

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
NOVEMBER 21, 2019**

Federal Legislation:

Page #	Bill	Author	Topic	Staff Recommendation	Notes
15	HR 3055	Serrano	Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2020	Support for the specific eRIN provision	<p>This Appropriations bill is regarding various topics for several federal departments and agencies. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) portion of the spending package includes a provision requiring the EPA to take swift action on existing electric Renewable Identification Number (eRIN) applications. The EPA has failed to process Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) eRIN credits for renewable electricity created from solid waste. This bill addresses this issue with the following provision: “Electric Pathway—The Committee notes the backlog of applications under the Renewable Fuels Pathway II rule finalized in 2014. No applications for the electric pathway, which could help support rural agricultural communities, have been approved since the rule went into effect. The Agency shall take action on the existing applications within 90 days of the enactment of this act.”</p> <p>Staff recommends Support the specific eRIN provision as eRIN credits would strengthen programs to divert solid waste and organic waste from landfill disposal by increasing the financial viability of diversion infrastructure.</p>
16	Not yet introduced (informal draft RYA19769)	Lowenthal and Udall	Landmark Legislation to Address the Global Plastic Waste Crisis	Send comments letter	<p>The discussion draft of the expected legislation intended to tackle the plastic waste crisis includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Require Plastic Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Materials (B) Require Nationwide Container Deposits (C) Ban Certain Pollutant Products (D) Carryout Bag Fee (E) New Minimum Recycled Content Requirement (F) Protect Existing State Action (G) Moratorium on New Plastic Facilities <p>Staff recommends Comments to expand the bill’s provisions to include, among other things:</p>

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					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conversion technologies for the recovery of energy or fuel from waste, 2. ensure single-use plastic items are inclusive and comprehensive, 3. further define many terms and performance standards including “compostable”, “targeted outreach”, and minimum recycled content requirement goals. 4. increase the maximum number of beverage containers that can be recycled per person per day 5. move number one most littered item cigarette butts from a recycled item to a banned item as it cannot be meaningfully recycled, 6. include e-cigarette single-use plastic components in EPR 7. prohibit EPR monies from being used for legal fees.
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California Ballot Initiative:

17	Ballot	Olson, Hagel & Fishburn, LLP	California Recycling and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act of 2020	Send comments letter	<p>This ballot initiative would tax plastic packaging and products at up to 1 cent per item with proceeds, estimated at more than \$1 billion per year, going towards recycling infrastructure and environmental restoration with intentions to:</p> <p>(A) Reduce plastic production and pollution and its impacts on the state's ocean, coastal and freshwater environments.</p> <p>(B) Reduce the cost to local governments, ratepayers, and the state to achieve the state's recycling and composting goals.</p> <p>(C) Develop long term incentives to support recycling, composting, reuse, and remanufacturing infrastructure.</p> <p>(D) Support projects that increase the use of recycled materials in the production of fiber, plastic, and glass products and packaging.</p> <p>(E) Recycle food scraps, yard trimmings and other organic waste, recover edible food for human consumption, and increase the production and use of compost to improve the health and climate resilience of soils and food systems.</p>
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					<p>(F) Mitigate and abate the impacts of plastic pollution, resource extraction, solid waste disposal, and litter on the state's natural environment and communities.</p> <p>(G) Restore and protect streams, rivers, beaches and coastal environments impacted by plastics, microplastics and other toxic materials.</p> <p>(H) Support non-profit and educational organizations working to reduce waste.</p> <p>Staff Recommends Comments to the Attorney General as this initiative could significantly assist Los Angeles County in meeting the landfill diversion targets established in the Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future as well as reduce litter in waterways.</p>
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AB 1080	Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting	Amended September 9, 2019. Senate Inactive File.	<p>Existing Law: (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. (3) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by ABC. The act authorizes ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance, as specified, if an out-of-state-vendor after obtaining the certificate fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a particular provision of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act (Act), which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and priority single-use products, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require CalRecycle, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, (i) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products and (ii) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2023,</p>	Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on June 24, 2019.

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			<p>and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the Act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on CalRecycle's internet website on a list that the bill would require CalRecycle to post. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine whether the packaging or priority single-use products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, update, and post on its internet website a list of packaging and product categories, and recycling rates for those packaging and product categories. The bill would authorize producers, if CalRecycle adopts specified regulations authorizing the establishment of a stewardship program, to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan, as an alternative to individually complying with the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, and a producer to pay, the California circular economy regulatory fee. The bill would require CalRecycle to set the amount of the fee at no more than is necessary for the regulatory costs of the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme and stewardship program, and would require a stewardship organization to pay the regulatory fee on behalf of its member producers. The bill would require CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 3 years its progress in implementing the act's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of the Act, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day per violation on an entity that is not in compliance with the Act's requirements. (2) This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would also prohibit those local agencies</p>	

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			from requiring a grocery store to use a food packaging container that does not meet specified criteria. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030. (3) This bill would authorize ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance of an out-of-state vendor that fails to comply with the provisions of the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act.	
AB 1228	Calderon	Amended April 30, 2019. Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.	Existing Law: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. 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 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.	Oppose Unless Amended.
AB 1298	Mullin	Amended August 22, 2019 Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife.	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. The bill would require the bond act to be submitted to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election.	Watch
AB 1509	Mullin and Berman	Amended May 01, 2019. Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	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, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of	Floor Alert of Support sent to Assembly on May 21, 2019.

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			<p>each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, set by CalRecycle at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle's and any other state agencies', full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.</p>	
AB 1672	Bloom	<p>Amended April 25, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require non-flushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p>	Support.
AB 1770	Frazier	Introduced February 22, 2019.	<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</p>	Support.

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		Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	<p>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> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.</p>	
SB 33	Skinner	<p>Introduced December 3, 2018.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address the collapse of foreign recycling markets by reducing solid waste generation, encouraging transition to compostable or recyclable materials, and fostering domestic recycling markets.</p>	Watch.
SB 54	Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener	<p>Amended September 10, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>Existing Law: (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. (3) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by ABC. The act authorizes ABC to suspend or revoke the</p>	Letter of Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 21, 2019.

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			<p>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> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act (Act), which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and priority single-use products, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require CalRecycle, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, (i) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products and (ii) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the Act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on CalRecycle's internet website on a list that the bill would require CalRecycle to post. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine whether the packaging or priority single-use products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, update, and post on</p>	

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			<p>its internet website a list of packaging and product categories, and recycling rates for those packaging and product categories. The bill would authorize producers, if CalRecycle adopts specified regulations authorizing the establishment of a stewardship program, to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan, as an alternative to individually complying with the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, and a producer to pay, the California circular economy regulatory fee. The bill would require CalRecycle to set the amount of the fee at no more than is necessary for the regulatory costs of the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme and stewardship program, and would require a stewardship organization to pay the regulatory fee on behalf of its member producers. The bill would require CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 3 years its progress in implementing the act's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of the Act, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day per violation on an entity that is not in compliance with the Act's requirements. (2) This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would also prohibit those local agencies from requiring a grocery store to use a food packaging container that does not meet specified criteria. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030. (3) This bill would authorize ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance of an out-of-state vendor that fails to comply with the provisions of the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act.</p>	
<p>SB 68</p>	<p>Galgiani</p>	<p>Amended September 3, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Floor. Ordered to inactive file.</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>Floor Alert of Support sent to State Senators on September 9, 2019.</p>

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			<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 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 nonsubstantive changes.</p>	
SB 405	Archuleta	<p>Amended July 1, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Floor. Inactive File.</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</p>	Support.

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			Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022.	
SB 409	Wilk	Amended April 9, 2019. Assembly Committee on Public Safety.	<p>Existing Law: It is unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations. A person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities in certain locations.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described. The bill would make it a crime to dump or deposit waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt on private property with the consent of the owner or an agent of the owner if a permit or license was required by a state or local agency and was not obtained. The bill would make it a crime for a property owner or agent to receive waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt if a permit or license is required from a state or a local agency and was not obtained prior to receiving the waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt. The bill would increase the fines for violating these prohibitions. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a mandatory fine of \$500-\$1,000 upon a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of \$1,000-\$2,500 upon a second conviction, and by a mandatory fine of \$2,500-\$4,000 upon a third or subsequent conviction. If the court finds that the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was used tires, the fine prescribed in this subdivision shall be doubled. A person who places, deposits, or dumps, or causes to be placed, deposited, or dumped, or transports for the purpose of dumping, waste matter in violation of this section in commercial quantities shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months and by a fine. The fine is mandatory and shall amount to \$1,000-\$3,000 upon a first conviction, \$3,000-\$6,000 upon a second conviction, and \$6,000-\$10,000 upon a third or subsequent conviction. Because this bill would expand the scope of a crime and increase the punishment of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Support.
SB 424	Jackson	Amended May 17, 2019.	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	Floor Alert of Support sent to

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		<p>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization & Committee on Health.</p>	<p>tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or non-sale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or other public or private postal or package delivery service. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th or subsequent violation within a 5-year period. Under existing law, every person, firm, or corporation that knowingly or under circumstances in which it has knowledge, or should otherwise have grounds for knowledge, sells, gives, or furnishes a cigarette, among other specified items, to another person who is under 21 years of age is subject to either a criminal action for a misdemeanor or to a civil action brought by a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney, punishable by a fine of \$200 for the first offense, \$500 for the 2nd offense, and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 administered by CalRecycle generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste including single-use carryout bags and single-use plastic straws.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would define "reusable component" to mean a multiuse cigarette filter or a multiuse electronic cigarette that is designed to work for at least one year with daily use. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize</p>	<p>Senate on May 23, 2019.</p>

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

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			coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials.	
Federal Legislation				
HR 3055	Serrano	Introduced June 3, 2019. Passed Senate	Proposed Law: This bill provides FY2020 appropriations out of any money in the Treasury for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020 and for other purposes. The Departments and agencies funded in the bill include the Department of Commerce; the Department of Justice; science-related agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); the Department of Agriculture; the Food and Drug Administration; the Department of the Interior; the Environmental Protection Agency; the Forest Service; the Department of Transportation; the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and several additional related and independent agencies. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) portion of the spending package includes a provision requiring the EPA to take swift action on existing electric Renewable Identification Number (eRIN) applications. The EPA has failed to process Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) eRIN credits for renewable electricity created from solid waste. This bill addresses this issue with the following provision: “Electric Pathway—The Committee notes the backlog of applications under the Renewable Fuels Pathway II rule finalized in 2014. No applications for the electric pathway, which could help support rural agricultural communities, have been approved since the rule went into effect. The Agency shall take action on the existing applications within 90 days of the enactment of this act.”	
HR 4050	Omar	Introduced July 25, 2019. House Committee on Energy and Commerce.	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)	Opposed Unless Amended/Support If Amended

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			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.	
	Udall and Lowenthal	Discussion Draft	<p>Proposed Law: This Act would (A) Require Plastic Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Materials: Producers currently relying on plastic and other covered materials to deliver their products to the market will be required to design, manage, and finance programs to process any waste that would normally land in the natural environment. The legislation will encourage producers to cooperate with those who produce similar products to take responsibility for their waste and implement cleanup programs with Environmental Protection Agency approval. Producers will cover the costs of waste management and clean-up, as well as awareness raising measures for covered materials, which includes packaging and consumer paper products, regardless of the recyclability, compostability, and type of material; printed paper; bio-based products; tobacco products, including filtered cigarettes; and fishing gear. (B) Require Nationwide Container Deposits: The legislation will institute a 10-cent national deposit requirement for all beverage containers, regardless of material, to be refunded to customers when they return containers. Any unclaimed refunds will go to beverage producers to offset investments in nationwide collection and recycling infrastructure. This legislation encourages states that have already implemented similar initiatives to continue their current systems if they match the federal requirements. (C) Ban Certain Pollutant Products: Beginning in January 2022, the most common single-use plastic products that pollute our environment will be banned from sale and distribution. The ban will apply to lightweight plastic carryout bags, food and drinkware from expanded polystyrene, cutlery, plates, straws, drink stirrers and cotton buds with exceptions for persons with disabilities. (D) Carryout Bag Fee: The legislation would impose a fee on the distribution of non-reusable carryout bags, which would fund litter clean-up and recycling infrastructure. (E) New Minimum Recycled Content Requirement: Containers will be required to include an increasing percentage of recycled content in their manufacture before entering the market. (F) Protect Existing State Action: The bill would protect state and local governments to enact more stringent standards, requirements, and additional product bans. (G) Moratorium on New Plastic Facilities: The legislation will give environmental agencies the valuable time needed to investigate the cumulative impacts of new plastic-producing facilities on the air, water, and 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>	

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California Ballot Initiative				
19-0028	Proponents: Michael J. Sangiacomo, Caryl Hart, and Linda Escalante	Submitted for Title and Summary on November 4, 2019.	Proposed Law: This Initiative would authorize CalRecycle to establish by January 1, 2022, and a producer shall pay, a California Plastic Pollution Reduction Fee, as determined by CalRecycle. Such fee shall not exceed one cent (\$0.01) per plastic product or component of packaging, including plastic-coated paper and paperboard. The fees would be deposited into the California Plastic Pollution Reduction Fund, which would be created by the initiative, to support the following efforts: (A) Reduce plastic production and pollution and its impacts on the state's ocean, coastal and freshwater environments and our reliance on fossil 'fuels; (B) Reduce the cost to local governments, ratepayers, and the state to achieve the state's recycling and composting goals and recycle and compost waste generated in the state; (C) Develop long term incentives to support recycling, composting, reuse, and remanufacturing infrastructure; (D) Support projects that increase the use of recycled materials in the production of fiber, plastic, and glass products and packaging; (E) Recycle food scraps, yard trimmings and other organic waste, recover edible food for human consumption, and increase the production and use of compost to improve the health and climate resilience of soils and food systems; (F) Mitigate and abate the impacts of plastic pollution, resource extraction, solid waste disposal, and litter on the state's natural environment and communities; with not less than 30% going to (G) Restore and protect streams, rivers, beaches and coastal environments impacted by plastics, microplastics and other toxic materials; and (H) Support non-profit and educational organizations working to reduce waste.	