

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
SEPTEMBER 17, 2020**

Bill	Author	Topic	TF Position	Notes
AB 793	Ting and Irwin	Establishes an economic level of post-consumer recycled content while supporting economic threshold for recycled market.	Support	Presented to Governor on September 8, 2020. Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 14, 2020.
AB 2287	Eggman and Ting	Clarifies specifications that are applicable to compostable plastics and biodegradable mulch films.	Support	Presented to Governor on September 10, 2020. Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 11, 2020.
AB 3163	Salas	Expands the definition of "biomethane" to include methane that is produced from the non-combustion thermal conversion of eligible biomass feedstock.	Support	Presented to Governor on September 4, 2020. Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 11, 2020.
SB 68	Galgiani	Provides appropriate handling, disposal and other management of Treated Wood Waste.	Support	Presented to Governor on September 9, 2020. Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 11, 2020.

Bills that died during the second legislative session

AB 1080 / SB 54	Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting Allen, Skinner, Stern and Wiener	Directs CalRecycle to develop an approach to meet the state's 75% diversion goal and establish a comprehensive framework to address the pollution and waste crisis from single-use plastic packaging and products.	Watch	AB 1080 – Dead – Senate SB 54 – Dead – Assembly Floor
AB 1228	Calderon	Allows credits for costs paid or incurred for reusable or compostable cutlery.	Oppose Unless Amended	Dead – Assembly Revenue and Taxation
AB 1298	Mullin	Authorizes the issuance of bonds to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program.	Watch	Dead – Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

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AB 1509	Mullin and Berman	Establishes an extended producer responsibility program for lithium-ion batteries and sets recycling rates for products that contain lithium-ion batteries.	Support	Dead – Senate Environmental Quality
AB 1567	Aguiar-Curry and Mathis	Creates a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste management mandates, goals, and targets.	Support If Amended	Dead – Senate Natural Resources and Water
AB 1672	Bloom	Establishes proper labeling for nonwoven premoistened disposable wipes.	Support	Dead – Senate Appropriations
AB 1770	Frazier	promotes markets for recycled-content surfacing products derived from waste tires generated in California and decrease the adverse environmental impacts created by unlawful disposal and stockpiling of waste tires.	Support	Dead – Senate Environmental Quality
AB 1839	Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber.	Bill was amended from the California Green New Deal related to adopting a policy framework for climate change.	Watch	Dead – Assembly Natural Resources
AB 1840	Ting.	Proposed improvements to the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience	Watch	Dead – Assembly Natural Resources
AB 2612	Maienschein	Requests to annually allocate \$200 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for both traditional and organics recycling infrastructure	Support	Dead – Assembly Natural Resources
AB 2959	Calderon	Includes byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.	Support	Dead – Senate Environmental Quality
SB 405	Archuleta	Creates a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and	Support	Dead – Assembly Floor

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		highways with hot mix asphalt composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement.		
SB 409	Wilk.	Increases fines for illegal dumping of non-commercial amounts when permit or license is required.	Support And Amend	Dead – Assembly Appropriations
SB 424	Jackson	prohibits the selling, giving, or furnishing any single-use filters, plastic devices, electronic cigarettes, and vaporizer devices within the state.	Support	Dead – Assembly Governmental Organization
SB 667	Hueso	Requires CalRecycle to develop a five-year needs assessment for meeting the state's organic waste and recycling goals.	Support if Amended	Dead – Assembly Floor
SB 1156	Archuleta	Develops a guidance document relating to the proper handling and disposal of lithium-ion batteries and products that contain lithium-ion batteries.	Support	Dead – Senate, inactive file
SB 1191	Dahle.	Considers a jurisdictions' good faith efforts for implementing its organic waste reduction program.	Support	Dead – Senate Environmental Quality

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AB 793	Ting and Irwin.	Enrolled September 1, 2020.	<p>Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act CalRecycle is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. CalRecycle is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that CalRecycle is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. (2) Existing law requires a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to CalRecycle the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. (3) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would impose specified minimum postconsumer content standards for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value (CRV) that requires the beverage container to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content by January 1, 2030, with the following schedule: 15% postconsumer recycled plastic per year between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2024; and 25% between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2029.</p>	Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 14, 2020.
AB 1080 / SB 54	Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting	Amended August 25, 2020. AB 1080 – Dead – Senate SB 54 – Dead – Assembly Floor	<p>Solid waste: packaging and products.</p> <p>Existing Law: (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under</p>	Watch Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate

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	Allen, Skinner, Stern and Wiener		<p>contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. (3) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by ABC. The act authorizes ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-of-state-vendor after obtaining the certificate fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require CalRecycle to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2032, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. This is a 75% reduction of SUP waste not the state policy goal of 75%. The bill allows producers to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan as an alternative to individually complying with the regulations, and requires labeling standards for recyclability, compostability, or reusability of packaging and priority single-use products.</p>	<p>Committee on Environmental Quality on June 24, 2019.</p> <p>Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 21, 2019.</p>
AB 1228	Calderon	<p>Amended April 30, 2019.</p> <p>Dead - Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.</p>	<p>Income taxes: credits: compostable cutlery.</p> <p>Existing Law: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified</p>	Oppose Unless Amended

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			taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.	
AB 1298	Mullin	Amended August 22, 2019 Dead - Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife.	Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020. Existing Law: Programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program.	Watch
AB 1509	Mullin and Berman	Amended May 1, 2019. Dead - Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries. 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. Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in CalRecycle. The bill would require a covered entity, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product	Floor Alert of Support sent to Assembly on May 21, 2019.

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			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.	
AB 1567	Aguiar-Curry and Mathis	Amended January 15, 2020. Dead - Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water.	Organic waste: scoping plan. Existing Law: The Strategic Growth Council was established in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. Proposed Law: This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.	Letter of Support If Amended sent to Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water on June 29, 2020.
AB 1672	Bloom	Amended July 9, 2020. Dead - Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Solid waste: nonwoven premoistened disposable wipes. Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 19, 2020.

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would require certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after January 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase “Do Not Flush” and a related symbol. The bill would prohibit a covered entity from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions.</p>	
AB 1770	Frazier	<p>Introduced February 22, 2019.</p> <p>Dead - Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement.</p> <p>Existing Law: CalRecycle is required to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. Existing law establishes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and requires CalRecycle, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to award grants for certain public agency 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.
AB 1839	Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber.	<p>Amended May 7, 2020.</p> <p>Dead - Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>Economic, environmental, and social recovery: California COVID-19 Recovery Deal.</p> <p>Existing Law: Various environmental and economic policies have been established.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the COVID-19 Recover Deal. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state adopts a policy framework with principles and goals committed to accomplish specified economic, environmental, and social objectives and priorities as part of the state’s COVID-19 recovery spending. The bill would state that the Legislature establishes various spending rules for the COVID-19</p>	Watch.

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			recovery, including adopting spending measures that projects prohibit businesses, organizations, or agencies from accepting public funds for any long-term that prolong the emission of greenhouses gases or lead to the expansion of fossil fuel projects and ensuring that recovery spending includes specific measures for California populations and communities most negatively impacted by COVID-19.	
AB 1840	Ting.	Introduced January 6, 2020. Dead - Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	Recycling: reports. 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. 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.	Watch.
AB 2287	Eggman and Ting	Enrolled August 30, 2020.	Solid waste. Existing Law: (1) A person is prohibited from selling a plastic product in the state that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradables” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification or the Vincotte OK Compost HOME certification. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. (2) Existing law requires CalRecycle, by July 1, 2020, to convene a Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling. Existing law requires the commission, by January 1, 2021, to, among other things, issue policy recommendations to achieve market development goals and waste reduction goals, and to identify products that are recyclable or compostable, and regularly collected in curbside recycling programs.	Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 11, 2020.

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			<p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would make various revisions and requirements regarding the standards and labeling of the “OK compost HOME certification”, “marine degradable”, and for the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt the European Committee for Standardization’s standard specification for biodegradable mulch film plastic, or a more stringent standard. The bill would also authorize the sale of commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if CalRecycle adopts this standard, and the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet both that standard and the ASTM standard specification for compostability. This would also require the Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling to issue preliminary recommendations on or before January 1, 2021, and to issue final policy recommendations and identify products that are recyclable or compostable, and regularly collected in curbside recycling programs by July 1, 2021. This bill would also allow a theme park or similar facility that is subject to organic waste generation requirements, to instead provide customers with a recycling bin or container on and after January 1, 2022.</p>	
<p>AB 2612</p>	<p>Maienschein</p>	<p>Introduced February 20, 2020</p> <p>Dead - 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>Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on March 5, 2020</p>

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			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 department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste.	
AB 2959	Calderon	Amended July 1, 2020. Dead - Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages. Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine, among other things, whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. The act prohibits those local governmental entities from exercising that authority with regard to the hauling of byproducts from the processing of food or beverages if certain conditions are met, including the condition that the byproducts originate from entities required to be registered for the manufacture, packing, or holding of any processed food in this state and certain entities exempt from that registration. Proposed Law: This bill seeks to clarify that Public Resource Code 40059.4 limited in application and only applies to certain byproducts from agricultural and industrial sources that have historically not entered the municipal waste stream. This will ensure that restaurants and grocery stores, for example, are not considered "industrial sources" and somehow excluded from exclusive local agency franchise agreements.	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on July 23 rd , 2020.
AB 3163	Salas	Enrolled August 31, 2020	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	Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 11, 2020.

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			<p>annually. Existing law defines “biomethane” for that purpose as biogas that meets specified standards adopted by the PUC for injection into a common carrier pipeline.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of “biomethane” for the PUC’s procurement targets and goals for each gas corporation, 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. Organic waste feedstock is further expanded to include both livestock waste, and sewage sludge or biosolids.</p>	
SB 68	Galgiani	Enrolled August 31, 2020.	<p>Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.</p> <p>Existing Law: Hazardous waste control law requires treated wood waste 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. Existing law requires 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 or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products. Existing law requires the wood preserving industry, as defined, to, jointly and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), make information available to generators of treated wood waste that describes how to best handle, dispose of, and otherwise manage treated wood waste. Existing law repeals these requirements on January 1, 2021. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of those provisions, as recast by this bill, until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the message to be posted at the point of sale, in addition to at the point of display or customer selection. The bill would update in the message the internet website address at which more information can be found and would require the message to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the DTSC, maintain and internet website and prepare fact sheets and</p>	Request for signature letter sent to Governor Newsom on September 11, 2020.

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			<p>other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the DTSC relating to that dissemination. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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. The bill would require the 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. The bill would require DTSC to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other non-substantive changes.</p>	
SB 405	Archuleta	<p>Amended July 1, 2019. Dead - Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.</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 the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project the Department of Public</p>	Support

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			Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project.	
SB 409	Wilk.	Amended August 10, 2020. Dead - Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Illegal dumping. Existing Law: It is unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations. A person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities in certain locations. Proposed Law: This bill would expand the crime of illegal dumping to include the transporting of waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping.	Support and Amend
SB 424	Jackson	Amended May 17, 2019. Dead - Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization and Committee on Health.	Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components. 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,	Floor Alert of Support sent to Senate on May 23, 2019.

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			<p>and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 administered by CalRecycle generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste including single-use carryout bags and single-use plastic straws.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device.</p>	
SB 667	Hueso	Dead - Amended August 24, 2020.	<p>Greenhouse gases: recycling and organic waste reduction: needs assessment.</p> <p>Existing Law: Requires the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to, among other things, achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. As part of that methane emissions reduction goal, existing law establishes a target to reduce organic waste in landfills by 75% below 2014 levels by 2025. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 declares 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 the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, 2023, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified the above-mentioned organic waste reduction and recycling targets.</p>	Support if Amended Floor Alert sent to Assembly on August 27, 2020.
SB 1156	Archuleta	Amended August 24, 2020. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.	<p>Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.</p> <p>Existing Law: Hazardous waste control laws authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Existing law prohibits a person from intentionally disposing of or causing the disposal of a hazardous or extremely hazardous waste at a point not authorized by the hazardous waste control laws. Under existing DTSC adopted regulations, specified</p>	Letter of Support sent to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic

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			<p>hazardous wastes, including certain batteries, are designated as “universal waste” and are regulated separately pursuant to universal waste management provisions.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would have prohibited 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; require the CalRecycle, in consultation with DTSC, to develop a public education program on fire risk from improper disposal of lithium-ion batteries; and 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>	Materials on July 16, 2020.
SB 1191	Dahle.	<p>Amended March 23, 2020.</p> <p>Dead - Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Existing Law: The State Air Resources Board is required to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by CalRecycle for noncompliance. Existing law requires, no later than July 1, 2020, CalRecycle, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, in determining whether or not to issue a compliance order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to those regulations, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed pursuant to those regulations, to consider specified information, including whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program and whether any of specified factors affected the local jurisdiction’s ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with those regulations.</p>	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on April 29, 2020.

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Federal Legislation				
HR 4050	Omar	Introduced July 25, 2019. House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Commerce.	Zero Waste Act. Proposed Law: Authorization for the US EPA to award \$250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2027 grants giving priority to (A) statutory commitments to implementing zero-waste practices; (B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator; (C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools; (D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative environmental consequences of the proposed project; (E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area; (F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention; (G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or (H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.	Letter of Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended sent to Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Commerce of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on March 26, 2020.
HR 5115	Cardenas	Introduced November 15, 2019. Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on 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	Letter of Support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on June 22, 2020.

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

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		<p>Senate Committee on Finance</p>	<p>infrastructure. This legislation encourages states that have already implemented similar initiatives to continue their current systems if they match the federal requirements. (C) Ban Certain Pollutant Products: Beginning in January 2022, the most common single-use plastic products that pollute our environment will be banned from sale and distribution. The ban will apply to lightweight plastic carryout bags, food and drinkware from expanded polystyrene, cutlery, plates, straws, drink stirrers and cotton buds with exceptions for persons with disabilities. (D) Carryout Bag Fee: The legislation would impose a fee on the distribution of non-reusable carryout bags, which would fund litter clean-up and recycling infrastructure. (E) New Minimum Recycled Content Requirement: Containers will be required to include an increasing percentage of recycled content in their manufacture before entering the market. (F) Protect Existing State Action: The bill would protect state and local governments to enact more stringent standards, requirements, and additional product bans. (G) Moratorium on New Plastic Facilities: The legislation will give environmental agencies the valuable time needed to investigate the cumulative impacts of new plastic-producing facilities on the air, water, and climate. The legislation would also update EPA regulations to reduce factory-produced plastic contamination in waterways and direct the EPA to update existing Clean Air and Clean Water Act emissions standards to ensure that plastic-producing facilities integrate the latest technology to prevent further pollution.</p>	
<p>S 2941</p>	<p>Portman</p>	<p>Introduced November 21, 2019.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>	<p>Recycling Enhancements to Collection and Yield through Consumer Learning and Education Act of 2019.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a consumer recycling education and outreach grant program, to eligible entities to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. An eligible entity shall demonstrate to the Administrator that the grant funds will be used to encourage the collection of recycled materials that are sold to an existing or developing market. Prohibits the use for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material, unless the funds are used to promote a transition to a system that separately collects recycled materials; or to promote the establishment of, or conversion to, a residential collection system that does not provide for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material.</p>	<p>Watch.</p>