

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS CONSIDERED BY THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2021-2022 SESSION
AUGUST 12, 2021**

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. This bill would repeal 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. <i>(Similar to SB 42)</i></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>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. The bill would authorize the regional climate change authorities to engage in certain activities to address climate change. <i>(Similar to AB 51)</i></p>	
AB 29	Cooper	<p>Introduced December 7, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</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 require those writings or materials to be made available on the same day as the dissemination of the writings and materials to members of the state body or at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting, whichever is earlier. The bill</p>	

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			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.	
AB 51	Quirk	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	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. <i>(Similar to AB 11)</i>	
AB 52	Frazier	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	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.	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.	

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AB 96	O'Donnell	Revised April 8, 2021. Assembly Committee on Transportation. 2 nd Year Bill.	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, 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.”	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 10, 2021.
AB 246	Quirk and Mathis	Chapters Approved by Governor July 9, 2021	Contractors: disciplinary actions Proposed Law: This bill would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the Contractors' State License Board. <i>(Similar to AB 2368 in the 2019-2020 Legislative Cycle)</i>	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on June 15, 2021.
AB 284	Robert Rivas	Amended July 14, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands 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	

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			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.	
AB 318	Levine	Amended May 24, 2021. Assembly, Inactive. 2 nd Year Bill.	Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: cannabis waste 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 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.	Letter of Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 16, 2021.
AB 322	Salas	Amended June 24, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass Proposed Law: This bill would require the Energy to Commission consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, funding for eligible biomass conversion to energy projects. The bill would require the commission, in determining the appropriate amount of EPIC funding for biomass conversion, to consider the recommendations of the State Air Resources Board and the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, and to coordinate with the Natural Resources Agency, CalRecycle, and the Department of Food and Agriculture about the need for biomass conversion. The bill would also require the commission to consider opportunities to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions, generate carbon negative emissions, reduce wildfire impacts, and increase energy reliability.	Letter of Support And Amend sent to Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications on June 15, 2021.
AB 332	Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Amended June 29, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards Proposed Law: This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste (TWW) to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of TWW. The bill would limit those standards to TWW that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and	Letter of Support sent to Senate Appropriations on August 11, 2021.

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			<p>that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would require DTSC to update the Legislature regarding those management standards and changes to the TWW program. The bill would make inoperative all variances granted by DTSC before the enactment of the bill. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to update DTSC, upon request, on trends within the wood preserving industry regarding the use of treated wood preservatives and the generation TWW. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with DTSC, maintain an internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of TWW for generators of TWW and for facilities that may receive or handle TWW. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to DTSC relating to that dissemination. The bill would require DTSC, no later than July 1, 2028, to provide notification to the Legislature, to ensure the safe management of treated wood waste in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws if the provisions of the bill are repealed. If, as of July 1, 2028, DTSC has provided that notification, the bill would repeal its provisions as of January 1, 2030.</p>	
<p>AB 363</p>	<p>Medina</p>	<p>Amended July 5, 2021. Senate Committee on Transportation.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Support If Amended</p>
<p>AB 427</p>	<p>Bauer-Kahan</p>	<p>Amended April 26, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>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</p>	

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			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. Hearing on Aug. 23	Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates. Proposed Law: This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers, sold by a producer, or purchased in a certain quantity, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. Would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and investigations and take enforcement action; would impose annual administrative penalties in an unspecified amount, on a producer found to be in violation. 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 of those containers to, on or before March 1 of each year, report to the department specified sales and other information.	Support
AB 504	McCarty	Chaptered Approved by Governor July 9, 2021	Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins Proposed Law: This bill would, for a theme park, amusement park or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities to implement a process for recycling organic waste that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Quality on June 7, 2021
AB 652	Friedman	Amended July 13, 2021 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, that contains prohibited perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) The bill would require a manufacturer to	Letter of Support sent to Senate Environmental Quality on June 22, 2021

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			use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals in a juvenile products.	
AB 659	Mathis	<p>Introduced February 12, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Public Safety.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Dumping</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. By changing the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. <i>(Similar to SB 409 in the 2019-2020 Legislative Cycle)</i></p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Public Safety on April 6, 2021</p>
AB 661	Bennett	<p>Amended March 11, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Recycling: materials</p> <p>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, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill 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. The bill would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2022; 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</p>	<p>Letter of Support If Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review on April 21, 2021</p>

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			<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 683</p>	<p>Grayson</p>	<p>Amended March 18, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Recycling Procurement</p> <p>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). <i>(Related to AB 661)</i></p>	
<p>AB 684</p>	<p>Fong</p>	<p>Introduced February 16, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste</p> <p>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</p>	

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			that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. <i>(Related to AB 332)</i>	
AB 698	Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	Amended July 14, 2021 Senate Floor.	Hazardous waste: small quantity generator Proposed Law: This bill would replace the terms “conditionally exempt small quantity generator” and “CESQG” with “very small quantity generator” and “VSQG”; would also change the provision referencing compliance with certain federal waste accumulation regulations as a condition for certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month to be excluded from the definition of storage facility to conform to updated federal waste accumulation regulations.	
AB 707	Quirk	Amended June 29, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021 Proposed Law: This bill would recast the program, as part of the state’s hazardous waste control laws, as the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. The bill would require each manufacturer of mercury-added thermostats, or group of manufacturers on or before March 1, 2022, to contract with or retain a qualified third party, to develop and implement a convenient, cost-effective, and efficient program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill would require the qualified third party to perform specified functions, including, but not limited to, develop, implement, and update on or before July 1, 2022, an educational and outreach campaign sufficient to inform appropriate entities about the importance of safe out of service mercury-added thermostat collection and recycling or disposal opportunities, create and distribute informational materials about the program, and make available to a consumer, an out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collection incentive of no less than \$30 per out-of-service mercury-added thermostat returned to an established collection location. The bill would require, by April 1, 2022, the qualified third party to submit to DTSC for review and approval, a written plan for the program that addresses these requirements. The bill would also require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, on or before March 30, 2022, and on or before March 30 of each year thereafter, to pay to the qualified third party no less than \$1,000,000 annually to effectively and efficiently develop and implement the required education and outreach program and to also pay for the qualified	Support

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			third party's estimated annual costs to develop and implement the program. The bill would also require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, through the qualified third party, to provide to wholesalers collection bins for collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at no cost to the wholesaler, among other things.	
AB 732	Quirk and Cristina Garcia	Introduced February 16, 2021 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials. 2 nd Year Bill.	Department of Toxic Substances Control: Toxic Substances Control Account Proposed Law: This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to also identify and remediate releases of hazardous substances throughout the state to protect human health and the environment and enable productive reuse of contaminated sites. The bill would require DTSC to publish on its internet website, the list of hazardous substances release sites selected for, and subject to, a response action. This bill would provide that the Legislature may appropriate money from the Toxic Substances Control Account for the Green Chemistry program and the administration of the Safer Consumer Products Program.	
AB 734	Eduardo Garcia	Amended March 25, 2021 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. 2 nd Year Bill.	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 Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials. 2 nd Year Bill.	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.	
AB 818	Bloom	Amended July 1, 2021	Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on

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		<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would require certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase “Do Not Flush” and a related symbol. The bill would prohibit a covered entity from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. The bill would establish, until January 1, 2027, the California Consumer Education and Outreach Program, under which covered entities would be required to participate in a collection study conducted in collaboration with wastewater agencies for the purpose of gaining an understanding of consumer behavior regarding the flushing of premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes and to conduct a comprehensive multimedia education and outreach program in the state. The bill would require covered entities to annually report to specified legislative committees and the State Water Resources Control Board on their activities under the program and would require the state board to post the reports on its internet website. <i>(Similar to AB 1672 in 2019-2020 Legislative Cycle)</i></p>	<p>August 4, 2021</p>
<p>AB 842</p>	<p>Cristina Garcia and Gray</p>	<p>Amended March 22, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</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. The bill would require, 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>

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AB 843	Aguiar-Curry	Amended July 5, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable feed-in tariff: Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff program: community choice aggregators.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that the renewable feed-in tariff would apply to a qualifying electric generation facility that is developed to sell electricity to the electrical corporation or, for a bioenergy electric generation facility, to an electrical corporation or a community choice aggregator (CCA) within the electrical corporation's service territory. This bill would authorize a CCA to submit eligible bioenergy projects for cost recovery pursuant to the BioMAT program, if open capacity exists within the 250-megawatt BioMAT program limit. The bill would additionally require that every kilo watt-hour of electricity purchased from a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward both the CCA's renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements and the bioenergy project procurement requirements of the electrical corporation whose service territory encompasses the CCA, and that the physical generating capacity of a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward the CCA's resource adequacy requirements.</p>	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 4, 2021
AB 881	Lorena Gonzalez, Friedman, Cristina Garcia, and Mathis	Amended April 12, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic waste "disposal" for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Letter of Support If Amended sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 5, 2021
AB 962	Kamlager and Lorena Garcia	Amended July 1, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: returnable beverage containers</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize, for a returnable beverage container, a processor approved by CalRecycle to handle returnable beverage containers to satisfy those operation requirements by transferring</p>	

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			<p>the returnable beverage container to a washer approved by CalRecycle. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations to implement that authorization, including standards for those beverage containers, and approval requirements, approval processes, and oversight of washers. The bill would require the department, in adopting the regulations, to consider actions or requirements to prevent fraud in the redeeming of returnable beverage containers, as provided. The bill would define “returnable beverage container” for purposes of the act to mean a beverage container that has been used for containing a beverage, for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid, and that is returned whole and intact to a recycler or other certified entity designated by CalRecycle and capable of reuse as a beverage container. The bill would provide that an empty returnable beverage container for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid and that is collected and processed unbroken for reuse as a beverage container shall continue to be eligible for all applicable payments and incentives provided in the act.</p>	
<p>AB 1027</p>	<p>Seyarto</p>	<p>Introduced February 18, 2021</p> <p>Assembly pending referral.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill</p>	<p>Solid and organic waste</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 1035</p>	<p>Salas</p>	<p>Amended June 28, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost-effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2023, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways. The bill would require the department, beginning January 1, 2023, to consult with</p>	

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			specified entities before updating its standard specifications for certain materials.	
AB 1067	Ting	<p>Amended April 20, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Beverage containers.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would revise that beverage container recycling goal to establish beverage container recycling rate goals of 80% by 2025, 85% by 2030, and 90% by 2035. (2) would revise that definition of “convenience zone” to also include, for an urban area, the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket on and after January 1, 2023, and until January 1, 2024; the area within a 1.5-mile radius of a supermarket on and after January 1, 2024, and until January 1, 2025; and the area within a 2-mile radius of a supermarket on and after January 1, 2025. The bill would authorize a recycling center that is eligible to receive handling fees as of the date of the expansion of a convenience zone to remain eligible to receive handling fees regardless of whether an additional recycling center or centers locates in that convenience zone. Would define “recycling location” by including a bag drop location as an eligible recycling location. (3) Would repeal the requirement to provide an attendant at a reverse vending machine to be considered open for business. The bill would revise the definition of “reverse vending machine” to additionally allow a reverse vending machine to issue the option of the person returning the empty beverage containers, store credit. (4) Would require CalRecycle to increase the monetary amount of processing payments by specified percentages ranging from 10% to 50% for container types with specified recycling rates ranging from 50% to 75% or greater, respectively. Would also authorize CalRecycle to expend from the fund unspecified amounts annually to local governments to update their beverage container recycling infrastructure and to provide recycling education and direct feedback to their community members. (5) The bill would extend the operation of the pilot project program indefinitely by deleting inoperative and repealing dates,</p>	
AB 1086	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Amended July 7, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Organic waste: implementation strategy: report</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would request that the California Council on Science and Technology, in consultation with its academic and research partners and specified state agencies, and undertake and, within 12 months of entering into a contract, complete a report that provides an implementation</p>	<p>Letter of Support If Amended sent to Senate Appropriations on August 11, 2021</p>

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			<p>strategy to achieve the state’s organic waste, and related climate change and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. If the council agrees to undertake and complete the report, the bill would require the council to provide the report to the relevant state agencies after peer review in order for one or more of the relevant state agencies to conduct at least one public meeting and publish the draft implementation strategy on its internet website. The bill would also require the council, if it agrees to undertake and complete the report, to submit the report to the Legislature. The bill would require the implementation strategy to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste. <i>(Similar to AB 1567 in 2019-2020 legislative cycle)</i></p>	
<p>AB 1200</p>	<p>Ting</p>	<p>Amended July 8, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains prohibited perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS beginning January 1, 2023. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define “food packaging,” in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. Additionally, would require, beginning January 1, 2024, a manufacturer of cookware sold in the state that contains one or more intentionally added chemicals present on a designated list, include a statement on the product label, in both English and Spanish, regarding the presence of those chemicals of concern in the cookware. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2023, a manufacturer of this cookware to post on the internet website for the cookware a list of chemicals in the cookware that is present on the designated list, among other information. The bill would prohibit, a manufacturer from making a claim, either on the cookware package commencing January 1, 202, or on the internet website for the cookware. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer from making a claim, either on the cookware package commencing January 1, 2024, or on the internet website for the cookware commencing January 1, 2023, that the cookware is free of any specific chemical if the chemical belongs to a chemical group or class identified on the designated list, unless no individual chemical from that chemical group or class is intentionally added to the cookware. The bill would prohibit a person from selling, offering</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Senate Environmental Quality on June 16, 2021</p>

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			for sale, or distributing in California cookware that does not comply with these provisions.	
AB 1201	Ting, Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Mathis	Amended June 23, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on Aug. 23	Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person from offering for sell a plastic product that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” unless the product meets specified specification or has that specified certification and would additionally prohibit a person from offering for sale a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” unless the plastic product meets one of those specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. The bill would additionally authorize a person to offer for sale commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” if the department adopts that specification and the film has that certification. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations for plastic product labeling to ensure that plastic products labeled “compostable” or “home compostable” are clearly distinguishable from non-compostable products upon quick inspection by consumers and solid waste processing facilities.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Environmental Quality on June 18, 2021
AB 1263	Blanca Rubio	Introduced February 19, 2021 Assembly Pending Referral.	Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports Proposed Law: This bill would make non-substantive changes to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.	
AB 1276	Carrillo and Lorena Gonzalez	Amended July 5, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on Aug. 23	Single-use food accessories Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a food facility or a third-party food delivery platform from providing single-use food accessories to a consumer unless requested by the consumer. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer if the consumer wants a single-use food accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a third-party food delivery platform to provide each of its ready-to-eat food vendors with the option to customize the vendor’s menu, on the online food-ordering platform, regarding the availability of single-use food accessories. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public and private school cafeterias.	Letter to Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 4, 2021

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			<p>The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. By creating a new crime and imposing additional duties on local governing bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
<p>AB 1311</p>	<p>Wood</p>	<p>Amended April 7, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p> <p>This bill would require bag drop recycling centers to pay the cash redemption value (CRV) for containers within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed three business days, and allows it to be paid electronically. Authorizes CalRecycle to certify a recycling center that operates less than 30 hours per week, if the center is in a rural region or if the center best serves the needs of the community and the goals of the Bottle Bill. Requires CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2022, to develop and implement a process for certified recycling centers to apply for authorization to operate on an alternative schedule. Until July 1, 2022, specifies that a certified recycling center is open for business if it receives written authorization from CalRecycle to operate pursuant to an appointment system if the recycling center ensures that an employee is present during all appointments and available to accept containers and pay the CRV and complies with other specified requirements</p>	
<p>AB 1371</p>	<p>Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Ting</p>	<p>Amended May 24, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Floor Refused.</p> <p>Dead</p>	<p>Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit an online retailer that ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023. The bill would require an online retailer that provides lockers for the secure pickup of purchased products to provide a collection bin near the lockers for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging. The bill would make the locker collection bin</p>	<p>Floor Alert of Support and Amend was sent to Assembly on May 26, 2021.</p>

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			<p>requirement inoperative on January 1, 2025. The bill would make a violation of the foregoing requirements subject to civil penalties and would require penalties collected by the Attorney General to be deposited into the Plastic Packaging Reduction Penalty Account, which the bill would create, for expenditure by the Attorney General to enforce those requirements. This bill would establish the At-Store Recycling Program. The bill 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 durable plastic bags to the store. The bill would require a plastic carryout bag, or a durable plastic bag provided by a store to have specified information printed or displayed on the bag, and would require the placement of a collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer. 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, which the bill would create, for expenditure by the Attorney General to enforce those requirements. The bill would make these requirements, except for the records and civil penalty provisions, inoperative on January 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions.</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. 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. (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</p>	

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			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) The bill 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. <i>(Related to SB 38 and SB 451)</i>	
AB 1463	O'Donnell	Introduced February 19, 2021 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. 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	
AB 1500	Eduardo Garcia and Mullin	Corrected May 18, 2021 Assembly Pending Referral.	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022 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. <i>(Similar to SB 45)</i>	
AJR 4	Cristina Garcia	Chaptered July 15, 2021	Basel Convention: ratification Proposed Law: This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on June 7, 2021.

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SB 18	Skinner	<p>Amended June 30, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on Aug. 19</p>	<p>Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of greenhouse gases</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would 1) require the State Air Resources Board, by December 31, 2022, 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. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to prepare an evaluation posted to the state board's internet website by June 1, 2023, that includes specified information relative to the deployment, development, and use of hydrogen. The bill would require the state board, in making these evaluations, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategic plan, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. 2) This bill would 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, as defined, the electrical and transportation sectors of the economy, and helping to achieve specified goals. 3) This bill 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.</p>	
SB 27	Skinner and Caballero	<p>Amended July 15, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on Aug. 19</p>	<p>Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency in coordination with the CalEPA, CARB, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, and other relevant state agencies, to establish the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy that serves as a framework to increase adoption of natural and working lands-based carbon sequestration and that advances the state's climate goals. The bill would require the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. The bill would require the CARB to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to establish and maintain a registry of carbon removal or sequestration projects in the state</p>	

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			<p>that are seeking funding from state agencies or private entities. The bill would authorize the office, in collaboration with the Strategic Growth Council, to create an application process for project applicants to have their carbon removal or sequestration projects listed on the registry. The bill would require the office to retire the listing of a project from the registry once it is funded and tracking the outcome of the project to ensure it is completed. The bill would require the office to track carbon removal or sequestration and GHG emission reduction benefits derived from projects funded through the registry.</p>	
SB 30	Cortese	<p>Introduced December 7, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Governmental Organization.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill</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. <i>(Related to AB 33, SB 31, and SB 32)</i></p>	
SB 31	Cortese	<p>Amended April 27, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill</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</p>	

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			subcontractors at every tier to pay the prevailing wage. <i>(Related to AB 33, SB 30, and SB 32)</i>	
SB 32	Cortese	<p>Amended April 8, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill</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 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. <i>(Related to AB 33, SB 30, and SB 31)</i></p>	
SB 37	Cortese	<p>Amended June 30, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on Aug. 19</p>	<p>Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act and would recodify, and revise provisions related to DTSC. 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. The bill 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. This bill would expressly provide that a project that is included on a list compiled pursuant to the Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety 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.”</p>	

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SB 38	Wieckowski	<p>Amended June 30, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>Beverage containers.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require distributors of beverage containers 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, 2026. <i>(Related to AB 1454 and SB 451)</i></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. <i>(Similar to AB 1)</i></p>	
SB 45	Portantino, Allen, Hurtado, Stern, Hertzberg, and Rubio	<p>Amended April 8, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Floor Inactive File.</p>	<p>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022</p> <p>Proposed Law: Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if</p>	

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			approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,595,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. <i>(Similar to AB 1500)</i>	
SB 54	Allen, Stern, and Wiener	Amended February 25, 2021. Senate Floor Inactive File. 2 nd Year Bill.	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.	
SB 67	Becker	Amended April 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.	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 68	Becker	Revised June 30, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Building electrification and electric vehicle charging. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Energy Commission to gather or develop, and publish on its internet website, guidance and best practices to help building owners, the construction industry, and local governments overcome barriers to electrification buildings and installation of electric vehicle charging equipment. Would authorize the Energy Commission to also award those moneys for projects that will benefit electricity ratepayers	

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			and lead to technological advancements to reduce the costs of building electrification.	
SB 99	Dodd	<p>Amended July 5, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</p> <p>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 identify critical facilities, locations and facilities where construction of microgrids could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources. The bill 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. The bill would require the commission to annually report specified information about the grant program to the Legislature and post the report on its internet website.</p>	
SB 240	Eggman	<p>Amended March 10, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Floor, Inactive File.</p> <p>2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Income tax: credits: food banks.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the authorization for tax credits to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2027. The bill would extend the requirement of the reports until January 1, 2026.</p>	Floor Alert of Support sent to Senate on May 26, 2021
SB 244	Archuleta	<p>Introduced January 21, 2021.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on Aug. 19</p>	<p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in consultation with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to develop a model protocol and training that identifies best practices for the detection, safe handling, and</p>	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Appropriations on August 4, 2021

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			<p>suppression of fires that originate from discarded lithium-ion batteries or products that contain lithium-ion batteries on or in solid waste or recycling collection vehicles, transfer or processing stations, or disposal facilities. The bill would require a solid waste enterprise after consulting with the county fire marshal of every county in which the solid waste enterprise conducts collection operations, to adopt a protocol and arrange any necessary training for relevant employees.</p>	
<p>SB 289</p>	<p>Newman</p>	<p>Amended April 13, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations held under submission.</p> <p>Dead</p>	<p>Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.</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 June 30, 2025, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2026; would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would require producers, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for batteries and battery-embedded products. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer, on or before June 30, 2025, to submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of batteries or battery-embedded products in the state; would require the plan to include specified elements, including consultation with an advisory body, which the bill would require CalRecycle to create, a collection system for batteries and battery-embedded products with a specified minimum distribution of collection sites and a funding mechanism to provide sufficient funding for implementation of the plan; would provide for review and approval of the stewardship plan by CalRecycle and any other state agency with relevant jurisdiction and would require the stewardship organization or producer to fully implement its stewardship program on or before June 30, 2026. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to annually be audited and submit a report and budget to CalRecycle and would require a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site to, provide CalRecycle with relevant records necessary to determine compliance with the bill. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2026, and each year thereafter, to post on its Internet website a list of producers, brands, and batteries and battery-embedded products that are in compliance with the bill; would prohibit a retailer or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Senate Judiciary Committee on April 6, 2021</p>

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			<p>sale, or importing a battery or battery-embedded product in or into the state unless the producer of the battery or battery-embedded product is listed as in compliance on that list for that brand and battery or battery-embedded product; would require a stewardship organization or producer to quarterly reimburse CalRecycle and any other relevant state agency for their respective reasonable regulatory costs that are directly related to implementing and enforcing the bill in relation to the stewardship organization's or producer's activities; would require CalRecycle and each state agency to deposit those moneys into the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling Fund, which the bill would establish, and would authorize CalRecycle and any other relevant state agency to expend those moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer and enforce the stewardship program</p>	
<p>SB 310</p>	<p>Rubio</p>	<p>Amended July 6, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Unused medications: cancer medication recycling Proposed Law: This bill would establish a program for the collection and distribution of eligible unused cancer medications, to be known as the Cancer Medication Recycling Act. The bill would require each participating practitioner in the collection and distribution of those medications to be registered with the a surplus medication collection and distribution intermediary and would require a surplus medication collection and distribution intermediary to create a registry for up to 50 participating practitioners, including developing both a donor and a recipient form containing specified information. Would authorize a surplus medication collection and distribution intermediary to charge a fee, not to exceed \$300, to issue or renew the registration certificate of a participating practitioner under the program. The bill would require participating practitioners to meet specified requirements, including the establishing criteria for determining medication distribution to patients. Would also exempt a donor and other specified persons and entities from criminal or civil liability and for discipline by a regulating agency for an injury caused when donating, accepting, or dispensing medication in compliance with the requirements of the act, unless the person or entity acted with gross negligence, recklessness, intentional conduct, or in cases of malpractice unrelated to the quality of the medication.</p>	
<p>SB 343</p>	<p>Allen</p>	<p>Amended July 8, 2021.</p>	<p>Environmental advertising: recycling symbol</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly</p>

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		<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on Aug. 19</p>	<p>Proposed Law: The bill would require CalRecycle, to update certain regulations to include the types and forms of plastic products and packaging for which a claim of recyclability may be made, on or before January 1, 2023. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop, publish and update a list of the material types and forms determined to be recyclable based on specified criteria. The bill would, if a material type and form is not on the list, or is removed from the list, would prohibit a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging manufactured 90 days after the list is published or updated if the product or packaging displays a chasing arrows symbol, a chasing arrows symbol surrounding a resin identification code, or any other symbol or statement indicating the product or packaging is recyclable or directing the consumer to recycle the product or packaging. The bill would authorize a producer, or group of producers, that seeks to have a material type and form that does not meet the specified criteria included on the list to submit a plan detailing how and by what date the product type and form will meet the criteria. If CalRecycle determines the product type and form will meet the criteria if the plan is implemented, the bill would require CalRecycle to include that material type and form on the list.</p>	<p>Committee on Natural and Resources and Committee on Judiciary on June 22, 2021</p>
<p>SB 345</p>	<p>Becker</p>	<p>Amended March 23, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations held under submission.</p>	<p>Energy programs and projects: nonenergy benefits</p> <p>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.</p>	

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SB 366	Umberg	Amended June 22, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Automobile dismantling: task force Proposed Law: The bill would make a violation of this provision punishable by specified fines for the first, 2nd, and 3rd and subsequent violations, ranging from \$250 to \$1,000. The bill would declare a building or place used for the purpose of auto dismantling in violation of those requirements for the operation to be a nuisance; would require that the DMV investigate violations of auto dismantling. The bill would reenact prior law with modifications that required the DMV to review and coordinate enforcement and compliance activity related to unlicensed and unregulated automobile dismantling, including resulting tax evasion, environmental impacts, and public health impacts in collaboration with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, CalEPA, DTSC, State Water Resources Control Board, CalRecycle, and CARB, and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2024.	
SB 372	Leyva	Amended July 12, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on Aug. 19	Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Medium-and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to designate the California Pollution Control Financing Authority as the agency responsible for administering the program and would require the state board and the authority to enter into an interagency working agreement for the development and administration of the program. The bill would require the state board and the authority, in developing and implementing the program, to consult with various stakeholders regarding specified program components, develop and design financing tools and nonfinancial supports that are most appropriate for different sizes and sectors of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets, and ensure that the financial tools and nonfinancial supports required pursuant to the program are available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty fleets by January 1, 2023, as provided. The bill would require the authority to develop, in consultation with the state board, a data collection and dissemination strategy for the program, as provided, and to track project	

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			implementation and report to the state board project outcomes no less than annually. The bill would require the state board to provide on its internet website information regarding the potential financing and grant options and other technical assistance available through the program.	
SB 423	Stern	<p>Amended July 13, 2021.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p> <p>Hearing on Aug. 19</p>	<p>Energy: renewable and zero-carbon resources</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Energy Commission to timely incorporate into its integrated energy policy reports non-fossil fuel-based electricity resources that can individually, or in combination, deliver electricity with high availability for the expected duration of multiday extreme or atypical weather events and facilitate integration of eligible renewable energy resources into the electricity grid and the transition to a zero0carbon electricity grid, referred to as “firm-zero-carbon resources” The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, Independent System Operator, and State Air Resources Board, on or before December 31, 2022, to submit to the Legislature an assessment of the firm zero-carbon resources that support a clean, reliable, and resilient electrical grid in California and will achieve the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 1000% of all retail sales of electricity renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045</p>	
SB 439	Archuleta	<p>Amended March 5, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications</p>	<p>Green hydrogen</p> <p>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 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>	

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SB 451	Dodd	Amended April 12, 2021. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	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. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2026 and would repeal them on January 1, 2027. <i>(Related to AB 1454 and SB 38)</i>	
SB 479	Laird	Chaptered Approved by Governor July 23, 2021	Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program Proposed Law: This bill would expand the local government renewable energy self-generation program definition of benefiting account to include accounts meeting specified requirements located within the geographical boundaries of a California Native American tribe.	
SB 502	Allen	Amended March 3, 2021. Senate Floor Inactive File. 2 nd Year Bill.	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	

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			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 557	Wieckowski	Introduced February 18, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations. Dead	Hazardous waste: treated wood waste Proposed Law: This bill would define the term “treated wood” and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill will authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 575	Durazo	Amended April 15, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	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.	Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications	

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		2 nd Year Bill.	<p>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, as described above. The bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the specifications established by the Department of Transportation or discuss at a public hearing why the specifications are not being adopted. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
SB 605	Eggman	<p>Amended April 29, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations held under submission.</p> <p>Dead</p>	<p>Medical Device Right to Repair Act</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an original manufacturer of powered medical equipment used in the treatment, monitoring, or diagnosis of a patient to provide documentation, parts, service access methods, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair powered medical equipment to a hospital and an independent service organization engaged by the hospital for the purpose of providing medical equipment maintenance and repair, on fair and reasonable terms. The bill would exempt from these requirements any trade secret information. The bill would subject an original equipment manufacturer who knowingly violates these provisions to specified civil penalties and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring a civil action for this purpose.</p>	Support

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SB 619	Laird	Amended April 13, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Hearing on Aug. 19	Organic waste: reduction regulations Proposed Law: This bill until January 1, 2023, would require CalRecycle to only impose a penalty on local jurisdiction, and would require a penalty to only accrue, for a violation of the regulations if the local jurisdiction did not make a reasonable effort, as determined by CalRecycle, to comply with the regulations.	Letter of Support In Concept sent to Senate Committee on Natural Resources on June 16, 2021.
SB 741	Archuleta	Introduced February 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Transportation and Committee on Judiciary. 2nd Year Bill.	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. 2nd Year Bill.	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, as provided. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics.	
S. 984	Udall	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, to prevent pollution from consumer products and packaging from	

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			entering into animal and human food chains and waterways, and for other purposes.	
H.R. 2357	Cardenas	Introduced April 5, 2021. Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce	RECOVER Act Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.	
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.	