on August 18, 2021
SB 45	Portantino	Amended January 3, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance. Proposed Law: Would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Air Resources Board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including but 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.	Support In Concept letter sent to Senator Portantino on June 29, 2022
SB 54	Allen, Stern, Wiener, Hertzberg, Skinner, and Assembly Member Luz Rivas	Chaptered June 30, 2022	Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and food service ware. Proposed Law: This bill would provide reporting requirements do not apply to materials that are used by facilities defined as end users pursuant to the regulations adopted by CalRecycle or that are otherwise exempt pursuant to those regulations. The bill would also clarify that recycling is not limited to the processing of materials that would otherwise become solid waste, but also includes processes applied to nonhazardous materials that have value principally as a feedstock for that processing, regardless of whether the materials have been discarded or constitute solid waste. The bill would further clarify that, regardless of whether a recycling operation or facility is required to register and report pursuant to specified regulations adopted by	Letter of Support, sent to Senate Committee on Natural Resources on May 11, 2022

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			<p>CalRecycle, that recycling operation or facility is not a solid waste handler unless the operation or facility is, in fact, handling solid waste. This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which would cover certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the bill would require the producers of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material manufactured and offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling or composting rates. In particular, the bill would require not less than 65% of covered material manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, to be recycled or composted, and would authorize the department to increase or decrease the specified recycling and composting rates in certain circumstances. The bill would prohibit a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing covered materials in the state unless the producer is part of a producer responsibility organization (PRO) with a producer responsibility plan approved by CalRecycle for the source reduction, collection, processing, and recycling of covered material. Alternatively, the bill would require a producer to comply with the act individually without joining a PRO. The bill would require a PRO, commencing in the 2024 calendar year, to remit \$500,000,000 each year to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) to be deposited into the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which the bill would create.</p>	
<p>SB 451</p>	<p>Dodd</p>	<p>Amended April 12, 2021. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>Beverage container recycling: pilot program 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</p>	

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			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.	
SB 502	Allen	Amended June 2, 2022. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	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 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 833	Dodd and Stern	Amended June 30, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 3	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 to award grants through a noncompetitive process for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans that help achieve objectives and state clean energy and air quality goals. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, 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, include a process for the expedited permit review of distributed energy resources by the local government, and demonstrate consistency with the	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy on June 7, 2022

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			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.	
SB 852	Dodd	<p>Amended June 6, 2022</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on August 3</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. The bill would deem each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and would require each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts, unless the district is specified as otherwise. The bill would require a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project. 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. This bill would impose certain requirements on a project undertaken or financed by a district. In this regard, the bill would require a district to obtain an enforceable commitment from the developer that contractors and subcontractors performing the work use a skilled and trained workforce, in accordance with specified provisions. These certifications would expand the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. 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. This bill would deem the Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority as a climate resilience district and grant the authority all of the powers available to such a district, except that</p>	

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			the authority may not use any tax increment revenue unless it complies with the requirements for receiving and using tax increment revenue applicable to a new climate resilience district.	
SB 895	Laird	Introduced February 1, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition. 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.	Watch
SB 1013	Atkins	Amended May 19, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 3	Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal: wine and distilled spirits. Proposed Law: This bill would explicitly authorize CalRecycle to require the information reported by a processor or distributor of beverage containers to be submitted electronically. Revises this definition of beverage to include wine, or wine and distilled spirits sold in an aluminum beverage container, to the Bottle Bill. (Companion bill of AB 2779)	
SB 1046	Eggman and Gonzalez	Amended June 13, 2022 Assembly Floor, third reading.	Solid waste: precheckout bags Proposed Law: Prohibits, on and after January 1, 2025, 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. This bill would define the term "implies" for that purpose to include using green, beige, or brown tinting or color schemes on a plastic precheckout or carryout bag that is not eligible to be labeled with the terms "compostable" or "home compostable."	Letter of Support if Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 1, 2022
SB 1075	Skinner	Amended June 29, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of GHG Proposed Law: This bill establishes a fund in the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) to finance clean hydrogen	

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		Hearing on August 3	projects, requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Energy Commission (CEC) to analyze options for using hydrogen as part of decarbonization strategies, and adds renewable hydrogen electric generation facilities to the list of renewable energy resources eligible for the California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).	
SB 1153	Archuleta	Introduced February 16, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	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.	
SB 1187	Kamlager	Amended June 22, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 3	Fabric recycling: pilot project. Proposed Law: Would require CalRecycle to establish a temporary pilot project of up to 3 years located in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura in partnership with garment manufacturers in order to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric. The bill would require the pilot project to be submitted by an applicant jurisdiction and designed to create a circular economy for the highest and best use of waste textiles. The bill would require the pilot project operator to annually report CalRecycle the amount, in pounds, of textiles that were collected and that were diverted from disposal in the prior year of the pilot project, among other information. The bill would require the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027.	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 7, 2022
SB 1215	Newman	Amended June 20, 2022 Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on August 3	Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: covered battery-embedded products. Proposed Law: This bill would, among other things, expand the definition of “covered electronic device” to include a “covered battery-embedded product,” thereby expanding the scope of the act to include covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require a consumer, on and after January 1, 2026, to pay a covered electronic waste recycling fee of an undetermined amount upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product. The bill would authorize, beginning on August 1, 2028, CalRecycle, in collaboration with DTSC, to establish more than one covered electronic waste recycling fee for covered battery-embedded products based on categories of those products. The bill would require	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on June 1, 2022

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			CalRecycle, on or before August 1, 2028, and thereafter as specified, in collaboration with DTSC, to review, at a public hearing, the covered waste recycling fee applicable to covered battery-embedded products and to make adjustments to the fee to ensure that there are sufficient revenues in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account to fund the covered electronic waste recycling program established pursuant to the act. The moneys from that charge would be deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, a continuously appropriated account, thereby making an appropriation. By expanding the scope of covered electronic devices subject to the act, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.	
SB 1256	Wieckowski	Amended June 29, 2022 Assembly Floor, third reading.	Waste management: disposable propane cylinders. Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit the sale of disposable propane cylinders commencing January 1, 2028. Violations would be subject to civil penalties imposed by city attorney or county counsel.	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Judiciary on June 6, 2022
H.R. 2238	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.	
H.R. 2357	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.	

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<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.	
<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.	