

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS CONSIDERED BY THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2021-2022 SESSION
MAY 13, 2021**

Bill	Author	Topic	Alignment with TF Policy	Notes
AB 652	Friedman Amended March 29, 2021	Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Aligned – Consider Support	<p>This bill would prohibit a person from selling or distributing in commerce any new juvenile products that contain intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or (PFAS).</p> <p>Aligned with TF Policy – The bill would prohibit non-essential use of PFAS in juvenile products, which helps to reduce levels of PFAS in drinking water, waste streams, and the broader environment.</p>
AB 1200	Ting Amended March 29, 2021	Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals	Aligned – Consider Support	<p>This bill would prohibit distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS. This bill would also require a manufacturer of cookware sold in the state that contains one or more intentionally added chemicals present on a designated list, include a statement on the product label, in both English and Spanish, regarding the presence of those chemicals of concern in the cookware, and to post on the internet website for the cookware a list of chemicals.</p> <p>Aligned with TF Policy – The bill would reduce the generation of hazardous waste by prohibiting the use of PFAS in certain products.</p>
SB 605	Eggman Amended April 29, 2021	Medical Device Right to Repair Act	Aligned – Consider Support	<p>This bill would require an original manufacturer of powered medical equipment used in the treatment, monitoring, or diagnosis of a patient to provide documentation, parts, service access methods, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair powered medical equipment to a hospital and</p>

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			<p>an independent service organization engaged by the hospital for the purpose of providing medical equipment maintenance and repair, on fair and reasonable terms. The bill would exempt from these requirements any trade secret information. The bill would subject an original equipment manufacturer who knowingly violates these provisions to specified civil penalties and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring a civil action for this purpose.</p> <p>Aligned with TF Policy – The bill would make it easier for medical equipment to be repaired and therefore reduce landfilling of broken medical equipment.</p>
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AB 1	Cristina Garcia and Santiago	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Hazardous Waste. Proposed Law: This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety within CalEPA with duties which would among other things include reviewing policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; and proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Require DTSC to prepare a state hazardous waste management plan, every three years and present it to the board for approval. Requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a fee task force to review and make recommendations to the Legislature on a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account and a funding structure for the Toxic Substances Control Account. This bill would repeal the generator fee and would instead require a generator to pay the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration a generation and handling fee of \$35.50 for each ton of hazardous waste generated, and would increase the base rate and revise the tiered payment structure for hazardous waste facilities. <i>(Similar to SB 42)</i>	Letter to Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 29, 2021.
AB 11	Ward	Amended January 21, 2021. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	Climate change: regional climate change authorities. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by January 1, 2023, to establish up to 12 regional climate change authorities to coordinate climate adaptation and mitigation activities in their regions and coordinate with other regional climate adaptation authorities, state agencies, and other relevant stakeholders. The bill would authorize the regional climate change authorities to engage in certain activities to address climate change. <i>(Similar to AB 51)</i>	
AB 29	Cooper	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	State bodies: meetings. Proposed Law: This bill would require that all meetings by a state body subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act that must provide notice, must provide all writings or materials provided for the noticed meeting to a member of the state body by the staff of a state agency, board, or commission, or by another member of the state body. The bill would require those writings or materials to be made available on the same day as the dissemination of the writings and materials to members of the state body or at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting, whichever is earlier. The bill would prohibit a state body from discussing those writings or materials, or from taking action on an item to which those writings or	

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			materials pertain, at a meeting of the state body unless the state body has complied with these provisions.	
AB 33	Ting	Amended April 29, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: energy storage systems and transportation electrification infrastructure. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Energy Commission, in administering the account, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, expand the installation of energy storage systems and expand the availability of transportation electrification infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, energy storage, and transportation electrification infrastructure measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities. The bill would make changes to terminology used in the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979; specifying as an eligible energy	Letter to Oppose sent to Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy on March 15, 2021, based on the version introduced on December 7, 2020.
AB 51	Quirk	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	Climate change: adaptation: regional climate adaptation planning groups: regional climate adaptation plans. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by July 1, 2022, to establish guidelines for the formation of regional climate adaptation planning groups. The bill would require the council, by July 1, 2023, in consultation with certain state entities, to develop criteria for the development of regional climate adaptation plans. <i>(Similar to AB 11)</i>	
AB 52	Frazier	Introduced December 7, 2020. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires. Proposed Law: This bill would require each scoping plan update prepared by the state Air Resources Board (CARB) to include recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires. The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature to appropriate an amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for wildfire mitigation and prevention.	
AB 64	Quirk	Amended March 23, 2021.	Electricity: long-term backup electricity supply strategy.	

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		Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy.	Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC, Energy Commission, and CARB January 1, 2024, that achieves (1) a target of 5-gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity, as specified, by December 31, 2030, and (2) a target of at least an additional 5-gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity in each subsequent year through 2045. The bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2024, to submit the strategy developed in a report to the Legislature, and by January 1 of each 4th year thereafter, through January 1, 2044, would require the commission to submit a report to the Legislature detailing the progress made toward achieving the targets of the long-term backup electricity supply strategy.	
AB 96	O'Donnell	Amended March 22, 2021. Assembly Committee on Transportation.	California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program. Proposed Law: This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would define for "near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck" and revise the definition for "zero-emission."	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 10, 2021.
AB 246	Quirk and Mathis	Introduced January 13, 2021. Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development.	Contractors: disciplinary actions Proposed Law: This bill would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the Contractors' State License Board.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 16, 2021.
AB 284	Robert Rivas	Amended April 14, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB, when updating the scoping plan and in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to take specified actions, including, among others, identifying a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural	

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			<p>and working lands, and identifying practices, policy and financial incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal. The bill would require the state board, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to include this information in each subsequent update to the scoping plan and update that information, as appropriate. The bill would require the state board to develop standard methods for state agencies to consistently track GHG emissions reductions, carbon sequestration, and, where feasible, additional benefits from natural and working lands over time.</p>	
AB 318	Levine	<p>Amended April 20, 2021.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: classification: exclusions: organic waste</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, DTSC in consultation with CalRecycle and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize green waste, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Letter of Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 16, 2021.</p>
AB 322	Salas	<p>Amended April 12, 2021.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Energy Commission consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, bioenergy projects for biomass conversion.</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 10, 2021.</p>
AB 332	Environmental Safety and	Amended March 26, 2021.	<p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards</p>	<p>Floor Alert sent to Assembly</p>

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	Toxic Materials	Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Proposed Law: This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of treated wood waste, as provided. The bill would limit those standards to treated wood waste that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would make inoperative all variances granted by the department before the enactment of the bill. Since a violation of the requirements of the bill would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would take effect immediately as an urgent statute.	on May 6, 2021.
AB 363	Medina	Amended April 12, 2021. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB, by July 1, 2022, to revise the On-Road Heavy-Duty Voucher Incentive Program (VIP) guidelines to provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that is deployed in disadvantaged communities. The bill would also require the state board to revise the program guidelines, to allow all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, to participate in the VIP, existing engines to be replaced with new engines with lower emissions, and fleets participating in the VIP to lease replacement vehicles, among other VIP modifications.	
AB 427	Bauer-Kahan	Amended April 26, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Electricity: resource adequacy requirements. Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC, by July 1, 2022, to establish a capacity valuation methodology for customer-sited energy storage resources and customer-sited hybrid resources, as defined, in consultation with the ISO and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the 2023 resource adequacy year.	
AB 478	Ting, Lorena Gonzalez, and Irwin	Amended April 21, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer recycled plastic Proposed Law: This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers, sold by a producer, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, no less than 30%	

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			postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after January 1, 2030. Would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and investigations and take enforcement action; would impose annual administrative penalties in an unspecified amount, on a producer found to be in violation.	
AB 504	McCarty	Introduced February 9, 2021 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins Proposed Law: This bill would, for an amusement park or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities to implement a process for recycling organic waste that yields result comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 16, 2021.
AB 652	Friedman	Amended March 29, 2021 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) The bill would establish requirements for manufacturers when replacing PFAS chemicals in juvenile products.	
AB 659	Mathis	Introduced February 12, 2021 Assembly Committee on Public Safety.	Dumping Proposed Law: This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Public Safety on April 6, 2021

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			placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. By changing the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	
AB 661	Bennett	Amended March 11, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Recycling: materials Proposed Law: This bill would require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, without regard to cost. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Department of General Services (DGS), to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, commencing January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require CalRecycle and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. The bill would establish product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2022; would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require CalRecycle to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. The bill would require all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products; would require DGS and CalRecycle to establish a requirement to offer products that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements to state agencies that utilize their statewide contracts; would, with regard to both the state acquisition of goods and services and the acquisition of information technology goods and services, require the DGS to establish procedures for complying with SABRC, including procedures for meeting the minimum recycled content requirements and for complying with reporting requirements.	Letter of Support If Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review on April 21, 2021
AB 683 Related to AB 661	Grayson	Amended March 18, 2021	Recycling Procurement	

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		<p>Assembly Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review.</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize CalRecycle on or after January 1, 2022, to add additional products based on criteria selected by the Department of General Services (GDS).</p>	
AB 684	Fong	<p>Introduced February 16, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message, including a certain internet website address at which more information can be found, at or near the point of display, sale, or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products, as provided. The bill would require the DTSC to adopt regulations establishing management standards for treated wood waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require a person subject to the hazardous waste control laws to comply with the alternative standard specified in the regulations adopted by DTSC or with the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would provide that all variances granted by DTSC before January 1, 2005, governing the management of treated wood waste are inoperative and have no further effect. The bill would require DTSC, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year.</p>	
AB 698	Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	<p>Introduced February 16, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: small quantity generator</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would replace the terms “conditionally exempt small quantity generator” and CESQG with “very small quantity generator” and “VSQG”; would also change the provision referencing compliance with certain federal waste accumulation regulations as a condition for certain generators of less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month to be excluded from the definition of storage facility to conform to updated federal waste accumulation regulations.</p>	
AB 707	Quirk	<p>Amended April 19, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require each manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, to provide collection bins to wholesalers for the collection of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats at a cost not to exceed \$30. The bill would make other non-substantive changes to the act.</p>	

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AB 732	Quirk and Cristina Garcia	Introduced February 16, 2021 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	Department of Toxic Substances Control: Toxic Substances Control Account Proposed Law: This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to also identify and remediate releases of hazardous substances throughout the state to protect human health and the environment and enable productive reuse of contaminated sites. The bill would require DTSC to publish on its internet website, the list of hazardous substances release sites selected for, and subject to, a response action. This bill would provide that the Legislature may appropriate money from the Toxic Substances Control Account for the Green Chemistry program and the administration of the Safer Consumer Products Program.	
AB 734	Eduardo Garcia	Amended March 25, 2021 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food. Proposed Law: This bill would revise that goal by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on April 22, 2021
AB 735	Smith	Introduced February 16, 2021 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	Solid waste: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the department to include on its Internet website the prior years' previously posted information of the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling.	
AB 818	Bloom	Introduced February 16, 2021 Assembly Committee on Committee on Appropriations.	Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes Proposed Law: This bill would require certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol. The bill would prohibit a covered entity from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. The bill would establish, until January 1, 2027, the California Consumer Education and	Floor Alert was sent on May 6, 2021

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			<p>Outreach Program, under which covered entities would be required to participate in a collection study conducted in collaboration with wastewater agencies for the purpose of gaining an understanding of consumer behavior regarding the flushing of premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes and to conduct a comprehensive multimedia education and outreach program in the state. The bill would require covered entities to annually report to specified legislative committees and the State Water Resources Control Board on their activities under the program and would require the state board to post the reports on its internet website.</p>	
AB 842	Cristina Garcia and Gray	<p>Amended March 22, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and single-use products, made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by CalRecycle. Would require producers to individually, or collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce, recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter. The bill would require, on or before the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year, and once every 3 months thereafter, a stewardship organization to pay CalRecycle an administrative fee to cover the full costs of administering and enforcing the act.</p>	<p>Letter to Support and Amend sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on April 22, 2021</p>
AB 843	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Amended April 12, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable feed-in tariff: Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff program: community choice aggregators.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that the renewable feed-in tariff would apply to a qualifying electric generation facility that is developed to sell electricity to the electrical corporation or, for a bioenergy electric generation facility, to an electrical corporation or a community choice aggregator within the electrical corporation's service territory. This bill would authorize a community choice aggregator to submit eligible bioenergy contracts for cost recovery pursuant to</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy on April 6, 2021</p>

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			<p>the BioMAT program if open capacity exists within the 250-megawatt BioMAT limit. The bill would additionally require that every kilo watt-hour of electricity purchased from a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward the community choice aggregator's renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements and that the physical generating capacity of a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward the community choice aggregator's resource adequacy requirements.</p>	
AB 881	Lorena Gonzalez, Friedman, Cristina Garcia, and Mathis	<p>Amended April 12, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic waste "disposal" for purposes of the act unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	<p>Letter of Support If Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 22, 2021</p>
AB 962	Kamlager	<p>Introduced February 17, 2021</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize, for a reusable beverage container, a processor approved by CalRecycle to handle reusable beverage containers to satisfy those operation requirements by transferring the reusable beverage container to a washer approved by CalRecycle. The bill would define "reusable beverage container" for purposes of the act to mean a beverage container that has been used for containing a beverage, for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid, and that is returned whole and intact to a recycler or other certified entity designated by CalRecycle and capable of reuse as a beverage container. The bill would provide that an empty reusable beverage container for which the applicable redemption payment has been paid and that is collected and processed unbroken for reuse as a beverage container shall continue to be eligible for all applicable payments and incentives provided in the act.</p>	

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AB 1027	Seyarto	Introduced February 18, 2021 Pending Referral.	Solid and organic waste Proposed Law: This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide relief from those solid waste recycling, composting, and source reduction and organic waste recycling requirements, for no more than one year, to cities and municipalities struggling due to the impacts of COVID-19.	
AB 1035	Salas	Amended April 5, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost-effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. The bill would require, on and after January 1, 2025, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways.	
AB 1067	Ting	Amended April 20, 2021 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	Beverage containers. Proposed Law: (1) This bill would revise that beverage container recycling goal to establish beverage container recycling rate goals of 80% by 2025, 85% by 2030, and 90% by 2035. (2) would revise that definition of “convenience zone” to also include, for an urban area, the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket on and after January 1, 2023, and until January 1, 2024; the area within a 1.5-mile radius of a supermarket on and after January 1, 2024, and until January 1, 2025; and the area within a 2-mile radius of a supermarket on and after January 1, 2025. The bill would authorize a recycling center that is eligible to receive handling fees as of the date of the expansion of a convenience zone to remain eligible to receive handling fees regardless of whether an additional recycling center or centers locates in that convenience zone. Would define “recycling location” by including a bag drop location as an eligible recycling location. (3) Would repeal the requirement to provide an attendant at a reverse vending machine to be considered open for business. The bill would revise the definition of “reverse vending machine” to additionally allow a reverse vending	

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			<p>machine to issue the option of the person returning the empty beverage containers, store credit. (4) Would require CalRecycle to increase the monetary amount of processing payments by specified percentages ranging from 10% to 50% for container types with specified recycling rates ranging from 50% to 75% or greater, respectively. Would also authorize CalRecycle to expend from the fund unspecified amounts annually to local governments to update their beverage container recycling infrastructure and to provide recycling education and direct feedback to their community members. (5) The bill would extend the operation of the pilot project program indefinitely by deleting inoperative and repealing dates,</p>	
<p>AB 1086</p>	<p>Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Amended April 5, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Organic waste: implementation strategy Proposed Law: This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, and in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature, by January 1, 2023, a report that provides an implementation strategy to achieve the state’s organic waste, and related climate change and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. The bill would authorize the Natural Resources Agency to, by July 1, 2022, contract with outside entities, including the California Council on Science and Technology and the University of California, to prepare the report. The bill would require the implementation strategy to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>	<p>Letter of Support If Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 7, 2021</p>
<p>AB 1200</p>	<p>Ting</p>	<p>Amended March 29, 2021 Senate Committee on Health and Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define “food packaging,” in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. Additionally, would require, beginning January 1, 2024, a manufacturer of cookware sold in the state that contains one or more intentionally added chemicals present on a designated list, include a statement on the product label, in both English and Spanish, regarding the</p>	

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			<p>presence of those chemicals of concern in the cookware. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2023, a manufacturer of this cookware to post on the internet website for the cookware a list of chemicals in the cookware that is present on the designated list, among other information. The bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2024, a manufacturer from making a claim, either on the cookware package or internet website for the cookware, that the cookware is free of any specific chemical if the chemical belongs to a chemical group or class identified on the designated list unless no individual chemical from that chemical group or class is intentionally added to the cookware. The bill would prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, or distributing in California a cookware product that does not comply with these provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 1201</p>	<p>Ting, Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Mathis</p>	<p>Amended April 5, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Solid waste: plastic products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “soil biodegradable” unless the product meets specified standards and criteria. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations for plastic product labeling to ensure that plastic products labeled “compostable” or “home compostable” are clearly distinguishable from non-compostable products upon quick inspection by consumers and solid waste processing facilities.</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 6, 2021</p>
<p>AB 1263</p>	<p>Blanca Rubio</p>	<p>Introduced February 19, 2021 Pending Referral.</p>	<p>Solid waste: alcoholic beverages: imports</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.</p>	
<p>AB 1276</p>	<p>Carrillo and Lorena Gonzalez</p>	<p>Amended April 29, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Single-use food accessories and serviceware</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a food facility or a third-party food delivery platform from providing single-use food accessories to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would require a third-party food delivery platform to provide each of its ready-to-eat food vendors with the option to customize the vendor’s menu, on the online food-ordering platform, regarding the availability of single-use food accessories. The bill would be commencing on January 1, 2023, prohibit a full-service restaurant that has adequate dishwashing capacity to sanitize reusable serviceware from providing single-use serviceware to consumers except under specified conditions. The bill would exclude certain</p>	<p>Letter of Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 7, 2021</p>

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			<p>facilities from these requirements. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or before June 1, 2022, to authorize an enforcement agency to enforce these requirements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of the prohibitions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$100 for each day in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$1,000. By creating a new crime and imposing additional duties on local governing bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
<p>AB 1371</p>	<p>Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Ting</p>	<p>Amended April 21, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and delivers purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributors that sells or offers for sale and delivers purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products. Would require an online retailer that has at least one physical location in the state with in-person sales to provide at all physical locations in the state with in-person sales a take-back container for plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging that provides an opportunity for a customer to return to the location clean plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging. 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 for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging. The bill would require an online retailer that delivers purchased products to customers in this state to have an at-delivery recycling program that provides for the pickup at the time of delivery of plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging for products previously purchased from the online retailer, at no cost to the customer. The bill would require an online retailer to maintain records describing the collection, transport, and recycling of plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging. This bill would establish the At-Store Recycling Program. The bill would require an operator of a store, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides persons the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags and clean durable plastic bags to the store. The bill would require a plastic carryout bag or a durable plastic bag provided by a store to have specified</p>	<p>Letter to Support and Amend was sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 29, 2021.</p>

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			information printed or displayed on the bag, and would require the placement of a collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer.	
AB 1454	Bloom and O'Donnell	Amended April 22, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act. Proposed Law: This bill would (1) allow CalRecycle to designate a regional convenience zone serving up to 5 unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors (2) requires a certified bottle drop recycling program to pay the refund of the beverage container as an electronic payment within 3 business days of redemption, if not paid onsite at the time of redemption. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (3) would, until January 1, 2025, authorize the director, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, to increase processing payments to a certified recycling center by up to 50% higher than statewide rates for the first 40,000 glass containers and the first 200,000 plastic containers claimed by a certified recycling center each month. The bill would require CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, to pay the first operator of a recycling center certified to operate in a convenience zone that, as of January 1, 2021, has been continuously unserved by a recycling center for at least 6 months a handling fee payment regardless of the physical location of the certified recycling center within that convenience zone.	
AB 1463	O'Donnell	Introduced February 19, 2021 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels	
AB 1500	Eduardo Garcia and Mullin <i>Similar to SB 45</i>	Amended May 11, 2021 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022 Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation,	

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			and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the June 7, 2022, statewide primary election. <i>(Similar to SB 45)</i>	
AJR 4	Cristina Garcia	Introduced January 12, 2021. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	Basel Convention: ratification Proposed Law: This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 10, 2021.
SB 18	Skinner	Amended May 3, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Green electrolytic hydrogen Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state's goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of hydrogen, including a specific plan to accelerate production and use of green hydrogen in California and an analysis of how curtailed electrical generation could be better utilized to help meet the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategic plan, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to modify the resource adequacy requirements and accounting rules to provide equal consideration for dispatchable local and system resource adequacy resources made from green electrolytic hydrogen. The bill would require the commission, in a rulemaking proceeding related to energy storage, to consider green electrolytic hydrogen as part of encouraging electrical resource portfolio diversity.	

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SB 27	Skinner and Caballero	Amended April 19, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency in coordination with the CalEPA, CARB, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, and other relevant state agencies, to establish the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy that serves as a framework to increase adoption of natural and working lands-based carbon sequestration and that advances the state's climate goals. The bill would require the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. The bill would require the CARB to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to establish and maintain a registry of carbon removal or sequestration projects in the state that are seeking funding from state agencies or private entities. The bill would require the office to retire the listing of a project from the registry once it is funded and tracking the outcome of the project to ensure it is completed. The bill would require the office to track carbon removal or sequestration and GHG emission reduction benefits derived from projects funded through the registry.</p>	
SB 30	Cortese	Introduced December 7, 2020. Senate Committee on Governmental Organization.	<p>Building decarbonization.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a state agency from designing or constructing a state facility that is connected to the natural gas grid. The bill would require the Department of General Services to develop the California State Building Decarbonization Plan that will lead to the carbon-neutrality of all state-owned buildings by January 1, 2035. The bill would prohibit state agencies from providing funding or other support for projects for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings that are connected to the natural gas grid.</p>	
SB 31	Cortese	Amended April 27, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Building decarbonization.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the California Energy Commission to identify and implement programs to promote existing and new building decarbonization. The bill would, to the extent clean energy or energy efficiency funds are made available from the federal government to address economic recovery and development due to the COVID-19 pandemic, authorize the</p>	

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			<p>Energy Commission to expend federal moneys, to the extent authorized by federal law, for projects for existing and new building decarbonization. The bill would expressly require the Energy Commission, under the EPIC program, to award funds for projects for the development and deployment of commercial and residential building decarbonization technologies and investments that reduce or eliminate GHG generation in those buildings. Would authorize the expenditure of those revenues for existing and new building decarbonization. To receive this funding, the bill would require the entity implementing the decarbonization project and its subcontractors at every tier to pay the prevailing wage.</p>	
SB 32	Cortese	<p>Amended April 8, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Energy: general plan: building decarbonization requirements.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a city or county to make, commencing January 1, 2023, a one-time amendment to the appropriate elements of its general plan, climate action or GHG emissions reduction plan, or building or other codes, to include goals, policies, objectives, targets, and feasible implementation strategies to decarbonize newly constructed commercial and residential buildings. The bill would require a city or county to submit these draft amendments to the California Energy Commission and the legislative body of the city or county to consider the commission's advisory comments prior to adopting the amendments. The bill would include findings that change proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.</p>	
SB 37	Cortese	<p>Amended April 13, 2021</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act and would recodify, and revise provisions related to DTSC. The bill would repeal the requirement for the state agencies to provide their respective lists to the Secretary for Environmental Protection and instead require these agencies to post the lists on their respective internet websites. The bill would repeal the requirement for the Secretary for Environmental Protection to consolidate the information submitted by the state agencies and instead require the secretary to post the information, or links to the information, on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website. The bill would repeal the requirement for the Secretary for Environmental Protection to distribute the information to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. This bill would expressly provide that a project that is included on</p>	

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			a list compiled pursuant to the Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act shall also not be exempt from CEQA as a project where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment, commonly known as the “common-sense exemption.”	
SB 38	Wieckowski	Amended March 17, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Beverage containers. Proposed Law: This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization with a state goal of 90 percent redemption rate for beverage containers. Repeals the \$100 payment for stores to exempt themselves in unserved zones. Reverse vending machines must have the same hours as the nearby stores they are providing service for. The bill allows increasing CRV rates for containers that don't have a high redemption rate. The Stewardship organization would establish a payment system to ensure the processor is not operating at a loss. Allows waste reduction facilities to be paid for CRV. Non-redeemed CRV funds would be used to administer the beverage container stewardship program. The bill would repeal certain annual disbursements that are made by CalRecycle under the act and would limit moneys received by CalRecycle under the program to penalties for violating these provisions and charges to fund CalRecycle's administration of the program.	Watch
SB 42	Wieckowski	Introduced December 7, 2020. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Board of Environmental Safety within DTSC, and be responsible for, among others, hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions; proposing statutory changes for hazardous waste management in the state; developing a multiyear schedule for long-term goals for DTSC activities; and annually preparing and transmitting to the Secretary for Environmental Protection a review of DTSC's performance. The bill would establish an office of the ombudsperson in the board to receive complaints and suggestions from the public, evaluate complaints, report findings and make recommendations to the Director of DTSC and the board, and assist the public. <i>(Similar to AB 1)</i>	
SB 45	Portantino, Allen, Hurtado, Stern,	Amended April 8, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022	

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	Hertzberg, and Rubio		Proposed Law: Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,595,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. <i>(Similar to AB 1500)</i>	
SB 54	Allen, Stern, and Wiener	Amended February 25, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act. Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.	Watch
SB 67	Becker	Amended April 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.	Clean energy: California 24/7 Clean Energy Standard Program. Proposed Law: This bill would revise that policy to establish a goal that 100% of the electrical load be supplied by eligible clean energy resources. The bill would establish the California 24/7 Clean Energy Standard Program, which would require that 85% of retail load annually and at least 60% of retail load within certain subperiods by December 31, 2030, and 90% of retail load annually and at least 75% of retail load within certain subperiods by December 31, 2035, be supplied by eligible clean energy resources. Would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the PUC and California balancing authorities, to establish compliance periods and subperiods that meet certain criteria; would require the PUC to establish for each retail seller, and the Energy Commission for each local publicly owned electric utility, clean energy procurement requirements for each compliance period and subperiod.	
SB 68	Becker	Amended April 28, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Building decarbonization. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Energy Commission to gather or develop, and publish on its internet website, guidance and best practices to help building owners, the construction industry, and local governments overcome barriers to electrification buildings and installation of electric vehicle charging equipment. Would authorize the Energy Commission to also award those moneys for projects that will benefit electricity ratepayers and lead to	

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			<p>technological advancements to reduce the costs of building electrification. Would, require the PUC to establish a reasonable timeframe for an electrical corporation to complete an electrical service upgrade, as defined, from the time the request for the electrical service upgrade is received until all work is completed and upgraded service is reconnected and would authorize the PUC to establish different timeframes for categories of electrical service upgrades based on factors that could materially affect the reasonable timeframe for completion beginning January 1, 2023, require each electrical corporation to annually report to the commission on the performance of the electrical corporation in meeting the timeframes described in the bill. For requests for which the electrical corporation failed to meet the timeframe established by the PUC pursuant to the bill, the bill would require the electrical corporation to notify the building owner and the PUC of the reasons for the failure and the expected completion date. The bill would require the PUC to enforce the above-described provisions in the same manner as the Public Utilities Act</p>	
SB 99	Dodd	<p>Amended April 12, 2020.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Commission) to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources. The bill would authorize a CCA or other regional energy collaborative to apply for funding and prepare a community energy resilience plan on behalf of one or more of the local governments it serves upon request of that local government. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided. The bill would require plans to be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. The bill would require a public utility to share information identifying critical facilities and areas most likely to experience a loss of electricity with the local government, community choice aggregator, or regional energy collaborative that is preparing a community energy resilience plan. The bill would authorize grant funding awarded to be expended to complete environmental clearance of community energy resilience projects identified in the plan.</p>	

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SB 207	Dahle	Amended March 17, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group. Proposed Law: This bill would require the state Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Photovoltaic Recycling Advisory Group to review and advise the Legislature on policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of photovoltaic panels and their components. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with relevant entities in order to develop submit to the Legislature policy recommendations aimed at ensuring that, to the extent possible, 100% of photovoltaic panels in the state are reused or recycled at end of life safely and cost-effectively.	
SB 240	Eggman	Amended March 10, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Income tax: credits: food banks. Proposed Law: This bill would extend the authorization for tax credits to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2027. The bill would extend the requirement of the reports until January 1, 2026.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on April 6, 2021
SB 244	Archuleta	Introduced January 21, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention. Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in consultation with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to develop a model protocol and training that identifies best practices for the detection, safe handling, and suppression of fires that originate from discarded lithium-ion batteries or products that contain lithium-ion batteries on or in solid waste or recycling collection vehicles, transfer or processing stations, or disposal facilities. The bill would require a solid waste enterprise after consulting with the county fire marshal of every county in which the solid waste enterprise conducts collection operations, to adopt a protocol and arrange any necessary training for relevant employees.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriation on May 5, 2021.
SB 289	Newman (Principal coauthors:	Amended April 13, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products. Proposed Law: This bill would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of June 30, 2025,	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on

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	<p>Assembly Members Berman and Mullin)</p> <p>(Coauthor: Senator Becker)</p>		<p>and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2026; would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would require producers, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for batteries and battery-embedded products. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer, on or before June 30, 2025, to submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of batteries or battery-embedded products in the state; would require the plan to include specified elements, including consultation with an advisory body, which the bill would require CalRecycle to create, a collection system for batteries and battery-embedded products with a specified minimum distribution of collection sites and a funding mechanism to provide sufficient funding for implementation of the plan; would provide for review and approval of the stewardship plan by CalRecycle and any other state agency with relevant jurisdiction and would require the stewardship organization or producer to fully implement its stewardship program on or before June 30, 2026. The bill would require a stewardship organization or producer to annually be audited and submit a report and budget to CalRecycle and would require a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site to, provide CalRecycle with relevant records necessary to determine compliance with the bill. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2026, and each year thereafter, to post on its Internet website a list of producers, brands, and batteries and battery-embedded products that are in compliance with the bill; would prohibit a retailer or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a battery or battery-embedded product in or into the state unless the producer of the battery or battery-embedded product is listed as in compliance on that list for that brand and battery or battery-embedded product; would require a stewardship organization or producer to quarterly reimburse CalRecycle and any other relevant state agency for their respective reasonable regulatory costs that are directly related to implementing and enforcing the bill in relation to the stewardship organization's or producer's activities; would require CalRecycle and each state agency to deposit those moneys into the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling Fund, which the bill would establish, and would authorize CalRecycle and any other relevant state agency to expend those moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer and enforce the stewardship program. The bill would provide for enforcement of its provisions, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an</p>	<p>Environmental Quality and Senate Judiciary Committee on April 6, 2021</p>

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			administrative civil penalty on a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site in violation of the bill 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.	
SB 310	Rubio	Amended April 8, 2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Unused medications: cancer medication recycling Proposed Law: This bill would establish a program for the collection and distribution of eligible unused cancer medications, to be known as the Cancer Medication Recycling Act. The bill would require each participating practitioner in the collection and distribution of those medications to be registered with the California State Board of Pharmacy and would require the board to create a registry for participating practitioners, including developing both a donor and a recipient form containing specified information. Would authorize the board to charge a fee, not to exceed \$300, to issue or renew the registration certificate of a participating practitioner under the program. Would also exempt a donor and other specified persons and entities from criminal or civil liability for an injury caused when donating, accepting, or dispensing medication in compliance with the requirements of the act, unless the person or entity acted with gross negligence, recklessness, intentional conduct, or in cases of malpractice unrelated to the quality of the medication.	
SB 343	Allen	Amended April 8, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Environmental advertising: recycling symbol Proposed Law: This bill would declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a plastic product be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a plastic product. The bill would require CalRecycle to update certain regulations to include the types and forms of plastic products and packaging for which a claim of recyclability may be made. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop and publish a list of the material types and forms determined to be recyclable. The bill would, if a material type and form is not on the list, or is removed from the list, would prohibit a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging manufactured 90 days after the list is published or updated if the product or packaging displays a chasing arrows symbol, a chasing arrows symbol surrounding a resin identification code, or any other symbol or statement indicating the product or packaging is recyclable or directing the consumer to	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on March 10, 2021.

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			<p>recycle the product or packaging. The bill would authorize a producer, or group of producers, that seeks to have a material type and form that does not meet the specified criteria included on the list to submit a plan detailing how and by what date the product type and form will meet the criteria. If CalRecycle determines the product type and form will meet the criteria if the plan is implemented, the bill would require the department to include that material type and form on the list</p>	
SB 345	Becker	<p>Amended March 23, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Energy programs and projects: nonenergy benefits</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission to (1) begin the process, by January 1, 2023, to establish common definitions of nonenergy benefits and attempt to determine consistent values and methodologies for use in assigning priority access to authorized funds by distributed energy resource programs (2) prioritize the use of authorized funding to support distributed energy resource programs and projects that provide the greatest nonenergy benefits, particularly for disadvantaged communities, and (3) track the demonstrated nonenergy benefits resulting from distributed energy resource programs during program evaluations and make this data available publicly on the commission’s Internet website. Would prohibit the calculation of nonenergy benefits from being used in a manner that results in incremental cost-shifting to nonparticipating customers or from being used to determine the cost-effectiveness of distribution deferral projects or to estimate the value of avoided costs for use in evaluating distributed energy resource programs.</p>	
SB 366	Umberg	<p>Amended March 25, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Automobile dismantling: task force</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would make a violation of this provision punishable by specified fines for the first, 2nd, and 3rd and subsequent violations, ranging from \$250 to \$1,000. The bill would declare a building or place used for the purpose of auto dismantling in violation of those requirements for the operation to be a nuisance; would require that the DMV investigate violations of auto dismantling. The bill would reenact prior law with modifications that required the DMV to review and coordinate enforcement and compliance activity related to unlicensed and unregulated automobile dismantling, including resulting tax evasion, environmental impacts, and public health impacts in collaboration with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, CalEPA, DTSC, State Water Resources Control Board, CalRecycle, and CARB, and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2024.</p>	

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SB 372	Leyva	Amended April 19, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Medium-and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to the operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to designate the California Pollution Control Financing Authority as the agency responsible for administering the program and would require the state board and the authority to enter into an interagency working agreement for the development and administration of the program. The bill would require the authority to consult with various state agencies and stakeholders in the development and implementation of the program.</p>	
SB 423	Stern	Amended April 28, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Energy: renewable and zero-carbon resources</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB and Energy Commission to timely incorporate emerging renewable energy and firm zero-carbon resources into its energy and resource planning processes. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the PUC, Independent System Operator, and state board, on or before December 31, 2022, to submit to the Legislature an assessment of emerging renewable energy and firm zero-carbon resources that support a clean, reliable, and resilient electrical grid in California. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2022, the Energy Commission to adopt, and update as necessary, recommendations to increase, and the PUC to adopt measures to bolster, the near-, mid-, and long-term reliability and resiliency of California's electrical grid consistent with California's goals to reduce localized air pollutants and emissions of greenhouse gases</p>	
SB 439	Archuleta	Amended March 5, 2021. Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications	<p>Green hydrogen</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a gas corporation that serves an area that will host the 2028 Olympics to identify and propose a green hydrogen project(s), in cooperation with the United States Olympic Paralympic Committee, the City of Los Angeles, or the County of Los Angeles to achieve described purposes. If a green hydrogen project is identified and proposed, the bill would authorize the gas corporation to file an application with the PUC for approval to</p>	

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			undertake the project or projects. The bill would require the PUC to approve, or modify and approve, a project or projects and associated investments in green hydrogen and hydrogen-related infrastructure, and to authorize recovery of those expenses incurred through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism.	
SB 451	Dodd	Amended April 12, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Beverage container recycling: pilot projects Proposed Law: This bill would authorize CalRecycle to establish a recycling pilot program for the collection and recycling of beverage containers. The bill would define the terms “beverage” and “beverage containers” for purposes of the pilot program to include certain beverage containers that are otherwise excluded for other purposes. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which CalRecycle is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund; would require the recycling pilot program to include a requirement for a pilot project operator to submit to CalRecycle a pilot project plan with specified goals and elements, including that the pilot project operator provides CalRecycle with annual updates and a final report on or before April 1, 2026. The bill would require CalRecycle to annually include an update on the recycling pilot program in a specified report to the Legislature. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2026, and would repeal them on January 1, 2027.	
SB 479	Laird	Amended March 23, 2021. Passed to Assembly.	Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program Proposed Law: This bill would expand the local government renewable energy self-generation program definition of benefiting account to include accounts meeting specified requirements located within the geographical boundaries of a California Native American tribe.	
SB 502	Allen	Amended March 3, 2021. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products Proposed Law: This bill would authorize DTSC, in lieu of requiring the analysis of alternatives, following public notice and an opportunity for public comment, to instead rely on all or part of one or more applicable publicly available studies or evaluations of alternatives to the chemical of concern under consideration in a consumer product, in existence at the time of consideration, and to proceed directly to a regulatory response; would allow DTSC to amend specified regulations to conform to these provisions. Would authorize DTSC to issue a formal request for information from product manufacturers, as defined, and	

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			<p>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>	
SB 557	Wieckowski	<p>Introduced February 18, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would define the term “treated wood” and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. The bill would require any solid waste landfill accepting treated wood waste to meet certain requirements specified in the bill and to manage the treated wood waste in a specified manner. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
SB 575	Durazo	<p>Amended April 15, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste facility permits: regulations</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC by January 1, 2023, to calculate the Facility VSP Score of a hazardous waste facility for the 2022 calendar year, and annually thereafter, by adding the provisional or final inspection violation scores for each compliance inspection conducted during the preceding 10-year period; would prohibit DTSC from dividing the sum of the provisional and final inspection violation scores by the number of compliance inspections that occurred during those 10 years. The bill would continue to require DTSC to assign a hazardous waste facility to a compliance tier based on the facility’s Facility VSP Score but would revise the numerical ranges for each compliance tier.</p>	
SB 580	Hueso	Amended April 27, 2021.	<p>Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications</p>	

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		<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the department to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost-effective and provides life-cycle environmental benefits, the bill would authorize the department to establish specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of a highway or road. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit, on or before January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2023, an analysis to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation on its progress studying recycled plastics and its progress toward establishing specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt, as described above. The bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the specifications established by the Department of Transportation or discuss at a public hearing why the specifications are not being adopted. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
SB 619	Laird	<p>Amended April 13, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Organic waste: reduction regulations</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill until January 1, 2023, would require CalRecycle to only impose a penalty on local jurisdiction, and would require a penalty to only accrue, for a violation of the regulations if the local jurisdiction did not make a reasonable effort, as determined by CalRecycle, to comply with the regulations.</p>	<p>Letter to Support In Concept sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 6, 2021.</p>
SB 741	Archuleta	<p>Introduced February 19, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Transportation and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a person who sells or provides for compensation a trash receptacle or storage container that is longer than 3 feet and taller than 4 feet and that is designed to be placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the receptacle or container with a reflector on each side.</p>	

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SB 759	Hueso	<p>Introduced February 19, 2021.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p>	<p>Short-lived climate pollutants: methane: organic waste: landfills</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the requirement that CARB complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as provided. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics.</p>	