

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
JUNE 18, 2020**

| Page # | Bill | Author | Topic | Recommendation | Notes |
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| 18 | SB 1156 | Archuleta | Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention. | Support. | <p>This bill would (1) prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in the garbage or recycling streams, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling; (2) require the CalRecycle, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop a public education program on fire risk from improper disposal of lithium-ion batteries; and (3) requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop a model protocol and training identifying best practices for preventing and suppressing fires caused by lithium-ion batteries, and require solid waste enterprises to adopt a protocol with procedures for same.</p> <p>Staff recommends Support as illegally disposed lithium-ion batteries have caused many fires in waste facilities and waste collection vehicles resulting in high cost, including loss of life and injury of workers.</p> |

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| AB 1002 | Quirk-Silva. | Amended January 27, 2020. Senate Committee on Rules. | <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> | |
| AB 1509 | Mullin and Berman | Amended May 1, 2019. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. | <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</p> | Floor Alert of Support sent to Assembly on May 21, 2019. |

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| | | | <p>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 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.</p> | |
| <p>AB 1567</p> | <p>Aguiar-Curry and Mathis</p> | <p>Amended January 15, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p> | <p>Organic waste: scoping plan.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>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</p> | <p>Letter of Support If Amended sent to Assembly Members Aguiar- Curry and Mathis on March 26, 2020.</p> |

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| | | | 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. | |
| AB 1672 | Bloom | Amended January 23, 2019. Senate Committee on Rules. | <p>Solid waste: nonwoven disposable products.</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, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed. The bill would prohibit a covered entity from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p> | Letter of Support sent to Assembly Member Bloom on March 26, 2020. |
| AB 1770 | Frazier | Introduced February 22, 2019. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. | <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 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> | Support. |

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| AB 1839 | Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber. | Amended May 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>Climate change: Economic, environmental, and social recovery: California COVID-19 Recovery Deal.</p> <hr/> <p>Existing Law: Various environmental and economic policies have been established.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the COVID-19 Recover Deal. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state adopt 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 prohibit businesses, organizations, or agencies from accepting public funds for any long-term projects 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 | Introduced January 6, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>Recycling: reports.</p> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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. |
| AB 2104 | Cristina Garcia | Amended March 4, 2020. Senate Committee on Rules. | <p>Lead-acid batteries: Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program.</p> <hr/> <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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 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 | Amended May 5, 2020. Senate Committee on Rules. | <p>Solid waste: plastic products: certification.</p> <p>Existing Law: 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</p> | Support. |

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| | | | <p>environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p> | |
| AB 2368 | Quirk and Mathis | <p>Introduced February 18, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Business and Professions.</p> | <p>Contractors: discipline: illegal dumping.</p> <hr/> <p>Existing Law: The licensure and regulation of contractors is provided by the Contractors’ State License Board (board). A willful or deliberate disregard by a licensed contractor of various state building, labor, and safety laws constitutes a cause for disciplinary action by the board.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the board.</p> | |
| AB 2381 | Choi | <p>Amended March 11, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> | <p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: processing payments and handling fees.</p> <hr/> <p>Existing Law: 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, the 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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and, except for administrative costs, continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to CalRecycle for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to processors and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, notwithstanding the provisions establishing the calculation of processing payments and handling fees, until January 1, 2024, processing payments and handling fees to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2020. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which CalRecycle is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require CalRecycle to expend from the fund the amount necessary to pay supplemental handling fees on a per-container basis to recycling centers in prescribed amounts. The bill would require CalRecycle to suspend usage of surveys and calculations of recycling costs for purposes of calculating processing payments and handling fees until January 1, 2024.</p> | |
| AB 2511 | Cristina Garcia | <p>Introduced February 19, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.</p> | <p>Hazardous waste.</p> <p>Existing Law: The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes DTSC to report findings and results of an investigation that DTSC undertakes pertaining to subject matter governed by the hazardous waste control laws and to publish reports summarizing or containing any order of the Director of DTSC or any judgment or court order that has been rendered pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, including the nature of the charge and its disposition.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead require DTSC to post those findings, results, and reports on its internet website.</p> | |
| AB 2562 | Holden | <p>Introduced February 19, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural</p> | <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: empty beverage container redemption.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill) requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established, or within a convenience zone that is unserved for 60 days and not exempt from</p> | |

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| | | Resources and Committee on Judiciary. | <p>convenience zone requirements, to alternatively (1) submit an affidavit to the CalRecycle stating that the dealer has met specified standards for empty beverage container redemption or (2) pay \$100 per day to CalRecycle, for deposit in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards for redemption specified in the affidavit provisions. Existing law creates the Penalty Account in the fund and requires all civil penalties and fines collected by CalRecycle pursuant to the act to be deposited in that account. Existing law makes funds in the account available to CalRecycle for purposes of the act. A violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise that alternative requirement to instead require those dealers to submit that affidavit to CalRecycle unconditionally. The bill would make a dealer who does not submit that affidavit liable for a civil penalty of an unspecified amount per day that is greater than \$100.</p> | |
| AB 2612 | Maienschein | <p>Introduced February 20, 2020</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</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 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</p> | <p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 5, 2020.</p> |

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| | | | department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste. | |
| AB 2772 | Reyes | Introduced February 19, 2020. Assembly Committee on Transportation. | <p>Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007 established the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program (ARFVTP) administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (CEC). Existing law requires the CEC under the ARFVTP to provide funding measures to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. Existing law requires the CEC to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects including alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise and recast the program to no longer require the CEC to provide certain project preferences and to additionally require the CEC to provide preference to a project that has the ability to support advanced vehicle infrastructure needed to meet specified climate goals. The bill would revise the list of projects that the CEC is required to make eligible for funding to include medium- and heavy-duty vehicle research, pilot, demonstration, and deployment projects that reduce emissions from fleets in the goods movement and public transit sectors. The bill instead would create a list of projects that the CEC would be authorized to make eligible for funding. The bill would require the CEC to develop and award block grants or incentive programs administered by public entities or not-for-profit technology entities for multiple projects, education and program promotion within the state, and the development of alternative and renewable fuel and vehicle technology centers.</p> | |
| AB 2959 | Calderon | Amended May 5, 2020. Senate Committee on Rules. | <p>Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.</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. 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</p> | Support. |

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| | | | <p>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.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would reauthorize those local governmental entities to exercise that authority if those byproducts originate from a supermarket, grocer, restaurant, or other retail food establishment.</p> | |
| <p>AB 3141</p> | <p>Friedman</p> | <p>Introduced February 21, 2020.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p> | <p>Retail plastics recycling program: plastic bags, packaging, and shipping envelopes.</p> <p>Existing Law: The At-Store Recycling Program law required an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. The law required a plastic carryout bag provided by a store to have specified information printed on the bag, and required the placement of a plastic carryout bag collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer. The law also required the operator of a store to make reusable bags available to customers for purchase. The law required a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reducing, reusing, and recycling of plastic carryout bags and to make the materials available to stores. A violation of these requirements was subject to specified civil penalties. The law repealed these provisions on January 1, 2020.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would reestablish the operation of those requirements and would additionally require an at-store recycling program established by the operator of a store to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean durable plastic bags. The bill would require an online retailer that provides lockers for the secure pickup of purchased products at a store to provide a collection bin at the store near the lockers that is visible, easily accessible to the consumer, and clearly marked as available for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic packaging and plastic shipping envelopes. The bill would require an online retailer that has a physical retail establishment with in-person sales in this state to accept at the retail establishment plastic packaging and plastic shipping envelopes of its purchased products for the purpose of collecting and recycling at no cost to the customer. The bill would require an online retailer to pick up at the time of delivery of purchased products, plastic packaging and shipping envelopes from previously delivered products at no cost to the customer. The bill would commence all of these requirements on January 1, 2023, and would</p> | |

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| | | | require the operators and retailers to collect, transport, and recycle the collected plastic bags, plastic packaging, and plastic shipping envelopes. A violation of these requirements would be subject to the above-specified civil penalties. The bill's requirements would be repealed on January 1, 2030, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends that date. | |
| AB 3158 | Melendez | Introduced February 21, 2020. Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials. | Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act. Existing Law: The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires a 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, specified elements including 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 requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), by each July 1, to survey battery handling or battery recycling facilities and to post on its internet website the estimated amount by weight of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the previous calendar year. Proposed Law: This bill would authorize DTSC to include on its internet website the prior years' previously posted information of the estimated amount by weight of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling. | |
| AB 3163 | Salas | Amended May 14, 2020. Senate Committee on Rules. | 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 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. 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. | Support. |

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| AB 3256 | Eduardo Garcia, Bloom, Bonta, Friedman, Cristina Garcia, Mullin, Reyes, and Wood | Amended June 04, 2020. Assembly Committee on Rules. | <p>Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>Existing Law: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide direct primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,980,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for an economic recovery, wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election.</p> | Support. |
| SB 45 | Allen | Amended January 23, 2019. Assembly Pending Referral. | <p>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>Existing Law: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Wildfire, Drought, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects to restore fire damaged areas, reduce wildfire risk, create healthy forest and watersheds, reduce climate impacts on urban areas and vulnerable populations, protect water supply and water quality, protect rivers, lakes, and streams, reduce flood risk, protect fish and wildlife from climate impacts, improve climate resilience of agricultural lands, and protect coastal lands and resources. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the</p> | |

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| | | | November 3, statewide general election. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. | |
| SB 54 | Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener | Amended September 10, 2019. Assembly Floor. Ordered to inactive file. | <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 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 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, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require CalRecycle, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that 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, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or</p> | Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 21, 2019. |

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| | | | <p>imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, 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 authorize CalRecycle to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan. The bill would require CalRecycle 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 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 California 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 recycling rate. 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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 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>SB 424</p> | <p>Jackson</p> | <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 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</p> | <p>Floor Alert of Support sent to Senate on May 23, 2019.</p> |

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| | | | <p>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, 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> | |
| SB 667 | Hueso | <p>Amended July 1, 2019.</p> <p>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</p> | <p>Letter of Support if Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 20, 2019.</p> |

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| | | | <p>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 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> | |
| SB 857 | Bates | Introduced January 14, 2020. | Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component. | |

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| | | Senate Committee on Rules. | <p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each city to submit to the county in which the city is located a source reduction and recycling element containing specified components, including a composting component.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to language concerning implementation of the composting component.</p> | |
| SB 1000 | Hertzberg | <p>Introduced February 13, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p> | <p>Litter: receptacles.</p> <p>Existing Law: Litter receptacles are required to be placed in all public places in the state and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p> | |
| SB 1132 | Dodd | <p>Amended March 25, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p> | <p>Recycling: beverage containers: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: recycling financial analysis and policy development unit.</p> <p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by CalRecycle, was 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. The act creates within CalRecycle a recycling financial analysis and policy development unit to develop, analyze, consolidate, and evaluate economic and policy proposals to carry out the objectives of the act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the unit to assess the effects of limitations imposed on international markets for the export of beverage containers and the impacts of those limitations on beverage container recycling in the state.</p> | |
| SB 1156 | Archuleta | <p>Amended May 26, 2020.</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</p> | |

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| | | <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p> | <p>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> <hr/> <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 CalRecycle, before January 1, 2022, and in consultation with DTSC, to develop and promote a public information program relating to the proper handling and disposal of lithium-ion batteries and products that contain lithium-ion batteries. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, in carrying out that requirement, to solicit and use any expertise available in other state agencies, and would require the department to convene a specified working group to advise on the content, development, and promotion of the program. 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 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 identifying procedures to follow under those same circumstances.</p> | |
| <p>SB 1191</p> | <p>Dahle</p> | <p>Amended March 23, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p> | <p>Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties.</p> <hr/> <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</p> | <p>Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on April 2, 2020.</p> |

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| | | | <p>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> <hr/> <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 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> | |
| SB 1332 | Allen | <p>Amended March 26, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p> | <p>Solid waste: recycling and composting infrastructure.</p> <hr/> <p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. 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 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt by January 1, 2022, regulations to develop a loan, grant, and incentive payment program to accomplish specified goals to</p> | |

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| | | | improve California's statewide recycling and composting infrastructure. The bill would create the California Recycling and Composting Infrastructure Fund in the State Treasury, and would require, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund to be used for these purposes. | |
| SB 1352 | Hueso | Amended April 3, 2020. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. | <p>Gas corporations: renewable gas procurement.</p> <p>Existing Law: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law, relative to restructuring of the gas industry, requires the PUC to require each gas corporation to provide bundled basic gas service to all core customers in its service territory unless the customer chooses or contracts to have natural gas purchased and supplied by another entity. 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. Existing law requires that prior to establishing biomethane procurement targets or goals, that the PUC find that the targets or goals are cost-effective means to achieving forecast reduction in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants pursuant to specified laws and that the targets or goals comply with all applicable state and federal laws.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC to establish a renewable gas procurement program that requires each gas corporation to procure renewable gas in an amount so that, by January 1, 2030, at least 20 percent of the total volume of gas delivered to core customers in California by that gas corporation is renewable gas. The bill would require the PUC, in designing and implementing the program, to ensure that the renewable gas procurement program is a cost-effective means to achieve forecast reductions in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants pursuant to specified laws and that the program complies with all applicable state and federal laws.</p> | |
| Federal Legislation | | | | |
| HR 4050 | Omar | Introduced July 25, 2019. House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on | <p>Zero Waste Act.</p> <p>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</p> | Letter of Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended sent to Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & |

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| | | Consumer Protection & Commerce. | 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. | 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 Environment and Climate Change. | 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 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. | Support. |
| HR 5221 | McEachin | Introduced November 21, 2019. House Committee on Energy and Commerce | 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 | |

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| | | Subcommittee on Energy. | 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 | <p>Introduced February 11, 2020</p> <p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p> <p>House Committee on Ways and Means</p> <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>Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2020.</p> <p>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 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</p> | |

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
JUNE 18, 2020**

| BILL | AUTHOR | STATUS | SUMMARY | TASK FORCE POSITION |
|-------------------|----------------|--|---|---------------------|
| | | | 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. | |
| S 2941 | Portman | Introduced November 21, 2019. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. | Recycling Enhancements to Collection and Yield through Consumer Learning and Education Act of 2019. 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 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. | Watch. |