

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

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 661	Bennett	Chaptered, September 25, 2022	<p><b>Recycling: materials</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products, and specified circumstances exist. The bill would require CalRecycle, in concurrence with the Department of General Services (DGS) and in consultation with impacted agencies, to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, commencing January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter. Would require CalRecycle and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. Would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2023; would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require CalRecycle to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. The bill would require all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products; would, 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>	Letter of Support If Amended, sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Governmental Organization on May 11, 2022
AB 732	Quirk	Chaptered, September 29, 2022	<p><b>Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would impose the sale ban on the thermostats of every manufacturer not in compliance with the act, notwithstanding good faith effort. The bill would require manufacturers to provide, without a request, collection bins to wholesalers for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats.</p>	

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AB 847	Quirk	Chaptered September 18, 2022	<p><b>Electrically conductive balloons.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require foil balloon manufacturers to ensure that those foil balloons pass a standard test developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). This bill requires foil balloons to become compliant with the requirement pursuant to a prescribed this phase-in period. This bill would make a person who violates, or who attempts to violate, these provisions subject to liability for injunction and a civil penalty of \$50 per noncompliant balloon, not to exceed \$2,500 per day for a totality of violations.</p>	
AB 1279	Muratsuchi	Chaptered, September 16, 2022	<p><b>The California Crisis Act</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels. The bill would require the state board to work with relevant state agencies to ensure that updates to the scoping plan identify and recommend measures to achieve these policy goals and to identify and implement a variety of policies and strategies that enable carbon dioxide removal solutions and carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies in California, as specified. The bill would require the state board to submit an annual report.</p>	
AB 1747	Quirk	Chaptered, September 29, 2022	<p><b>Contractors: disciplinary action.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that the list of violations that constitute cause for a disciplinary action by the board includes a willful or deliberate disregard of any state or local law relating to the issuance of building permits and would authorize a civil penalty not to exceed \$30,000 for any violation.</p>	Request for Signature Letter sent to Governor on September 12, 2022
AB 1793	Quirk	Chaptered, September 13, 2022	<p><b>Hazardous waste: identification: acute aquatic toxicity criterion.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2022 that implements a proposal to review DTSC's hazardous waste criteria, and as part of a comprehensive</p>	

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			<p>evaluation of its criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes, DTSC shall include a review its acute toxicity criterion. The bill would require DTSC once the review is completed, to develop recommendations on the next steps to consider related to the aquatic toxicity criterion and incorporate them into DTSC's state hazardous waste management plan.</p>	
<p><b>AB 1817</b></p>	<p><b>Ting and Cristina Garcia</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered, September 29, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, except as specified, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. The bill would require a manufacturer of a textile article to provide persons that offer the product for sale or distribution in the state with a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance with these provisions and does not contain any regulated PFAS.</p>	<p>Letter to Support If Amended/Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate Committee on EQ on June 8, 2022</p>
<p><b>AB 1857</b></p>	<p><b>Cristina Garcia</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered September 16, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Solid Waste</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill will remove the diversion credit for municipal solid waste incinerators and redefine the practice of incineration as disposal. The bill will also require CalRecycle to ensure that municipalities are prioritizing zero-waste strategies before constructing new incinerators. Further, the bill would require CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish and administer the Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program as a competitive grant program to support targeted strategies and investments in communities transitioning to a zero-waste circular economy. The bill would require CalRecycle to provide grants to eligible zero-waste projects. Within two years of the appropriation by the Legislature for the Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program, CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Workforce Development Board and the Department of Industrial Relations shall submit policy recommendations to the Legislature on how to increase job opportunities and improve labor standards and worker pay related to the zero-waste job sector, including apprenticeship and job training programs</p>	<p>Request to Veto sent to Governor on September 7, 2022</p>

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			that promote industry-recognized skills and credentials, and career technical education, and identify occupational hazards.	
<b>AB 1894</b>	<b>Luz Rivas and Petrie-Norris</b>	<b>Chaptered September 16, 2022.</b>	<p><b>Integrated cannabis vaporizer: packaging, labeling, advertisement, and marketing.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the advertisement and marketing of a cannabis cartridge and an integrated cannabis vaporizer to prominently display a specified message to properly dispose of a cannabis cartridge and an integrated cannabis vaporizer as hazardous waste, and would also prohibit the package, label, advertisement, and marketing from indicating that the cannabis cartridge or integrated cannabis vaporizer is disposable or implying that it may be thrown in the trash or recycling streams.</p>	
<b>AB 1985</b>	<b>Robert Rivas</b>	<b>Chaptered September 16, 2022</b>	<p><b>Organic waste: recovered organic waste products procurement targets</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require any penalties imposed by CalRecycle on a local jurisdiction that fails to meet its recovered organic waste procurement target to be imposed pursuant to a specified schedule based on the percentage of the local jurisdiction's recovered organic waste product procurement target achieved. Would exempt jurisdictions in possession of a specified rural exemption from these requirements until December 31, 2026. Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill would authorize CalRecycle, in its discretion, to provide rural counties and jurisdictions located within rural counties that are exempt from organic waste collection requirements an extended recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule. The bill would also authorize CalRecycle, in its discretion, to create an adjusted recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule; would make that condition inapplicable until January 1, 2025, as long as the other conditions specified in the regulation are fully met and no more than 50% as an annual average of the biosolids produced during the prior calendar year are transported to activities constituting landfill disposal before January 1, 2025.</p>	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 4, 2022
<b>AB 2048</b>	<b>Santiago</b>	<b>Chaptered, September 22, 2022</b>	<b>Solid waste: franchise agreements: database</b>	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on

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			<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a jurisdiction or public agency to post on its internet website all current franchise agreements between contract solid waste and recycling haulers and the jurisdiction or the public agency. Requires the jurisdiction and the public agency to provide to CalRecycle the direct electronic link to those posted agreements. Requires CalRecycle to create and maintain a publicly accessible database that provides direct electronic links to those posted franchise agreements.</p>	Appropriations on June 16, 2022
AB 2059	Carrillo	Chaptered, September 13, 2022	<p><b>Hazardous materials business and area plans: consumer products: recordkeeping.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill requires specified suppliers of hazardous materials to maintain electronic records of sales and provisions of hazardous materials of specified quantities to a business in the state for a minimum of one year and provide such records to a certified unified program agency (CUPA) within five days of a request. Narrows the definition of retail establishment for purposes of hazardous material reporting and limits current exemptions of consumer products as specified from inclusion in a business plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release (Business Plan).</p>	
AB 2208	Kalra	Chaptered September 16, 2022	<p><b>Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a screw or bayonet base type compact fluorescent lamp and, on and after January 1, 2025, a pin-base type compact fluorescent lamp or a linear fluorescent lamp from being offered for final sale, sold at final sale, or distributed in this state as a new manufactured product. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria from that prohibition, including lamps used for image capture and projection and lamps used for disinfection.</p>	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on May 24, 2022
AB 2247	Bloom	Vetoed by Governor, September 29, 2022	<p><b>Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: disclosure: publicly accessible data collection interface.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill requires, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, DTSC to contract with an existing multistate chemical data collection entity that is used by other states and jurisdictions to implement a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products/product</p>	Veto message: Newsom said he has concerns legislation may be premature due to DTSC and EPA currently undergoing rulemaking for PFAS,

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			components containing PFAS. Requires, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter.	as well as concerns regarding estimated program costs.
AB 2374	Bauer-Kahan	Chaptered, September 29, 2022	<p><b>Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would increase the maximum fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from \$3,000 to \$5000 for the first conviction, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. The bill would require a court, when imposing a fine, to consider the defendant's ability to pay. Would also require, instead of authorize, the court to order a person convicted of dumping commercial quantities of waste to remove, or pay for the removal of, the waste matter that was illegally dumped; requires the court to notify the issuing entity of certain professional or business licenses or permits held by the convicted person, that are related to the illegal dumping activity for which the person has been convicted, if applicable, and would require those entities to post information regarding these convictions on their internet website. The bill would retain the authorization for the court to order the defendant to pay for cleanup or perform specified community service but would remove the requirement that it be ordered as a condition of probation.</p>	Request for Signature Letter sent to Governor on September 12, 2022
AB 2440	Irwin	Chaptered September 16, 2022	<p><b>Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 inoperative as of September 30, 2026, would repeal that act as of January 1, 2027, and would make the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of September 30, 2027, and would repeal that act as of January 1, 2028. Would enact the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers, either individually or through a stewardship organization, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries. The bill would require a program operator to develop a stewardship plan and submit to CalRecycle and DTSC for review and approval of the stewardship plan and would prescribe the standards and elements required to be contained in a stewardship plan for covered batteries. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the act with</p>	Request for Signature Letter sent to Governor on September 12, 2022

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			<p>an effective date no earlier than April 1, 2025. The bill would require a program operator to have a complete stewardship plan approved by CalRecycle no later than 24 months after the effective date of the regulations adopted in order for the program operator to be in compliance with the act. This bill would impose an administrative civil penalty on a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site in violation of the act not to exceed \$10,000 per day, unless the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless, then in that case not to exceed \$50,000 per day.</p>	
<p><b>AB 2481</b></p>	<p><b>Smith</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered, September 22, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise and recast various requirements and conditions related to the transportation of hazardous waste and the operation of household hazardous waste collection facilities. Allows the transporting of waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility from another household hazardous waste collection facility, with a shipping paper instead of a manifest. The bill also would allow, under certain circumstances, household hazardous waste to be transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility by a person who did not generate the waste. Would allow a household hazardous waste collection facility authorized to accept hazardous waste from a very small quantity generator to take several actions, including, accepting hazardous waste from a VSQG in the same area and at the same time as residential household hazardous waste and allowing the facility to accept more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste from a VSQG at a single time as long as it accepts no more 1,200 kilograms from that VSQG in a calendar year.</p>	
<p><b>AB 2638</b></p>	<p><b>Bloom</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered, September 29, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>School facilities: drinking water: water bottle filling stations.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill will require a new construction or modernization project submitted to the Division of the State Architect by a school district or the governing body of a charter school to include water bottle filling stations. Requires, for modernization projects, a minimum of one water bottle filling station for each school; for new construction projects, a minimum of one water bottle filling station per 350 people at each school being constructed. Water bottle filling stations must be placed in or near high traffic and common areas and to meet specified requirements, including dispensing drinking</p>	

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			<p>water that meets primary drinking water standards and secondary drinking water standards. Requirements only apply to new construction and modernization projects submitted to the Division of the State Architect 3 months after voters approve a statewide general obligation bond that provides funds for school facilities for kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at a statewide election occurring on or after November 1, 2022.</p>	
<p><b>AB 2771</b></p>	<p><b>Friedman</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered, September 29, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Cosmetic products: safety.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, a person or entity from manufacturing or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS.</p>	
<p><b>AB 2784</b></p>	<p><b>Ting and Irwin</b></p>	<p><b>Vetoed by the Governor, September 19, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers sold or imported by a producer, to contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic based on a tiered plan commencing January 1, 2025; no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after July 1, 2030. Would exempt from these requirements, thermoform plastic containers used to package dairy products if CalRecycle determines pursuant to an application submitted by one or more dairy products manufacturers that certain conditions exist. Requires certain importers and manufacturers of thermoform plastic containers to register and pay a fee to CalRecycle and would require those entities and certain purchasers and exporters to report specified sales and other information. This bill would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and investigations and take any enforcement action against a producer to ensure compliance. The bill would impose annual administrative penalties in a specified amount, calculated and authorized to be adjusted by CalRecycle for violations. The bill would require collected administrative penalties to be deposited into the Thermoform Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create.</p>	<p>Veto message: Newsom said he has concerns the bill imposes confusing requirements in conflict with some of SB 54's key provisions, which could unfairly result in duplicative fees and penalties for the same material.</p>
<p><b>SB 38</b></p>	<p><b>Wieckowski</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered, September 30, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Beverage containers.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a processor to make payments by check or electronic fund transfer, and not by cash payment. This bill would</p>	



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			<p>exempt a beverage manufacturer that sells fewer than 2,000,000 beverage containers in a calendar year. Requires CalRecycle to study and develop a system or process to address the issue of glass contamination to improve the quality of glass material collected.</p>	
SB 45	Portantino	Chaptered September 19, 2022	<p><b>Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Air Resources Board, to assist local jurisdictions in complying with provisions, including any regulations adopted by CalRecycle.</p>	Support In Concept letter sent to Senator Portantino on June 29, 2022
SB 54	Allen, Stern, Wiener, Hertzberg, Skinner, and Assembly Member Luz Rivas	Chaptered June 30, 2022	<p><b>Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and food service ware.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide reporting requirements do not apply to materials that are used by facilities defined as end users pursuant to the regulations adopted by CalRecycle or that are otherwise exempt pursuant to those regulations. The bill would also clarify that recycling is not limited to the processing of materials that would otherwise become solid waste, but also includes processes applied to nonhazardous materials that have value principally as a feedstock for that processing, regardless of whether the materials have been discarded or constitute solid waste. The bill would further clarify that, regardless of whether a recycling operation or facility is required to register and report pursuant to specified regulations adopted by CalRecycle, that recycling operation or facility is not a solid waste handler unless the operation or facility is, in fact, handling solid waste. This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which would cover certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the bill would require the producers of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material manufactured and offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling or composting rates. In particular, the bill would require not less than 65% of covered material manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, to be recycled or composted, and would authorize the department to increase or decrease the specified recycling and composting</p>	Letter of Support, sent to Senate Committee on Natural Resources on May 11, 2022

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			<p>rates in certain circumstances. The bill would prohibit a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing covered materials in the state unless the producer is part of a producer responsibility organization (PRO) with a producer responsibility plan approved by CalRecycle for the source reduction, collection, processing, and recycling of covered material. Alternatively, the bill would require a producer to comply with the act individually without joining a PRO. The bill would require a PRO, commencing in the 2024 calendar year, to remit \$500,000,000 each year to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) to be deposited into the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which the bill would create.</p>	
<p><b>SB 502</b></p>	<p><b>Allen</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered September 28, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize DTSC, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response; would allow DTSC to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions. Would authorize DTSC to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and would require a product manufacturer to provide data and information on the ingredients and use of a consumer product upon request within a specified timeframe, including, among other specified data and information, information on ingredient chemical identity, concentration, and functional use; would require a product manufacturer, if the product manufacturer certifies in writing that it does not have access to the information requested, in whole or in part, and has attempted to, but cannot, obtain that information from the supplier or chemical manufacturer, as defined, to provide the identity and contact information of the supplier or chemical manufacturer to DTSC.</p>	
<p><b>SB 852</b></p>	<p><b>Dodd</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered September 6, 2022.</b></p>	<p><b>Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects</p>	

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			<p>and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would deem each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and would require each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts, unless the district is specified as otherwise. The bill would require a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project. Would define “eligible project” to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding. This bill would impose certain requirements on a project undertaken or financed by a district. In this regard, the bill would require a district to obtain an enforceable commitment from the developer that contractors and subcontractors performing the work use a skilled and trained workforce, in accordance with specified provisions. These certifications would expand the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. Would authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution to provide property tax increment revenues to the district; authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution allocating other tax revenues to the district, subject to certain requirements. The bill would require each district to prepare an annual expenditure plan and an operating budget and capital improvement budget, which must be adopted by the governing body of the district and subject to review and revision at least annually. By imposing duties on counties in the administration of tax revenues and elections of a climate resilience district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would deem the Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority as a climate resilience district and grant the authority all of the powers available to such a district, except that the authority may not use any tax increment revenue unless it complies with the requirements for receiving and using tax increment revenue applicable to a new climate resilience district.</p>	
SB 895	Laird	Chaptered September 6, 2022	<p><b>Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the criteria for and expand the definition of a nonprofit convenience zone recycler by deleting the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years and allowing the recycling center to be located within 2 miles, rather than one mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone.</p>	Watch

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SB 905	Caballero	Chaptered September 16, 2022	<p><b>Carbon sequestration: Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill requires the state board to establish a framework for capture, utilization, and storage of compressed carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), a greenhouse gas (GHG). Require the program to ensure that carbon dioxide capture, removal, and sequestration projects include specified components including, among others, certain monitoring activities. In carrying out the program's objectives, the bill would require the state board to prioritize, among other priorities, reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and reducing fossil fuel production in the state. The bill would require the state board to adopt regulations to implement the program and, in developing the program, to consult with the Geologic Carbon Sequestration Group.</p>	
SB 1013	Atkins	Chaptered September 27, 2022	<p><b>Beverage container recycling</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a wine direct shipper permit holder, before sending any shipment to a resident of California, to register with CalRecycle as a beverage manufacturer and distributor under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. The bill would require a wine direct shipper permit holder to comply with the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, including, but not limited to, the reporting and payment provisions applicable to the permit holder as a beverage manufacturer and distributor, and would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to suspend or revoke the wine direct shipper permit if the permit holder fails to comply with certain provisions of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. The bill would also authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations related to the wine direct shipper permit. The bill would require CalRecycle and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to enter into a contract concerning the implementation of that requirement for redemption payments and would authorize CalRecycle to expend from the fund the amount necessary for reimbursing the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control for its costs incurred in implementing the requirement.</p>	
SB 1046	Eggman and Gonzalez	Chaptered, September 30, 2022	<b>Solid waste: precheckout bags</b>	Letter of Support if Amended sent to Assembly Committee

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			<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Prohibits, on and after January 1, 2025, a store from providing a precheckout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a “precheckout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item. This bill would define the term “implies” for that purpose to include using green, beige, or brown tinting or color schemes on a plastic precheckout or carryout bag that is not eligible to be labeled with the terms “compostable” or “home compostable.”</p>	<p>on Natural Resources on June 1, 2022</p>
<p><b>SB 1075</b></p>	<p><b>Skinner</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered September 16, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of GHG</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This 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, 2024, that includes specified information relative to the deployment, development, and use of hydrogen. The bill would require the state board, in making this evaluation, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations.</p>	
<p><b>SB 1109</b></p>	<p><b>Caballero</b></p>	<p><b>Chaptered September 16, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: bioenergy projects.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill extends to December 31, 2023, the electrical corporations’ obligation to collectively procure their proportionate share of 125 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from bioenergy projects commencing operation before June 1, 2013, through financial commitments of 5 to 15 years, inclusive; exempting a local publicly owned electric utility that previously entered into a 5-year financial commitment. Requires any incremental procurement of electricity products from bioenergy resources by a new contract or contract extension of five years or longer in duration to be from a resource that meets emission limits equivalent to, or more stringent than, the best available retrofit control technology. Additionally, requires an IOU or CCA with a biomass contract that expires or expired on or before December 31, 2028, to seek to amend the contract to include, or seek approval for a new contract that includes, an expiration date</p>	

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS CONSIDERED BY THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE (TF)  
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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
			five years later than the expiration of the date in the contract that was operative in 2022.	
SB 1111	Archuleta	Chaptered September 2, 2022	<p><b>Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill will require, commencing January 1, 2025, a manufacturer 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.</p>	
SB 1187	Kamlager	Chaptered September 27, 2022	<p><b>Fabric recycling: pilot project.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Would require CalRecycle to establish a temporary pilot project of up to 3 years located in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura in partnership with garment manufacturers in order to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric. The bill would require the pilot project to be submitted by an applicant jurisdiction and designed to create a circular economy for the highest and best use of waste textiles. The bill would require the pilot project operator to annually report CalRecycle the amount, in pounds, of textiles that were collected and that were diverted from disposal in the prior year of the pilot project, among other information. The bill would require the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027.</p>	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 7, 2022
SB 1215	Newman	Chaptered September 16, 2022	<p><b>Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: covered battery-embedded products.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, among other things, expand the definition of “covered electronic device” to include a “covered battery-embedded product,” thereby expanding the scope of the act to include covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require a consumer, on and after January 1, 2026, to pay a covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee in an amount established by CalRecycle upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product. Would also require, on or before October 1, 2025, and on or before October 1 each year thereafter,</p>	Letter of Support, sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on August 2, 2022

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			<p>CalRecycle to establish a covered electronic waste recycling fee based on the reasonable regulatory costs to administer covered electronic waste recycling. Requires the charge to be imposed upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product. The bill would also require the charge to be adjusted annually based on the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would authorize, beginning on August 1, 2027, CalRecycle, in collaboration with DTSC, to establish more than one covered electronic waste recycling fee for covered battery-embedded products based on categories of those products. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before August 1, 2028, and thereafter as specified, in collaboration with DTSC, to review, at a public hearing, the covered waste recycling charge applicable to covered battery-embedded products and to make adjustments to the fee to ensure that there are sufficient revenues in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account to fund the covered electronic waste recycling program established pursuant to the act. The moneys from that charge would be deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account.</p>	
<p><b>SB 1256</b></p>	<p><b>Wieckowski</b></p>	<p><b>Vetoed by Governor, September 29, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Waste management: disposable propane cylinders.</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit the sale of disposable propane cylinders commencing January 1, 2028. Violations would be subject to civil penalties imposed by city attorney or county counsel.</p>	<p>Veto message: Newsom said he has concerns an outright ban without a plan for collection and refill infrastructure could inhibit the success of building a circular system in California.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R. 2238</u></a></p>	<p><b>Lowenthal</b></p>	<p><b>Introduced March 26, 2021</b></p> <p><b>Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change.</b></p>	<p><b>Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.</p>	

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<a href="#"><u>H.R. 2357</u></a>	Cardenas	Introduced April 5, 2021  Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change	<b>Realizing the Economic Opportunities and Value of Expanding Recycling Act (RECOVER Act)</b>  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.	
<a href="#"><u>H.R. 4602</u></a>	Lowenthal and McClain	Introduced July 22, 2021  Referred to the Subcommittee on Consumer Protections and Commerce.	<b>Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety Act (WIPPES Act)</b>  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish standards for the flushability of disposable wipes and would impose civil penalties on companies who are knowingly in compliance with these standards. Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment, the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall issue regulations requiring covered entities to label covered products clearly and conspicuously with "Do Not Flush" label notices and symbols.	
<a href="#"><u>H.R. 6591</u></a>	McClain and Lowenthal	Introduced February 3, 2022  Referred to the House Committee on Environment and Climate Change	<b>Protecting Infrastructure and Promoting Environmental Stewardship Act (PIPES Act)</b>  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes, and for other purposes. Would codify a flushability certification process for the marketing of single-use "flushable" wet wipes.	
<a href="#"><u>S. 984</u></a>	Merkley	Introduced March 25, 2021  Referred to the Committee on Finance.	<b>Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021</b>  <b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.	