

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
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Page #	Bill	Author	Topic	Recommendation	Notes
2	AB 793 Amended 8/17/20	Ting and Irwin	Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content.	Support	<p>This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer to contain specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030.</p> <p>Staff recommends Support as the bill establishes an economic level of post-consumer recycled content while supporting economic threshold for recycled market.</p>
7	AB 1080 / SB 54 Amended 8/18/20 & 9/10/19	Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting Allen, Skinner, Stern and Wiener	Solid waste: packaging and products.	Support	<p>This legislation would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging and priority single-use products made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by CalRecycle. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require producers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and 2. to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state are recyclable or compostable. <p>The bill would require CalRecycle to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2032, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. This is a 75% reduction of SUP waste not the state policy goal of 75%. The bill allows producers to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan as an alternative to individually complying with the regulations, and requires labeling standards for recyclability, compostability, or reusability of packaging and priority single-use products.</p>

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					<p>Staff recommends Support as the bill addresses an important issue with significant goals and a well developed regulatory scheme with processes for stakeholder participation and addressing issues that may arise.</p>
18	SB 409 Amended 8/10/20	Wilk	Illegal Dumping.	Support if Amended	<p>This bill would expand the crime of illegal dumping to include the transporting of waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping.</p> <p>Recent amendments removed making it a crime to dump, deposit or receive waste matter, rocks, concrete or asphalt, or dirt on private property with the consent of the owner if a permit or license was required but not obtained, increases of the fines for illegal dumping, and making it illegal to transport commercial quantities to dump in specified locations</p> <p>Staff recommends Support if Amended as the bill will only partly help to ensure that waste is properly processed, reducing environmental damage and public health risks, and recommends that the amended deletions be added back into the bill for a full support position.</p>

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AB 793	Ting and Irwin.	Amended August 17, 2020. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act CalRecycle is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. CalRecycle is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that CalRecycle is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. (2) Existing law requires a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to CalRecycle the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. (3) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers sold with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030. The bill would impose annual civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for violating these requirements. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to enforce these provisions conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would exempt from the California Public Records Act information resulting from those audits and investigations. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose</p>	

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			<p>of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in the state. The bill would require CalRecycle to contract with a research university to stud specified markets and would require CalRecycle to allocate moneys from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, upon appropriation, for the study, as specified. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. (2) This bill would require, beginning March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a plastic material reclaimer to report to CalRecycle the number of empty plastic beverage containers, subject to the California Redemption Value that the plastic material reclaimer has collected and sold in the previous calendar year. The bill also would require, beginning March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of postconsumer recycled plastic to report to CalRecycle, the amount in pounds of "food-grade" flake, pellet, sheet, fines, or other forms that were sold in the previous calendar year and its capacity to produce "food-grade" material. The bill would require a plastic material reclaimer and a manufacturer of postconsumer recycled plastic to report the required information under penalty of perjury. By requiring that the information be submitted under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require CalRecycle to post on its internet website, beginning July 1, 2021, an annual summary of the reported information, and, beginning September 1, 2022, a biennial analysis of the reported information.</p>	
<p>AB 995</p>	<p>Cristina Garcia, Bloom, Reyes, Santiago, Kalra, and Carrillo.</p>	<p>Amended July 2, 2020. Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires DTSC to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. (2) Existing law requires DTSC to prepare and adopt a state hazardous waste management plan with certain elements, to be reviewed annually and revised at least every 3 years. Existing law requires the plan to be prepared in conjunction with, and to take into account, hazardous waste management plans adopted by counties and regional councils of governments. Existing law requires DTSC to conduct at least 2 public workshops as part of the preparation and adoption of the</p>	

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			<p>plan. (3) Existing law imposes various fees, including a disposal fee, generator fee, and facility fee, that are deposited in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and that, upon appropriation by the Legislature to DTSC, are authorized to be expended for, among other things, the administration and implementation of the hazardous waste control laws. (4) Existing law requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facility permit from DTSC. Existing law requires DTSC to impose certain conditions on each hazardous waste facilities permit and authorizes DTSC to impose other conditions on a hazardous waste facilities permit. Existing law prohibits DTSC from issuing or renewing a permit to operate a hazardous waste facility unless the owner or operator of the facility establishes and maintains financial assurances. (5) Existing law requires an owner or operator of a facility intending to renew the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the expiration of the permit. Existing law requires the owner or operator to submit a complete Part B application when requested by DTSC. (6) Existing law requires an applicant for a final hazardous waste facility permit who receives a notice of deficiency from DTSC concerning the permit application to submit the information specified in the notice of deficiency by a specified date. (7) Existing law requires DTSC, in the case of a release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents into the environment from a hazardous waste facility that is required to obtain a permit, to pursue available remedies, including the issuance of an order for corrective action, before using available legal remedies, except in specified circumstances. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. (8) Existing law establishes the Hazardous Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Treatment Research and Demonstration Act of 1985 and requires DTSC to establish a Hazardous Waste Technology, Research, Development, and Demonstration Program, consisting of specified elements, including contracting with, and providing grants to, universities, governmental agencies, and private organizations for the research and development of hazardous waste reduction, recycling, or treatment technologies. Existing law provides that DTSC's duty to implement the act is contingent upon, and limited to, the availability of funding, except for a certain requirement imposed on generators of hazardous waste. (9) Existing law establishes the Pollution Prevention and Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act and creates the California Pollution Prevention Advisory Committee, with specified membership and duties. The act authorizes DTSC to establish a technical and research program to assist businesses in identifying and applying pollution prevention methods, to establish a technical assistance and outreach program to promote implementation of model</p>	

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			<p>pollution prevention measures for priority business categories, and to provide pollution prevention and training resources. Existing law provides that DTSC's duty to implement the act is contingent upon, and limited to, the availability of funding, except for requirements in the act imposed on generators. (10) Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facility permit from DTSC. Existing law requires a person who applies for, or requests, among other things, a hazardous waste facilities permit or a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit, to enter into a written agreement with DTSC to reimburse DTSC for the costs incurred by DTSC in processing the application or responding to the request. Existing law requires that agreement, except for an agreement entered into by a facility owned by a federal agency, to provide for at least 25% of the reimbursement to be made in advance of the processing of the application or the response to the request.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide for the duties of the board, which would include, among others, reviewing specified policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes; and hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions. The bill would establish an office of ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions from the public, to evaluate complaints received, to report findings and make recommendations to the Director of Toxic Substances Control and the board, and to render assistance to the public. (2) This bill would require DTSC to prepare the plan and present it to the board for approval. The bill would revise and add to the elements required to be in the plan, would repeal the requirement described above relating to hazardous waste management plans adopted by counties and regional councils of governments, and would require DTSC to conduct at least 3 public workshops. The bill would require DTSC, on or before March 1, 2021, to post on its internet website the Spatial Prioritization Geographic Information Tool in order to provide the public with information on the location of contaminated groundwater in the state. (3) This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a fee task force with specified membership to review the existing fee structure supporting the Hazardous Waste Control Account and the funding structure supporting the Toxic Substances Control Account. The bill would require the Secretary to provide recommendations to the Legislature by January 10, 2022, as part of the Governor's</p>	

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			<p>Budget, on a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account and a funding structure for the Toxic Substances Control Account. (4) This bill would require DTSC to review, at least once every 5 years, the financial assurances required to operate a hazardous waste facility and the cost estimates used to establish the amount of financial assurances required. If DTSC's review finds that the cost estimates forming the basis for the financial assurances for a facility are inadequate, the bill would require DTSC to notify the owner or operator of the facility and would require the owner or operator to update the cost estimates and to adopt adequate financial assurances using the updated cost estimates within 90 days of notification from DTSC. (5) This bill would require DTSC to issue a final decision on a permit within 12 months of the expiration of the permit, or within 5 years of the expiration of a permit that expires before December 31, 2023, and for which an application for renewal was submitted at least 180 days before the expiration of the permit. If DTSC has not issued a final permit decision by the applicable deadline, the bill would require DTSC to, among other things, issue a report, to be released publicly, that includes the reasons why the final permit decision was not made on time and a proposed schedule for issuing the final permit decision. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2023, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facility permit that will expire after January 1, 2023, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require DTSC, no later than 90 days after receiving an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit, to post on its internet website a timeline with the estimated dates of key milestones in the application review process, to note on its internet website that these dates are estimates, and to update the dates as needed. The bill would require DTSC, on or before March 31, 2021, to post a timeline with those estimated dates for a hazardous waste facility permit application under review as of January 1, 2021. (6) The bill would require that an applicant not be required to submit a full application, but only that information that is required within DTSC's notice of deficiency, when submitting information pursuant to a notice of deficiency. The bill would require DTSC to review the information and determine if it is complete within 60 days of receipt of the information. (7) This bill would require DTSC, under specified circumstances, to request an owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility to submit to DTSC for review and approval a written cost estimate to cover activities associated</p>	

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			<p>with a corrective action based on available data, history of releases, and site activities. The bill would require the owner or operator to submit the corrective action cost estimate within 60 days of DTSC's request. The bill would require the owner or operator, within 90 days of the approval of of a corrective action cost estimate to fund the cost estimate or enter into a schedule of compliance for assurances of financial responsibility for completing the corrective action. (8) This bill would repeal the provision making implementation of the act contingent upon, and limited to, the availability of funding on January 1, 2022.</p>	
<p>AB 1002</p>	<p>Quirk-Silva.</p>	<p>Amended January 27, 2020. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to annually submit a report to the Legislature on the economic impacts and benefits of specified greenhouse gas emissions targets.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board to ensure alternative fuels are treated equally with regard to the requirements for generating credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require the Legislative Analyst's Office to also annually prepare an analysis of moneys allocated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	
<p>AB 1080 / SB 54</p>	<p>Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Amended August 18, 2020. Senate Floor. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Solid waste: packaging and products.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under</p>	<p>Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental</p>

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	<p>Allen, Skinner, Stern and Wiener</p>	<p>Amended September 10, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Floor. Ordered to inactive file.</p>	<p>contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. (3) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by ABC. The act authorizes ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-of-state-vendor after obtaining the certificate fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act (Act), which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and priority single-use products made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered CalRecycle. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require producers, (i) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products and (ii) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2032, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2025, to adopt regulations to implement the act and, and before adopting the regulations, conduct extensive outreach, and to identify and evaluate specified provisions for potential inclusion in the regulations. The bill would require CalRecycle</p>	<p>Quality on June 24, 2019.</p> <p>Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 21, 2019.</p>

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			<p>to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the Act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant for that packaging or product category on CalRecycle's internet website on a list that the bill would require CalRecycle to post. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine whether the packaging or priority single-use products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher or lower recycling rate to packaging or product categories. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, update, and post on its internet website a list of packaging and product categories, and recycling rates for those packaging and product categories. The bill would authorize producers, if CalRecycle adopts specified regulations authorizing the establishment of a stewardship program, to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan, as an alternative to individually complying with the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, and a producer to pay, the California circular economy regulatory fee. The bill would require CalRecycle to set the amount of the fee at no more than is necessary for the regulatory costs of the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme and stewardship program, and would require a stewardship organization to pay the regulatory fee on behalf of its member producers. The bill would require CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 3 years its progress in implementing the act's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of the Act, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day per violation on an entity that</p>	

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			<p>is not in compliance with the Act's requirements. (2) This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would also prohibit those local agencies from requiring a grocery store to use a food packaging container that does not meet specified criteria. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030. (3) This bill would authorize ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance of an out-of-state vendor that fails to comply with the provisions of the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act.</p>	
<p>AB 1509</p>	<p>Mullin and Berman</p>	<p>Amended May 1, 2019. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. Dead.</p>	<p>Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.</p> <p>Existing Law: The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines "rechargeable battery" for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, non-vehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in CalRecycle. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the</p>	<p>Floor Alert of Support sent to Assembly on May 21, 2019.</p>

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			recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, set by CalRecycle at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle's, and any other state agencies', full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.	
AB 1567	Aguiar-Curry and Mathis	Amended January 15, 2020. Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water. Dead.	Organic waste: scoping plan. Existing Law: The Strategic Growth Council was established in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. Proposed Law: This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.	Letter of Support If Amended sent to Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water on June 29, 2020.
AB 1672	Bloom	Amended July 9, 2020.	Solid waste: nonwoven premoistened disposable wipes.	Letter of Support sent to Senate

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		<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after January 1, 2022, 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, 2026, the California Consumer Education and Outreach Program, under which covered entities would be required, among other things, to participate in a collection study conducted in collaboration with wastewater agencies for the purpose of gaining 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.</p>	<p>Committee on Appropriations on August 19, 2020.</p>
<p>AB 1770</p>	<p>Frazier</p>	<p>Introduced February 22, 2019.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p> <p>Existing Law: CalRecycle is required to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. Existing law establishes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and requires CalRecycle, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to award grants for certain public agency</p>	<p>Support.</p>

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			<p>projects that utilize rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law makes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act inoperative on June 30, 2019.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.</p>	
AB 1839	Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber.	<p>Amended May 7, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>Dead.</p>	<p>Economic, environmental, and social recovery: California COVID-19 Recovery Deal.</p> <p>Existing Law: Various environmental and economic policies have been established.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the COVID-19 Recover Deal. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state adopts a policy framework with principles and goals committed to accomplish specified economic, environmental, and social objectives and priorities as part of the state's COVID-19 recovery spending. The bill would state that the Legislature establishes various spending rules for the COVID-19 recovery, including adopting spending measures that projects prohibit businesses, organizations, or agencies from accepting public funds for any long-term that prolong the emission of greenhouses gases or lead to the expansion of fossil fuel projects and ensuring that recovery spending includes specific measures for California populations and communities most negatively impacted by COVID-19.</p>	Watch.
AB 1840	Ting.	<p>Introduced January 6, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>Dead.</p>	<p>Recycling: reports.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by CalRecycle, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. Existing law provides for payment of at least that refund value to a party upon redemption of an empty beverage container.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.</p>	Watch.

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AB 1989	Cristina Garcia	Amended August 3, 2020. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Menstrual Products Right to Know Act of 2020.</p> <p>Existing Law: The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, regulates the manufacturing, distribution, and labeling of various drugs and cosmetics, including requiring that cosmetics manufacturers provide the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Public Health with a complete and accurate list of its cosmetic products that, as of the date of submission, are sold in the state and that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a package or box containing menstrual products that was manufactured on or after January 1, 2023, for sale or distribution in this state to have printed on the label a plain and conspicuous list of all ingredients in the product by weight. The bill would require the same information to be posted on an internet website. The bill would prohibit the sale of a menstrual product in the state unless the menstrual product and the manufacturer of the menstrual product comply with the specified labeling requirements. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 2104	Cristina Garcia	Amended March 4, 2020. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Lead-acid batteries: Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program.</p> <p>Existing Law: Requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to establish a Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program to identify areas of the state that are eligible for expenditure of moneys from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund for certain purposes. Existing law requires the program to provide public notice of the initiation of the investigation or site evaluation of any area reasonably suspected to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. Existing law requires the department to accept and review comments or information from the public on the public notice submitted at any time after the release of the public notice until the department completes its investigation. Existing law requires the department to investigate and respond to any reasonable information provided by the public that might suggest the area was not contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility or that the facility in question was not involved in the recycling of lead-acid batteries. Existing law provides that expenditure</p>	

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			<p>from the fund for purposes of further investigation or evaluation for a site is no longer authorized if, within 2 years of the public notice, the department is unable to designate a site as determined with reasonable certainty to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. Existing law authorizes the department to extend the deadline for the completion of an investigation, with good cause shown and adequate public notice of the basis for that extension, to no more than 3 months after the original 2-year deadline.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the department to accept comments and information from the public that are submitted within 90 days after the issuance of the public notice and to review, and respond in writing to, the comments and information before the department completes its investigation. The bill would require the department to investigate and respond to any information provided by the public that indicates either of the two circumstances described above, or that indicates that another source may be responsible for the contamination. The bill would authorize the department to extend the deadline for the completion of an investigation additional times in increments of up to 3 months, not to exceed one year after the original 2-year deadline in total.</p>	
AB 2287	Eggman and Ting	<p>Amended June 25, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Solid waste: plastic products: certification.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) A person is prohibited from selling a plastic product in the state that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification or the Vincotte OK Compost HOME certification. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. (2) Existing law requires CalRecycle, by July 1, 2020, to convene a Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling. Existing law requires the commission, by January 1, 2021, to, among other things, issue policy recommendations to achieve market development goals and waste reduction goals, and to identify products that are recyclable or compostable, and regularly collected in curbside recycling programs.</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on June 25, 2020.</p>

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			<p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would repeal the provision that conditionally prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled “marine degradable.” The bill would authorize the Director of CalRecycle to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers. The bill would authorize the CalRecycle to adopt a specified standard for biodegradable mulch film plastic, or a standard that is equivalent to, or more stringent than, that standard, and would authorize the sale of commercial agricultural mulch film, labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet, and CalRecycle adopts, that specified standard. The bill would update the name of a specified certification for home compost and the name of the organization that developed that certification and would make other conforming changes. (2) This bill instead would require the commission to issue those recommendations and identify those products by July 1, 2021. The bill would require the commission to provide an opportunity for the public to review and provide comment before finalizing a recommendation or identifying a product described above.</p>	
<p>AB 2612</p>	<p>Maienschein</p>	<p>Introduced February 20, 2020</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>Dead.</p>	<p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs, 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project, and 5% of the annual proceeds of the fund, up to the sum of \$130,000,000 annually, until June 20, 2030, for transfer to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 5, 2020</p>

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			greenhouse gas emissions and achieve certain organic waste disposal goals, as specified. The bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year, would also continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste.	
AB 2959	Calderon	Amended July 1, 2020. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages. Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine, among other things, whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. The act prohibits those local governmental entities from exercising that authority with regard to the hauling of byproducts from the processing of food or beverages if certain conditions are met, including the condition that the byproducts originate from entities required to be registered for the manufacture, packing, or holding of any processed food in this state and certain entities exempt from that registration. Proposed Law: This bill would reauthorize those local governmental entities to exercise that authority if those byproducts originate from a retail or commercial establishment such as a supermarket, grocer, restaurant, or other retail food establishment. The bill would additionally prohibit those local governmental entities from exercising that authority if those byproducts originate from a winegrower or brandy manufacturer under those same conditions and would make other specified revisions to these provisions.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on July 23 rd , 2020.
AB 3163	Salas	Amended May 14, 2020. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Energy: biomethane: procurement. Existing Law: The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities including gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation so that each gas corporation procures a proportionate share, as determined by the commission, of biomethane	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications on June 29, 2020.

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			<p>annually. Existing law defines “biomethane” for that purpose as biogas that meets specified standards adopted by the PUC for injection into a common carrier pipeline.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead define “biomethane” for that purpose as methane produced from an organic waste feedstock, rather than biogas, that meets those specified standards and is either produced from the anaerobic decomposition of organic material or produced from the non-combustion thermal conversion of specified materials.</p>	
SB 409	Wilk.	<p>Amended August 10, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Illegal dumping.</p> <p>Existing Law: It is unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations. A person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities in certain locations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described. The bill would make it a crime for a property owner or agent to receive waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt if a permit or license is required from a state or a local agency and was not obtained prior to receiving the waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport waste matter in commercial quantities for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described above.</p>	Support.
SB 424	Jackson	<p>Amended May 17, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization and Committee on Health.</p>	<p>Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or non-sale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the</p>	Floor Alert of Support sent to Senate on May 23, 2019.

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			<p>United States Postal Service or other public or private postal or package delivery service. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th or subsequent violation within a 5-year period. Under existing law, every person, firm, or corporation that knowingly or under circumstances in which it has knowledge, or should otherwise have grounds for knowledge, sells, gives, or furnishes a cigarette, among other specified items, to another person who is under 21 years of age is subject to either a criminal action for a misdemeanor or to a civil action brought by a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney, punishable by a fine of \$200 for the first offense, \$500 for the 2nd offense, and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 administered by CalRecycle generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste including single-use carryout bags and single-use plastic straws.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would define "reusable component" to mean a multiuse cigarette filter or a multiuse electronic cigarette that is designed to work for at least one year with daily use. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities,</p>	

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			<p>for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 667</p>	<p>Hueso</p>	<p>Amended July 1, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The act authorizes state ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the CalRecycle, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law requires the CalRecycle, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms, to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products. The California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act establishes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, with specified powers and duties, and authorizes the authority to approve financing for projects or pollution control facilities to prevent or reduce environmental pollution.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive</p>	<p>Letter of Support if Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 20, 2019.</p>

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			<p>mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials.</p>	
<p>SB 1191</p>	<p>Dahle.</p>	<p>Amended March 23, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p> <p>Dead.</p>	<p>Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Existing Law: The State Air Resources Board is required to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by CalRecycle for noncompliance. Existing law requires, no later than July 1, 2020, CalRecycle, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, in determining whether or not to issue a compliance order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to those regulations, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed pursuant to those regulations, to consider specified information, including whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program and whether any of specified factors affected the local jurisdiction's ability to implement its</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on April 2, 2020.</p>

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			<p>organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with those regulations. This bill would require CalRecycle, upon request by a local jurisdiction, to issue a waiver from a requirement imposed pursuant to those regulations to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for all or part of the local jurisdiction where there are or could be public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of nearby bear populations. The bill would establish an alternative organic waste management program that a local jurisdiction may comply with instead of those regulations until specified dates. The bill would require a local jurisdiction that chooses to implement an alternative organic waste management program to submit a notification to CalRecycle that contains specified information.</p>	
<p>SB 1156</p>	<p>Archuleta</p>	<p>Amended July 27, 2020. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p> <p>Existing Law: Hazardous waste control laws authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Existing law prohibits a person from intentionally disposing of or causing the disposal of a hazardous or extremely hazardous waste at a point not authorized by the hazardous waste control laws. Under existing DTSC adopted regulations, specified hazardous wastes, including certain batteries, are designated as “universal waste” and are regulated separately pursuant to universal waste management provisions.</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 Resources Recycling and Recovery, after July 1, 2023, and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop a guidance document relating to the proper handling and disposal of lithium-ion batteries and products that contain lithium-ion batteries, as provided. The bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in carrying out that requirement, to solicit and use any expertise available in other state agencies and would authorize the department to convene a specified working group to advise on the content, development, and promotion of the guidance document. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, before January 1, 2022, in consultation with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to develop a model protocol and training that identifies best practices for</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on July 16, 2020.</p>

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			the detection, safe handling, and 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, before July 1, 2022, after consulting with the county fire marshal of every county in which the solid waste enterprise conducts solid waste collection operations, to adopt a protocol and arrange training for relevant employees that identifies procedures to follow under those same circumstances.	
Federal Legislation				
HR 4050	Omar	Introduced July 25, 2019. House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Commerce.	Zero Waste Act. Proposed Law: Authorization for the US EPA to award \$250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2027 grants giving priority to (A) statutory commitments to implementing zero-waste practices; (B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator; (C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools; (D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative environmental consequences of the proposed project; (E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area; (F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention; (G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or (H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.	Letter of Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended sent to Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Commerce of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on March 26, 2020.
HR 5115	Cardenas	Introduced November 15, 2019. Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on	RECOVER Act. Proposed Law: (1) To establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes. The EPA may establish a program, to be known as the Recycling Infrastructure Program, to award financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments, on a competitive	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on June 22, 2020.

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		Environment and Climate Change.	basis, to support and expand the recycling infrastructure and recycling programs in such States, local governments, and tribal governments. (2) In awarding financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments under the Recycling Infrastructure Program, the Administrator shall give priority to States, local governments, and tribal governments that propose to use the assistance to expand recycling access and collection of recyclable materials to underserved areas; modernize existing technology; use innovative technology; enhance curbside recycling and other collection; or reduce contamination of recyclable materials. (3) The amount of the Federal financial assistance used for a project or program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project or program. (4) The EPA may use for the administration of this Act such funds as the EPA determines necessary for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.	
HR 5221	McEachin	Introduced November 21, 2019. House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Energy.	100% Clean Economy Act of 2019. Proposed Law: This bill establishes requirements to reduce greenhouse gas pollution. Specifically, the bill sets a national goal of achieving a 100% clean economy (i.e., economy-wide, net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) by no later than 2050. Each federal agency must develop and implement a plan to rapidly achieve the national goal. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must monitor, evaluate, and report on the progress of the United States in achieving the national goal. In addition, the EPA must establish the Clean Economy Federal Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the EPA on one or more interim greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals for the United States to achieve before achieving the national goal. After obtaining the committee's recommendations, the EPA must recommend to Congress one or more interim goals.	
HR 5845 / S 3263	Udall and Lowenthal	Introduced February 11, 2020 House Committee on Energy and Commerce House Committee on Ways and Means	Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2020. Proposed Law: This Act would (A) Require Plastic Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Materials: Producers currently relying on plastic and other covered materials to deliver their products to the market will be required to design, manage, and finance programs to process any waste that would normally land in the natural environment. The legislation will encourage producers to cooperate with those who produce similar products to take responsibility for their waste and implement cleanup programs with Environmental Protection Agency approval. Producers will	

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
		<p>House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment</p> <p>House Committee on Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Senate Committee on Finance</p>	<p>cover the costs of waste management and clean-up, as well as awareness raising measures for covered materials, which includes packaging and consumer paper products, regardless of the recyclability, compostability, and type of material; printed paper; bio-based products; tobacco products, including filtered cigarettes; and fishing gear. (B) Require Nationwide Container Deposits: The legislation will institute a 10-cent national deposit requirement for all beverage containers, regardless of material, to be refunded to customers when they return containers. Any unclaimed refunds will go to beverage producers to offset investments in nationwide collection and recycling infrastructure. This legislation encourages states that have already implemented similar initiatives to continue their current systems if they match the federal requirements. (C) Ban Certain Pollutant Products: Beginning in January 2022, the most common single-use plastic products that pollute our environment will be banned from sale and distribution. The ban will apply to lightweight plastic carryout bags, food and drinkware from expanded polystyrene, cutlery, plates, straws, drink stirrers and cotton buds with exceptions for persons with disabilities. (D) Carryout Bag Fee: The legislation would impose a fee on the distribution of non-reusable carryout bags, which would fund litter clean-up and recycling infrastructure. (E) New Minimum Recycled Content Requirement: Containers will be required to include an increasing percentage of recycled content in their manufacture before entering the market. (F) Protect Existing State Action: The bill would protect state and local governments to enact more stringent standards, requirements, and additional product bans. (G) Moratorium on New Plastic Facilities: The legislation will give environmental agencies the valuable time needed to investigate the cumulative impacts of new plastic-producing facilities on the air, water, and climate. The legislation would also update EPA regulations to reduce factory-produced plastic contamination in waterways and direct the EPA to update existing Clean Air and Clean Water Act emissions standards to ensure that plastic-producing facilities integrate the latest technology to prevent further pollution.</p>	
S 2941	Portman	<p>Introduced November 21, 2019.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>	<p>Recycling Enhancements to Collection and Yield through Consumer Learning and Education Act of 2019.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a consumer recycling education and outreach grant program, to eligible entities to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. An eligible entity shall</p>	Watch.

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
AUGUST 20, 2020**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
			<p>demonstrate to the Administrator that the grant funds will be used to encourage the collection of recycled materials that are sold to an existing or developing market. Prohibits the use for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material, unless the funds are used to promote a transition to a system that separately collects recycled materials; or to promote the establishment of, or conversion to, a residential collection system that does not provide for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material.</p>	